



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

ROYAL
COLONIAL INSTITUTE



REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS



PRESENTED BY THOMAS WELTON STAN

INGS

NAL INSTITUTE.

by the Secretary.

VOLUME THE NINETEENTH.

1887-8.

At Right Prices.

Printed by

SAMPSON LOW, MARSDEN, SEAR & SONS
ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON.

—
1888.

A
~~329.342~~
~~R888.~~

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

Edited by the Secretary.

VOLUME THE NINETEENTH.

1887-8.

All Rights Reserved.

London:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE & RIVINGTON,
ST. DUNSTON'S HOUSE, FETTER LANE, E.C.

—
1888.

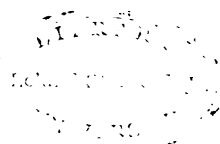
JV12
R6

The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute are not responsible in any way for the opinions expressed by the Authors of the several Papers inserted in this volume.

Members are particularly requested to notify all changes in their addresses to the Secretary, so that the Transactions and other communications may be forwarded without delay.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
Northumberland Avenue,
11th July, 1888.



THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

COUNCIL OF 1888.

President.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.T., K.P.,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.

Chairman of Council.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE CHRISTIAN, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G., K.T.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, G.C.S.I.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, K.T., G.C.M.G.
THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN, K.P.
THE RIGHT HON. EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBERRY.
THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT BURY, K.C.M.G.
THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, G.C.S.I.
THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT MONCK, G.C.M.G.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD BRASSEY, K.C.B.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD CARLINGFORD AND CLERMONT, K.P.
THE RIGHT HON. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, M.P.
SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, BART.
SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G.
SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.

Councillors.

SIR HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	NEVILLE LUBBOCK, Esq.
SIR CHARLES CLIFFORD, BART.	SIR CHARLES MILLS, K.C.M.G., O.B.
SIR JOHN COODE, K.C.M.G.	GISBORNE MOLINEUX, Esq.
F. H. DANGAR, Esq.	JACOB MONTEFIORE, Esq.
GENERAL SIR H. C. B. DAUBENEY, G.C.B.	J. R. MOSSE, Esq.
C. WASHINGTON EYES, Esq.	JOHN RAE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GREEN, K.C.S.I., C.B.	PETER REDPATH, Esq.
SIR ARTHUR HODGSON, K.C.M.G.	SIR FRANCIS VILLENEUVE SMITH.
H. J. JOURDAIN, Esq., C.M.G.	SIR CHARLES E. F. STIRLING, BART.
F. P. DE LABILLIERE, Esq.	J. DUNCAN THOMSON, Esq.
LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W. LOWRY, C.B.	WILLIAM WALKER, Esq.
	J. DENNISTOUN WOOD, Esq.
	JAMES A. YOUL, Esq., C.M.G.

Trustees.

THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN ROSE, BART., G.C.M.G.
SIR WILLIAM C. SARGAUNT, K.C.M.G. JAMES SEABRIGHT, Esq.

Honorary Treasurer.

CAPTAIN M. F. OMMANNEY, R.E., C.M.G.

Secretary and Librarian.

J. S. O'HALLORAN, Esq.

L 12 on T.W. 5/10/1888. 9/88.

Honorary Corresponding Secretaries.

BRITISH GUIANA: G. H. HAWTAYNE, Esq., C.M.G., GEORGETOWN.	MAURITIUS: A. DE BOUCHERVILLE, Esq., PORT LOUIS.
CANADA: ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., MONTREAL.	NATAL: JOHN GOODLIFFE, Esq., DURBAN.
„ J.G. BOURINOT, Esq., OTTAWA.	NEW SOUTH WALES: GEORGE BENNETT, Esq., M.D., SYDNEY.
„ C.J. CAMPBELL, Esq., TORONTO.	NEW ZEALAND, NORTH ISLAND: A. F. HALCOMBE, Esq., WAITARA, NEW PLYMOUTH.
„ ERNEST B. C. HANNINGTON, Esq., M.D., VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.	NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH ISLAND: C. C. BOWEN, Esq., MIDDLETON, CHRIST- CHURCH.
„ THOMAS ROBINSON, Esq., WINNIPEG.	QUEENSLAND: HON. WALTER H. WILSON, M.L.C., BRISBANE.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, EASTERN PRO- VINCE: HON. W. GUYBON ATHER- STONE, M.L.C., M.D., GRAHAMSTOWN.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA: SIR SAMUEL DAVEN- PORT, K.C.M.G., ADELAIDE.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, GRIQUALAND WEST: C. M. BULT, Esq., J.P.	TASMANIA: N. E. LEWIS, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., M.P., HOBART.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, WESTERN PRO- VINCE: JOHN NOBLE, Esq., CAPE TOWN.	VICTORIA: H. H. HAYTER, Esq., C.M.G., MELBOURNE.
CEYLON: J. FERGUSON, Esq., COLOMBO.	WEST COAST OF AFRICA: HON. T. RISLEY GRIFFITH, SIERRA LEONE.
JAMAICA: HON. J. C. PHILLIPPO, M.D., KINGSTON.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA: JAMES MOR- RISON, Esq., J.P., GUILDFORD.
THE LEEWARD ISLANDS: HON. W. H. WHYHAM, M.L.C., ANTIGUA.	

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

FOUNDED 1868.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1882.

MOTTO—"UNITED EMPIRE."

Objects.

"To provide a place of meeting for all Gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading Room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding Discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, or any Discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character." (Rule I.)

Membership.

There are two classes of Fellows, Resident and Non-Resident, both elected by the Council on the nomination of two Fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of £3, and an annual subscription of £2; the latter an entrance fee of £1 1s., and an annual subscription of £1 1s. (which is increased to £2 when temporarily visiting the United Kingdom). Resident Fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of £20, or after five years' annual subscription on payment of £15; and Non-Resident Fellows can compound for the *Non-Resident* annual subscription on payment of £10.

Privileges of Fellows whose Subscriptions are not in Arrear.

The privileges of Fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, include the use of Rooms, Papers, and Library. All Fellows, whether residing in England or the Colonies, have a report of each Meeting, and the Annual Volume of Proceedings forwarded to them.

To be present at the Evening Meetings, and to introduce one visitor.

To be present at the Annual Conversazione, and to introduce a lady.

The support of all British subjects, whether residing in the United Kingdom or the Colonies—for the Institute is intended for both—is earnestly desired in promoting the great objects of extending knowledge respecting the various portions of the Empire, and in promoting the cause of its permanent unity.

Contributions to the Library and Museum will be thankfully received.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

1887-88.

	PAGE
Council of 1888	iii
Objects of the Royal Colonial Institute	v
List of Fellows	vii
List of Institutions to which the Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute are presented	lxxxviii
Charter and Rules of the Royal Colonial Institute	xcii
First Ordinary General Meeting: The Colonial Conference of 1887. The Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, C.M.G.	1
Second Ordinary General Meeting: Practical Means of Extending Emigration. Walter Hazell, Esq.	48
Third Ordinary General Meeting: The Tea Industry of Ceylon, with a Brief Reference to Tea Culture in India, and other British Possessions. J. Loudoun Shand, Esq.	85
Fourth Ordinary General Meeting: Recent Impressions in Australia. The Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.	119
Twentieth Annual General Meeting	147
Annual Report	147
Statement of Receipts and Payments	154
Statement of Assets and Liabilities	156
Donations to Building Fund	157
List of Donors to the Library and Museum	157
Fifth Ordinary General Meeting: The Postal and Telegraphic Com- munication of the Empire. J. Henniker-Heaton, Esq., M.P.	170
Sixth Ordinary General Meeting: South Africa. Sir Donald Currie, K.C.M.G., M.P.	222
Seventh Ordinary General Meeting: The New Industrial Era in India. Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	260
Eighth Ordinary General Meeting: Wine Growing in British Colonies. Hubert de Castella, Esq.	295
Conversazione	331
Appendix:	
1. Antarctic Exploration	332
2. Effect upon Colonists of the English Legacy and Succession Duty Acts	334
3. Investment of Trust Money in Colonial Government Stocks	338
4. Farewell Banquet to the Hon. James Service (late Premier of Victoria)	339
5. Silver Wedding of H.R.H. the President	348

LIST OF FELLOWS.

(Those marked * are Honorary Fellows.)
(Those marked † have compounded for life.)

RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election.	
1872	ABRAHAM, AUGUSTUS B., <i>Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1886	†ACLAND, CAPTAIN WILLIAM A. D., B.N., <i>Broad Street, Oxford; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
1885	ADAMS, HARRY, 47, <i>Montrose Gardens, West Kensington, W.</i>
1877	A'DEANE, JOHN, 57, <i>Belsise Park, N.W.</i>
5 1874	ADDERLEY, SIR AUGUSTUS J., K.C.M.G., <i>Davenport, Bridgenorth, Salop.</i>
1886	ADLER, ISIDOR HENRY, 39, <i>Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.; and 15, Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
1888	AGG-GARDNER, J. T., M.P., <i>Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1887	AGIUS, EDWARD T., 101, <i>Leadenhall Street, E.C.; and Malta.</i>
1879	AITCHISON, DAVID, <i>The Firs, Maidenhead Thicket, Berks.</i>
10 1879	AITKEN, ALEXANDER M., 3, <i>Temple Gardens, E.C.</i>
1886	ALCOCK, JOHN, 111, <i>Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.</i>
1885	†ALDENHOVEN, JOSEPH FRANK, <i>St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.</i>
1878	ALEXANDER, JAMES, 14, <i>Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1888	ALLAN, JOHN, 5, <i>Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
15 1869	ALLEN, CHARLES H., 13, <i>Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1883	†ALLEN, JAMES, B.A., <i>Milton, Evercreech, Bath.</i>
1880	ALLPORT, W. M., <i>Coombe Lodge, 129, Coldharbour Lane, Camberwell, S.E.</i>
1885	ALLSUP, WILLIAM JAMES, F.R.A.S., 14, <i>Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i>
1888	ALMOND, CAPTAIN THOMAS M., F.R.A.S., 10, <i>Pembury Avenue, Tottenham, N.; and Queensland Government Office, 1, Westminster Chambers, S.W.</i>
20 1879	ANDERSON, A. W., <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1875	†ANDERSON, EDWARD R., <i>The British and New Zealand Mortgage and Agency Company (Limited), 1, Great Winchester Street, E.C.</i>
1884	ANDERSON, SIR JAMES, <i>Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1886	ANDERSON, JAMES H., 37, <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; and Russettings, Streatham, S.W.</i>
1875	ANDERSON, W. J., 34, <i>Westbourne Terrace, W.</i>
25 1886	ANDREWS, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., 3, <i>Gordon Road, Ealing, W.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1886 APPLEBY, CHARLES, 89, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1873 ARBUTHNOT, LIEUT.-COLONEL G., B.A., 5, *Belgrave Place, S.W.*; and *Carlton Club, S.W.*
- 1891 ARCHER, THOMAS, C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland), 1, *Westminster Chambers, S.W.*
- 1868 ARGYLL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., K.T., *Argyll Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.*
- 30 1883 ARMITAGE, JAMES ROBERTSON, 79, *St. George's Road, S.W.*
- 1873 ARMYTAGE, GEORGE, 59, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- 1898 ARMYTAGE, G. F., *Wellesley House, Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
- 1888 †ARMYTAGE, OSCAR FERDINAND, M.A., 59, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*; and *Isthmian Club, Piccadilly, S.W.*
- 1885 ASHBURY, JAMES, *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*; and 6, *Eastern Terrace, Brighton.*
- 35 1874 ASHLEY, HON. EVELYN, 61, *Cadogan Place, S.W.*; and 2, *Hare Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1879 ASHWOOD, JOHN, care of Messrs. Cox & Co., 16, *Charing Cross, S.W.*
- 1874 †ATKINSON, CHARLES E., *Algoa Lodge, Beckenham, Kent.*
- 1888 ATKINSON, FREDERIC W., 5, *Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.*
- 1879 ATTLEE, HENRY, 10, *Billiter Square, E.C.*
- 40 1885 AUBERTIN, JOHN JAMES, 33, *Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.*
- 1887 AUSIIN, HUGH W., 34, *Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1880 BADCOCK, PHILIP, 4, *Aldridge Road, Bayswater, W.*
- 1879 BADEN-POWELL, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., M.P., M.A., F.R.A.S., F.S.S., 8, *St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.*
- 1883 BAILEY, FRANK, 59, *Mark Lane, E.C.*
- 45 1888 †BAILLIE, RICHARD H., *Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.*
- 1882 †BAILWARD, A. W., 3, *Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.*
- 1885 †BALDWIN, ALFRED, *Wilden House, near Stourport.*
- 1878 BALFOUR, JOHN, 13, *Queen's Gate Place, S.W.*
- 1884 BALFOUR, B. R., *Fairy Hill, Rostrevor, Ireland.*
- 50 1885 BALME, CHARLES, 61, *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1881 †BANKS, EDWIN HODGE, *High Moor, Wigton, Cumberland.*
- 1878 BANNER, EDWARD G., *Wessex House, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
- 1880 BARCLAY, COLVILLE A. D., C.M.G., 11, *Rue Francois 1^{er}, Champs Elysées, Paris.*
- 1874 BARCLAY, SIR DAVID W., BART., 42, *Holland Road, Kensington, W.*
- 55 1877 BARELY, SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 1, *Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1884 BARNARD, H. WYNHAM, 118, *Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1868 BARR, E. G., 76, *Holland Park, Kensington, W.*
- 1883 BARRATT, WALTER, 25, *Canfield Gardens, South Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1887 BAXTER, ALEXANDER B., *Australian Joint Stock Bank, 2, King William Street, E.C.*
- 60 1884 BAXTER, CHARLES E., 24, *Ryder Street, S.W.*
- 1885 BAZLEY, GARDNER SEBASTIAN, *Hatherop Castle, Fairford, Gloucestershire.*
- 1879 BEALEY, SAMUEL, 97, *Addison Road, Kensington, W.*
- 1885 †BEANEY, HON. JAMES GEORGE, M.D., M.L.C., *Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of Election.		
	1886	BEAUCHAMP, HORATIO, <i>The Manor House, East Grinstead.</i>
65	1884	BEDWELL, COMMANDER E. P., R.N., 46, <i>Boulevard Prince Albert, Boulogne.</i>
	1876	BRETON, HENRY C. (Agent-General for British Columbia), 2, <i>Adamson Road, South Hampstead, N.W., and 33, Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i>
	1882	BELCHER, REV. BRYMER, <i>Bodiam Vicarage, Hawkhurst.</i>
	1883	BELFIELD, HERBERT, <i>Tower House, Strand, Bideford, North Devon.</i>
	1884	BELGRAVE DALRYMPLE, J., 5, <i>Hare Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
70	1879	†BELL, D. W., <i>Woodberry House, Woodberry Down, N.; and 14, Milton Street, E.C.</i>
	1883	BELL, SIR FRANCIS DILLON, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for New Zealand), 7, <i>Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1885	BELL, H. T. MACKENZIE, F.R.S.L., 4, <i>Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.; and Reform Club, S.W.</i>
	1878	BELL, JOHN, 13, <i>Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1884	BELL, MARMADUKE, <i>Maryville, Kinvra, Co. Galway, Ireland.</i>
75	1886	†BELL, THOMAS, 14, <i>Milton Street, E.C.</i>
	1883	BELL, MAJOR WILLIAM MORRISON, 40, <i>Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1874	BENJAMIN, LOUIS ALFRED, 114, <i>Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.</i>
	1886	†BENSON, ARTHUR H., 62, <i>Ludgate Hill, E.C.</i>
	1887	BERRY, SIR GRAHAM, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Victoria), 8, <i>Victoria Chambers, S.W.</i>
80	1883	BETHELL, CHARLES, <i>Ellismere House, Haroldstone Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1888	BETHELL, COMMANDER G. B., R.N., M.P., 43, <i>Curzon Street, Mayfair, W. and Rise, Holderness, Yorkshire.</i>
	1884	BEVAN, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, 59, <i>Princes Gate, S.W.</i>
	1881	BEVAN, WILLIAM ARMINE, 35A, <i>Russell Road, Kensington, W.</i>
	1886	BEWICK, THOMAS J., <i>Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.</i>
85	1886	BIDDISCOMBE, J. R., <i>Messrs. Sanderson, Bros. & Co., Limited, 101, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
	1885	BILL, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Farley Hall, near Cheadle, Staffordshire.</i>
	1868	BIRCH, SIR ARTHUR N., K.C.M.G., <i>Bank of England, Burlington Grdns., W.</i>
	1878	BISCHOFF, CHARLES, 23, <i>Westbourne Square, W.</i>
	1868	BLACHFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., <i>Athenæum Club, S.W.; and Blachford, Ivybridge, Devon.</i>
90	1887	BLACK, SURGEON-MAJOR WM. GALT, 2, <i>George Square, Edinburgh.</i>
	1883	BLACKWOOD, JOHN H., 15, <i>Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.</i>
	1868	BLAINE, D. P., 10, <i>St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.</i>
	1883	BLECKLY, CHARLES ARNOLD, 61, <i>King William Street, E.C.</i>
	1877	BLYTH, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for South Australia), 8, <i>Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
95	1885	BLYTH, WILLIAM, 8, <i>Great Winchester Street, E.C.</i>
	1885	BOHM, WILLIAM, 23, <i>Old Jewry, E.C.</i>
	1882	BOLLING, FRANCIS, 2, <i>Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.</i>
	1882	BOMPAS, HENRY MASON, Q.C., M.A., LL.B., <i>Abingdon House, Greenhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
	1883	BONNEY, FREDERIC, <i>Colton House, near Rugeley; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
100	1873	BONWICK, JAMES, <i>Yarra Yarra, South Vale, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>

Year of Election.	
1887	BOOKER, GEORGE W., <i>Mercantile Bank of Australia</i> , 39, Lombard Street, E.C.; and <i>Comberton, Chislehurst</i> .
1888	BORTHWICK, SIR ALGERNON, BART., M.P., 139, Piccadilly, W.
1883	†BORTON, REV. N. A. B., M.A., <i>Burwell Vicarage, Cambridge</i> .
1886	†BOSTOCK, HEWITT, <i>The Hermitage, Walton Heath, Epsom</i> .
105 1886	BOULT, WM. HOLKER, 23, <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i>
1882	†BOULTON, HAROLD E., M.A., <i>Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.</i>
1882	†BOULTON, S. B., <i>Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.</i>
1881	BOURNE, HENRY, <i>Rosemount, Mead Vale, Redhill, Surrey</i> .
1878	BOURNE, STEPHEN, F.S.S., <i>Wallington, Surrey</i> .
110 1868	BOUTCHER, EMANUEL, 36, <i>Hyde Park Gardens, W.</i>
1881	BOWEN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE F., G.C.M.G., 81, <i>Cadogan Square, S.W.</i>
1886	BOWRING, ALGERNON C., 30, <i>Eaton Place, S.W.</i>
1881	BOYD, JAMES R., <i>Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1881	BOYLE, LIONEL R. C., 80, <i>Lombard Street, E.C.; and Army and Navy Club</i> .
115 1887	BRADBERRY, THOMAS R., 5, <i>Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.</i>
1883	BRADDELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 17, <i>Glasbury Road, West Kensington, W.</i>
1884	BRADFORD, FRANCIS RICHARD.
1885	BRANDON, HENRY, <i>Endsleigh, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.</i>
1878	BRASSET, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.C.B., 24, <i>Park Lane, W.</i>
120 1881	BREX, JOHN GEORGE, 59, <i>Gresham Street, E.C.</i>
1881	BRIDGES, COMMANDER WALTER BOYD, R.N., <i>care of Messrs. Woodhead & Co., 44, Charing Cross, S.W.; and United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1884	BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G., 16, <i>Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.; and Wyndham Club, S.W.</i>
1882	BRIGHT, SAMUEL, 5, <i>Huskisson Street, Liverpool; and Raleigh Club, Regent Street, S.W.</i>
1886	BRISCOE, WILLIAM ARTHUR, <i>St. James's Palace Chambers, Ryder Street, S.W.</i>
125 1884	BRISTOW, H. J., <i>West Lodge, Besley Heath</i> .
1869	BROAD, CHARLES HENRY, <i>Castle View, Weybridge, Surrey</i> .
1880	BROADHURST, JOHN, 161, <i>Plymouth Grove, Manchester</i> .
1878	BRODEBB, KENNIC E., <i>care of Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street, E.C.</i>
1874	BROGUEN, JAMES, <i>Seabank House, Porthcawl, near Bridgend, Glamorgan-shire</i> .
130 1884	BROOKE, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD, R.E., 65, <i>Wynnstay Gardens, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1880	BROOKS, HENRY, <i>Mount Grove, Greenhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1879	†BROOKS, HERBERT, 9, <i>Hyde Park Square, W.; and St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1888	BROOKS, H. TABOR, <i>St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1887	BROOKS, SIR WILLIAM CUNLIFFE, BART., M.P., 5, <i>Grosvenor Square, W.; and Forst of Glen-Tana, Aboyne, N.B.</i>
135 1881	†BROOKES, T. W. (late M.L.C., Bengal), <i>The Grange, Nightingale Lane, Clapham, S.W.</i>
1884	BROWN, ARTHUR, <i>St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells</i> .
1881	BROWN, ALFRED H., <i>St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells</i> .

Year of Election.		
	1883	BROWN, A. M., M.D., 29, <i>Keppel Street, Russell Square, W.C.</i>
	1874	BROWN, CHARLES, 135, <i>Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
140	1886	BROWN, GEORGE, <i>London and South African Exploration Co., Limited, 19, Finsbury Circus, E.C.; and Brentwood.</i>
	1885	BROWN, OSWALD, M. Inst. C.E., 2, <i>Victoria Mansions, Westminster, S.W.</i>
	1881	BROWN, THOMAS, 57, <i>Cochrane Street, Glasgow.</i>
	1884	BROWN, THOMAS, 47, <i>Lancaster Gate, W.</i>
	1886	BROWNE, SIR BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, 2, <i>Granville Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.</i>
145	1883	BROWNE, JOHN HARRIS, <i>Lauriston, Hollington Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
	1882	BROWNE, HUTCHINSON H., J.P., <i>Moor Close, Binfield, Berks.</i>
	1887	BROWNE, W. A., 52, <i>Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; and 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
	1879	†BROWNE, W. J., <i>Buckland Pilleigh, Highampton, North Devon.</i>
	1883	BROWNING, ARTHUR GIRAUD, Assoc. Inst. C.E., 3, <i>Victoria Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.</i>
150	1877	BROWNING, S. B., 101, <i>Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1876	BRUCE, J., 79, <i>Seymour Street, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1887	BRUCE, WM. DUFF, M. Inst. C.E., 8, <i>Champion Park, Denmark Hill, S.E.</i>
	1884	BUCHANAN, BENJAMIN, <i>Messrs. Mort & Co., 155, Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
	1868	BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, G.C.S.I., <i>Chandos House, Cavendish Square, W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
155	1884	BUCKLER, C. DUGALD, " <i>Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation</i> ," 36, <i>Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
	1886	BULL, HENRY, 92, <i>Westbourne Terrace, W.</i>
	1885	BUNCH, ROBERT STAUNTON.
	1871	BURGESS, EDWARD J., <i>Pittville House, 40, St. James's Road, Brixton, S.W.</i>
	1886	BURGOYNE, PETER B., 6, <i>Dowgate Hill, E.C.</i>
160	1885	BURN, MATTHEW JAMES, 9 and 10, <i>Pancras Lane, Bucklersbury, E.C.</i>
	1868	BURY, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, K.C.M.G., 65, <i>Prince's Gate, S.W.</i>
	1882	BUTCHART, ROBERT G., 6, <i>Petersham Terrace, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1887	BUTT, JOHN H., <i>Federal Bank of Australia, Limited, 18, King William Street, E.C.</i>
	1878	BUXTON, SIR T. FOWELL, BART., 14, <i>Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.</i>
165	1881	CADDY, PASCOE, <i>Holly Lodge, Elmer's End, Kent.</i>
	1860	CAIRD, R. HENRYSON, 13, <i>Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
	1886	CALDECOTT, REV. ALFRED, M.A., 4, <i>Park Side, Cambridge.</i>
	1861	†CAMPBELL, ALLAN, 43, <i>Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.</i>
	1880	CAMPBELL, FINLAY, <i>Brantridge Park, Balcombe, Sussex.</i>
170	1888	CAMPBELL, FREDERICK D., <i>Ferndale, Reigate.</i>
	1888	CAMPBELL, JOHN, 92, <i>Abbey Road, West Hampstead, N.W.</i>
	1887	CAMPBELL, MORTON, <i>Stracathro House, Brechin, Forfarshire.</i>
	1882	†CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, 36, <i>Holland Park, W.</i>
	1884	†CAMPBELL, W. MIDDLETON, 23, <i>Road Lane, E.C.</i>
175	1885	CAPPER, ROBERT, A. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S., <i>Westbrook, Swansea.</i>
	1880	CARGILL, W. W., <i>Lancaster Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.</i>
	1868	†CARLINGFORD AND CLERMONT, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.P., <i>Dudbrook, Essex; and Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
	1868	CARNARVON, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 43, <i>Portman Square, W.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1875	CARPENTER, MAJOR C., R.A., 14, <i>King Street, St. James's, S.W.</i>
180	1883	CARSON, EDWARD J., <i>Rydal, Surbiton Hill Park, Surbiton.</i>
	1880	CARTER, WILLIAM H., B.A., 30, <i>Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
	1885	CARVER, W. J., 3, <i>Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1886	CASTLE, ABERCROMBIE, 38, <i>Parliament Street, S.W.</i> ; and <i>St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1885	CAUTLEY, LIEUT.-COLONEL HENRY, R.E., <i>South Camp, Aldershot</i> ; and <i>Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
185	1884	CAYFORD, EBENEZER, <i>Ardlethen, West Heath Road, Hampstead, N.W.</i> ; and <i>146, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
	1879	CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., C.M.G., <i>Park Cottage, East Sheen, Mortlake, S.W.</i>
	1881	CHAMBERS, ARTHUR W., 10, <i>Addison Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
	1884	CHAMBERS, EDWARD, 4, <i>Mincing Lane, E.C.</i>
	1879	CHAMBERS, SIR GEORGE H., 4, <i>Mincing Lane, E.C.</i>
190	1877	CHAMPION, LIEUT.-COLONEL PERCY (3rd Battalion Suffolk Regiment), <i>Combermere, Cork</i> ; and <i>Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
	1884	CHAPPELL, JOHN, 3, <i>The Terrace, Richmond Hill, Richmond, S.W.</i>
	1883	CHARBINGTON, ARTHUR F., <i>Buryscourt, Leigh, Reigate.</i>
	1885	CHARBINGTON, HUGH SPENCER, <i>Bonehill Lodge, Tamworth, Staffordshire.</i>
	1886	CHEADLE, WALTER BUTLER, M.D., 19, <i>Portman Street, Portman Square, W.</i>
195	1882	CHETHAM-STRODE, ALFRED, F.R.G.S., <i>Wairuna, Mowbray Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
	1880	CHEVALIER, N., 5, <i>Porchester Terrace, W.</i>
	1868	CHILDERS, THE RIGHT HON. HUGH C. E., M.P., 6, <i>St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.</i>
	1885	CHIPPENDALL, R. J., <i>Croftlands, Lancaster.</i>
	1873	CHOWN, T. C., <i>Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
200	1868	CHRISTIAN, H.R.H. PRINCE, K.G., <i>Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.</i>
	1888	CHRISTISON, ROBERT, 85, <i>Comeragh Road, West Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1884	CHRISTMAS, HARRY WILLIAM, 10, <i>Queen's Gardens, Eastbourne.</i>
	1885	CHUMLEY, JOHN, <i>Standard Bank of South Africa, 10, Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
	1881	CHURCHILL, CHARLES, <i>Weybridge Park, Surrey.</i>
205	1881	CHURCHILL, JOHN FLEMING, C.E., <i>Rockland Valley Road, Streatham, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Constitutional Club, W.C.</i>
	1888	CLARK, ALFRED A., <i>Severn Lodge, Addison Road, W.</i>
	1878	CLARK, CHARLES, 20, <i>Belmont Park, Lee, Kent.</i>
	1868	CLARKE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ANDREW, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., 52, <i>Portland Place, W.</i> ; and <i>United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1884	†CLARKE, HENRY, <i>Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.</i> ; and 17, <i>Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
210	1875	†CLARKE, HYDE, 32, <i>St. George's Square, S.W.</i>
	1886	CLARKE, PERCY, LL.B., 39, <i>William Street, Woolwich, S.E.</i>
	1881	CLARKSON, DAVID, 3, <i>Falcon Avenue, Aldersgate Street, E.C.</i>
	1886	CLARKSON, J. BOOTH, L.R.C.P., &c. (Surgeon Superintendent H.M. Government Emigration Service), <i>Military and Royal Naval Club, 16, Albemarle Street, W.</i>
	1882	†CLARKSON, J. STEWART, 3, <i>Falcon Avenue, Aldersgate Street, E.C.</i> ; and " <i>Timaru</i> ," <i>Kemnal Wood, Chislehurst.</i>

Year of Election.		
215	1886	CLAYTON, REGINALD B. B., 104, <i>Edith Road, West Kensington, W.</i>
	1877	CLENCH, FREDERICK, M.I.M.E., <i>Messrs. Robey & Co., Lincoln.</i>
	1868	CLIFFORD, SIR CHARLES, BART., <i>Hatherton Hall, Cannock, Staffordshire.</i>
	1885	CLODE, CHARLES M., C.B., 14, <i>Ashley Place, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1874	CLOETE, LAWRENCE WOODBINE, 99, <i>Elm Park Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.; and Suffolk House, E.C.</i>
220	1885	CLOWES, WILLIAM C. K., 29, <i>Harewood Square, N.W.; and Duke Street, Stamford Street, S.E.</i>
	1879	COBB, ALFRED B., 34, <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i>
	1881	COCKS, REGINALD T., 29, <i>Stanhope Gardens, Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
	1886	†COHEN, NATHANIEL L., 3, <i>Devonshire Place, W.; and Round Oak, Englefield Green, Surrey.</i>
	1886	COHN, MAURICE, 24, <i>Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W.</i>
225	1882	COLE, CHARLES, "Tregenna," <i>Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.</i>
	1885	COLES, WILLIAM R. E., <i>St. Benet Chambers, Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
	1881	COLLEY, CHARLES C., 4, <i>Lombard Court, E.C.</i>
	1882	COLLIER, HENRY, 42, <i>New Broad Street, E.C.</i>
	1887	COLLISON, HENRY CLEKE, <i>Weybridge, Surrey; and National Club, 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.</i>
230	1882	†COLLUM, REV. HUGH ROBERT, M.R.I.A., F.S.S., <i>The Vicarage, Leigh, Tonbridge, Kent.</i>
	1886	COLLYNS, WILLIAM BRIDGE, 5, <i>East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1887	COLLYNS, WILLIAM BRIDGE, JUN., <i>Australian Wine Importers' Co., Limited, 2, East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1882	COLMER, JOSEPH G., C.M.G., <i>Secretary to High Commissioner for Canada, 9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
	1872	COLOMB, SIR JOHN C. R., K.C.M.G., M.P., <i>Dromquinna, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland; 75, Belgrave Road, S.W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
235	1880	COMBERMERE, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, <i>Combermere Abbey, Whitchurch, Salop; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1876	COODE, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., 35, <i>Norfolk Square, W.; and 5, Westminster Chambers, S.W.</i>
	1880	COODE, J. CHARLES, C.E., 19, <i>Fresland Road, Ealing, W.</i>
	1874	†COODE, M. P., <i>Secunderabad, Madras Presidency, India.</i>
	1886	†COOKE, HENRY M., 12, <i>Friday Street, E.C.</i>
240	1882	COOPER, REV. CHARLES J., 107, <i>Guilford Street, W.C.</i>
	1874	COOPER, SIR DANIEL, BART., G.C.M.G., 6, <i>De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace, W.</i>
	1882	COOPER, JOHN ASTLEY, <i>St. Kilda, The Hermitage, Richmond, S.W.</i>
	1884	COOPER, ROBERT ELLIOTT, C.E., 81, <i>Lancaster Gate, W.; and 8, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.</i>
	1886	COPEMAN, EDWARD S., 4, <i>Victoria Street, S.W.; and 10, Victoria Road, Kensington, W.</i>
245	1882	CORB, NATHANIEL, <i>Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18, Birchin Lane, E.C.</i>
	1874	*CORVO, SUR JOAO ANDREADA, <i>Portugal.</i>
	1874	COSENS, FREDERICK W., 16, <i>Water Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C.</i>
	1887	COTTON, SYDNEY H., 27, <i>St. Mary Axe, E.C.; and Woodside, Whetstone, N.</i>
	1896	COUSENS, CHARLES B., 2, <i>Clanricarde Gardens, Bayswater, W.</i>

- 250 1880 COWAN, JAMES, 35, *Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, N.B.*
 1885 COWIE, GEORGE, *Colonial Bank of New Zealand, 13, Moorgate Street, E.C.; and 81, Philbeach Gardens, S.W.*
 1885 COX, ALFRED W., 66, *Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.*
 1888 COXHEAD, CAPTAIN J. A., R.A., *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1887 CRACKNELL, J. E., F.R.G.S., 5, *Westminster Chambers, S.W.*
 255 1887 †CRAFTON, RALPH CALDWELL, care of R. F. Crafton, Esq., *Brandon Lodge, Bramley Hill, Croydon.*
 1872 CRANBROOK, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.S.I., 17, *Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.*
 1886 CRANSTON, WILLIAM M., 21, *Holland Park, W.*
 1873 †CRAWSHAY, GEORGE, 6, *Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C*
 1885 CRICHTON, ROBERT, *Hermongers, Rudgwick, Sussex.*
 260 1883 CROCKER, FREDERICK JOEL, 147, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1888 CROFT, JAMES A., *Ashley, Keswick Road, Putney, S.W.; and the Royal Niger Company, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.*
 1884 CROSSMAN, JAMES HISCUTT, *Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*
 1876 CROSSMAN, MAJOR-GEN. SIR WILLIAM, R.E., K.C.M.G., M.P., *Cheswick Beal, Northumberland; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1882 CROWE, WM. LEEDHAM, 24, *Cornwall Road, W.; and 18, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 265 1883 CREM-EWING, JOHN DICK, 51, *Victoria Road, Kensington, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1886 CRUMP, G. CRESSWELL, *Plas Llanonon, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.*
 1874 CUMMING, GEORGE, *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1883 †CUNNINGHAM, PETER, *Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1887 CUNNINGHAM, REV. JOHN M., *Fife Lodge, Weybridge, Surrey.*
 270 1874 CURRIE, SIR DONALD, K.C.M.G., M.P., 13, *Hyde Park Place, W.*
 1882 †CURTIS, SPENCER H., *Totteridge House, Herts.*

 1879 DA COSTA, D. C., 47, *Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.*
 1868 DALGETY, F. GONNERMAN, 16, *Hyde Park Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1884 DALTON, REV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., C.M.G., *The Cloisters, Windsor.*
 275 1881 DALY, JAMES E. O., 8, *Riversdale Road, Twickenham Park, S.W.; and 2, Little Love Lane, Wood Street, E.C.*
 1880 DANGAR, F. H., *Lyndhurst, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.; and 7, Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
 1883 DANIELL, COL. JAMES LEGEY, 8, *Bolton Gardens, S.W.; and United Service Club, S.W.*
 1881 DARBY, H. J. B., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1872 DAUBENEY, GENERAL SIR H. C. B., G.C.B., *Osterley Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth.*
 280 1886 DAVENPORT, EDMUND HENRY, 48, *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; and Davenport, Bridgenorth, Salop.*
 1884 DAVIS, CHARLES PERCY, 23, *Thurloe Square, S.W.*
 1873 DAVIS, STEUART S., *Spencer House, Knyveton Road, Bournemouth.*
 1885 DAVISON, WM., *Rothbury House, 25, Downs Road, Clapton, E.; and 79½, Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
 1878 †DAVSON, HENRY K., 31, *Porchester Square, W.*

Year of Election.	
285 1880	DAYSON, JAMES W., 25, <i>Castle Hill Avenue, Folkestone.</i>
1884	DAWSON, JOHN DUFF, <i>Pall Mall Club, Waterloo Place, S.W.</i>
1881	DEARE, F. D., 19, <i>Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
1881	DEARE, HENRY BRUTTON, <i>The Ham, Wantage, Berks; and 19, Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
1883	DEBENHAM, FRANK, F.S.S., 26, <i>Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.</i>
290 1880	DE COLYAR, HENRY A., 24, <i>Palace Gardens Terrace, W.</i>
1885	DE LISSA, SAMUEL, 64, <i>Onslow Gardens, S.W.</i>
1881	DELMERGE, EDWARD T., 17, <i>St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1881	DENBIGH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 2, <i>Cromwell Houses, South Kensington, S.W.; and Newnham Paddox, near Lutterworth.</i>
1885	†DENT, SIR ALFRED, K.C.M.G., 11, <i>Old Broad Street, E.C.; and Ravensworth, Eastbourne.</i>
295 1881	DE PASS, ALFRED, <i>The Lawn, Chichester Road, Croydon.</i>
1883	DE RICCI, J. H., <i>St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.; and 50, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.</i>
1886	DESBURY, HENRY WM.
1884	DE SATGÉ, HENRY, <i>Hartfield, Malvern Wells; and Reform Club, S.W.</i>
1883	DE SATGÉ, OSCAR, <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Sendhurst Grange, Woking Station.</i>
300 1882	D'ESTERRE, J. C. E., 1, <i>Windsor Villas, Plymouth.</i>
1876	DEVERELL, W. T., <i>City Liberal Club, Walbrook, E.C.</i>
1887	DE WINTON, COLONEL SIR FRANCIS W., R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B., 24, <i>Tavistock Road, Westbourne Park, W.</i>
1879	DIBLEY, GEORGE, 19, <i>Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C.</i>
1882	†DICK, GAVIN GEMMELL, <i>Queensland Government Office, 1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
305 1887	DICK, ROBERT S., 4, <i>Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
1881	DICKEN, CHARLES S., <i>Queensland Government Office, 1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1879	DODGSON, WILLIAM OLIVER, <i>Manor House, Sevenoaks.</i>
1885	DON, PATRICK C., 5, <i>Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.</i>
1882	DONNE, WILLIAM, 18, <i>Wood Street, E.C.</i>
310 1882	DOUGLAS, HENRY, <i>care of Messrs. Henckell, DuBuisson and Co., 18, Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.</i>
1887	DOUGLAS, J. H., <i>Airthrey Castle, Stirling, N.B.</i>
1883	DOUGLAS, THOMAS, <i>Greenwood, Frant, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1885	DOWLING, CHARLES CHOLMELEY, 13, <i>Eaton Square, S.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1884	DRAPER, GEORGE (Secretary Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited) <i>Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
315 1875	DU CANE, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., 42, <i>Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.; and Braxted Park, Witham, Essex.</i>
1868	†DUCIE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 16, <i>Portman Square, W.</i>
1868	DUCROZ, FREDERICK A., 52, <i>Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
1888	DUFF, G. SMYTTAN, 58, <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
1885	DUFFY, DAVID, <i>care of Bank of Victoria, 28, Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
320 1884	DUNCAN, DAVID J. RUSSELL, 2, <i>Victoria Mansions, S.W.; and 10, Airlie Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1869	DUNCAN, WILLIAM, 83, <i>Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>

Year of Election.	
	1879 DUNCKLEY, CHARLES, 15, <i>Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
	1886 DUNDONALD, THE EARL OF, 50, <i>Eaton Place, S.W.</i>
	1885 †DUNN, H. W., O.E., <i>Wolverton, Stony Stratford, and District Light Railway, Stony Stratford.</i>
325	1887 DUNN, WILLIAM, 22, <i>St. John's Park, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
	1885 DUNN, WILLIAM, 95, <i>Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.</i>
	1883 DUNN, CAPT. R. G., 145, <i>London Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea; and Naval and Military Club, W.</i>
	1878 †DUNEAVEN, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., <i>Coombe Wood, Kingston-on-Thames; and White's Club, S.W.</i>
	1881 DURANT, AUGUSTUS, 89, <i>Gresham Street, E.C.</i>
330	1876 DURHAM, JOHN HENRY, 61, <i>St. Mary Ase, E.C.</i>
	1884 DUTHIE, LT.-COL. W. H. M., R.A., <i>Row House, Doune, Perthshire; and Junior United Service Club, S.W.</i>
	1872 DUTTON, F. H., <i>Buckingham Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate, S.W.</i>
	1880 DUTTON, FRANK M., <i>St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1880 DUTTON, FREDERICK, 112, <i>Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
335	1885 EASTON, EDWARD, F.G.S., 11, <i>Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
	1887 EBERHARDT, CHARLES L., 13, <i>Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.; and 62, Friday Street, E.C.</i>
	1886 ECCLES, MAJOR C. V. (Rifle Brigade), <i>Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1887 ECCLES, YVON R., <i>Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society, 1, Threadneedle Street, E.C.</i>
	1882 EDENBOROUGH, CHARLES, <i>Little Gearies, Barkingside, Essex.</i>
340	1876 †EDWARDS, STANLEY, Box 199, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1887 †EDWARDES, T. DYER, 5, <i>Hyde Park Gate, S.W.</i>
	1882 †ELDER, FREDERICK, 2, <i>Moorgate Street Buildings, E.C.</i>
	1883 †ELDER, THOMAS EDWARD, <i>Ravenna, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.; and 7, St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
	1882 †ELDER, WM. GEORGE, 7, <i>St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
345	1873 †ELLIOT, WILLIAM T., <i>Scottish Club, 39, Dover Street, W.; and Wolfelée, Hawick, N.B.</i>
	1885 ELLMOTT, GEORGE ROBINSON, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Pendennis, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
	1874 ENGLEHEART, J. D. G., C.B., <i>Duchy of Lancaster, Lancaster Place, W.C.</i>
	1885 ERBSLOH, E. C., 46, <i>Montagu Square, W.; and 36 and 37, Monkwell Street, E.C.</i>
	1880 ERRINGTON, SIR GEORGE, BART., <i>Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
350	1878 EVANS, RICHARDSON, <i>Camp View, Wimbledon Common.</i>
	1886 EVANS, J. CARBERRY, B.A. (Oxon), <i>St. James's Chambers, Duke Street, S.W.</i>
	1883 †EVES, CHARLES WASHINGTON, 1, <i>Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
	1881 EVISON, EDWARD, <i>Blizewood Park, Caterham, Warlingham Station, Surrey.</i>
	1885 EWART, JOHN, <i>Messrs. James Morrison & Co., 4, Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
355	1879 EWEN, JOHN ALEXANDER, 11, <i>Bunhill Row, E.C.</i>
	1881 FABRE, CHARLES MAURICE, 13, <i>Cours du 30 Juillet, Bordeaux.</i>
	1883 FAIRCLOUGH, R. A., 11, <i>Edmund Place, Aldersgate Street, E.C.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1885 †FAIRFAX, EDWARD R., 8, *George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.*
1881 FAIRHEAD, FREDERICK S., 44, *Blomfield Road, Maida Vale, W.*
360 1886 FAIJA, HENRY, M.Inst.C.E., 2, *Great Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.*
1885 FALLON, T. P., 92, *Oxford Gardens, Notting Hill, W.*
1883 FANE, EDWARD, *Fulbeck Hall, Grantham.*
1886 FARIE, ROBERT, 89, *Onslow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*; and *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1873 FARMER, JAMES, 6, *Porchester Gate, Hyde Park, W.*
365 1877 †FARMER, WILLIAM M. M., 18, *Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
1888 FARRER, SIR WILLIAM JAMES, *Sandhurst Lodge, Wokingham*; and 18, *Upper Brook Street, W.*
1883 FAWNS, REV. J. A., 11, *Kensington Crescent, W.*
1873 †FEARON, FREDERICK (Secretary of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada), 7, *Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
1885 FELDHEIM, ISAAC, 4, *Norfolk Terrace, Bayswater, W.*
370 1879 FELL, ARTHUR, 46, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1887 FELLOWS, JAMES I. (Agent-General for New Brunswick), 56, *Holborn Viaduct, E.C.*; and 48, *Bassett Road, North Kensington, W.*
1876 FERARD, B. A., 67, *Pevensey Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
1875 FERGUSSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 2a, *The Albany, Piccadilly, W.*; *Carlton Club*; and *Kilkerran, N.B.*
1883 FERGUSSON, MAJOR JOHN ADAM (Rifle Brigade), *Brigade Major, Colombo, Ceylon.*
375 1873 FIFE, GEORGE R., 11, *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*
1882 FINDLAY, GEORGE JAMES, 61, *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
1883 FINLAY, COLIN CAMPBELL, *Castle Toward, Argyshire, N.B.*
1884 FIRBANK, CHRISTOPHER, *Thornton Heath, Surrey.*
1884 FIREBRACE, ROBERT TARVER, *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
380 1883 FISHER, THOMAS, M.D., *Upcott Avenel, Highampton, North Devon.*
1888 FLACK, THOMAS F., 2, *Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.*
1883 FLATAU, JACOB, 26, *Ropemaker Street, E.C.*
1883 FLETCHER, H., 3, *St. John's Villas, St. John's Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
1883 FLOOD-PAGE, MAJOR S., *Tynwald, West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.*
385 1884 FLUX, WILLIAM, *Bidbury Court, Fairford, Gloucestershire*; 17, *Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.*; and 3, *East India Avenue, E.C.*
1878 FOLKARD, ARTHUR, *Thatched House Club, 86, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1883 FOLLETT, CHARLES J., D.C.L., LL.B., *Ford Place, Grays, Essex.*
1876 FORSTER, ANTHONY, 6, *Anglesea Terrace, Gensing Gardens, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
1868 FORTESCUE, THE HON. DUDLEY F., 9, *Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*
390 1883 FOSBERY, MAJOR WILLIAM T. E., *The Castle Park, Warwick.*
1888 FOXTON, J. GREENLAW, 18, *Harrington Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
1883 FRANCIS, H. R., *Conservatives Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1886 FRANCKEISS, JOHN F., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
1881 FRASER, DONALD, *Tickford Park, Newport Pagnell, Bucks*; and *Orchard Street, Ipswich.*
395 1870 †FREELAND, HUMPHRY W., 16, *Suffolk Street, S.W.*; *Athenæum Club*; and *Chichester.*
1886 FREMANTLE, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR LYON, C.B., 32, *Cadogan Place, S.W.*
1868 FRESHFIELD, WILLIAM D., 5, *Bank Buildings, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1872 *FROUDE, J. A., M.A., F.R.S., 5, *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
 1883 FULLER, W. W., 6, *Old Quebec Street, W.*
 400 1881 FULTON, CAPT. JOHN, B.N.B., 26, *Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.*
 1881 FYERS, LIEUT.-GENERAL W. A., C.B., 19, *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
 1882 †GALBRAITH, DAVID STEWART, 2, *Manchester Street, Manchester Square, W.*
 1888 GALSWORTHY, JOHN, 8, *Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*
 1869 †GALTON, SIR DOUGLAS, K.C.B., 12, *Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
 405 1885 GAME, JAMES AYLWARD, *Yeeda Grange, Trent, New Barnet, Herts; and 3, Eastcheap, E.C.*
 1882 †GARDNER, WILLIAM, *Rockshaw, Merstham, Surrey.*
 1888 GARDNER COLONEL CHARLES H., 93, *Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1879 †GARDNER, STEWART, 7, *Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.*
 1884 GARRICK, SIR JAMES FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., 9, *Wetherby Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 410 1880 GEEVES, FRANCIS H. A., 103, *Hatton Garden, Holborn, E.C.*
 1883 GIBBERD, JAMES, 23, *Milton Street, E.C.*
 1882 GIBBS, HENRY J., *The British and New Zealand Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited, 1, Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
 1875 GIBBS, S. M., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1882 GIFFEN, ROBERT, 44, *Pembroke Road, Kensington, W.*
 415 1879 GILCHRIST, JAMES, 4, *Stanhope Place, Hyde Park, W.*
 1882 †GILCHRIST, WILLIAM OSWALD, 200, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
 1881 GILLESPIE, COLIN M., 23, *Crutched Friars, E.C.*
 1875 GILLESPIE, ROBERT, 23, *Palmeira Mansions, Brighton.*
 1882 GILMER, JOHN, 18, *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 420 1882 GIBBORNE, WILLIAM, *Lingen, Presteign.*
 1883 GLANFIELD, GEORGE, *Hale End, Woodford, Essex.*
 1887 GLANVILLE, ERNEST, 4, *Brown's Buildings, St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
 1885 GLOSSOP, W. DALE, *National Club, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
 1887 GOALEN, STAFF-COMMANDER WALTER N., B.N., 21, *Leinster Square, Baywater, W.*
 425 1888 †GODFREY, RAYMOND, 79, *Cornhill, E.C.; and Burcott, Surbiton.*
 1869 GODSON, GEORGE R., *Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.*
 1883 †GOLDSMID, SIR JULIAN, BART., M.P., 106, *Piccadilly, W.*
 1884 GOLDSMITH, JAMES, 9, *Portsmouth Road, Maida Vale, W.*
 1882 GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER T., M.P., 22, *Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*
 430 1888 GOODING, J. B., *Charlbury, Ealing, W.*
 1868 GOODLIFFE, FRANCIS G., F.R.G.S., 57, *Earl's Court Square, S.W.; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1876 GOODWIN, REV. R., *Hildersham Rectory, Cambridge.*
 1885 †GORDON, GEORGE W., *The Brewery, Caledonian Road, N.*
 1885 GORDON, JOHN, 25, *Dawson Place, Baywater, W.*
 435 1869 GOSCHEN, THE RIGHT HON. G. J., M.P., 69, *Portland Place, W.*
 1886 GOWANS, LOUIS F., 89, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1884 GRAHAM, CYRIL C., C.M.G., *Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1886 GRAHAM, FREDERICK, *Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.*
 1881 GRAHAM, JOSEPH, *South Lodge, 140, Maida Vale, W.*

Year of Election.	
440 1880	GRAHAM, W. S., <i>Abercorn, Richmond Hill, S.W.</i>
1868	GRAIN, WILLIAM, 50, <i>Grasham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1885	GRANT, CARDOSS, <i>Broadwater, Hayne Road, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
1884	GRANT, HENRY, <i>Sydneyhurst, Croydon.</i>
1882	GRANT, JOHN GLASGOW, C.M.G., <i>South View, 97, The Grove, Ealing, W.</i>
445 1882	GRANT, JOHN MACDONALD, <i>Queensland Government Office, 1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1869	GRANVILLE, THE RIGHT HON. EARL, K.G., 105, <i>Eaton Square, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Walmer Castle, Deal.</i>
1876	GRAVES, JOHN BELLEW, <i>Deer Park, Tenby, South Wales.</i>
1880	GRAY, AMBROSE G. WENTWORTH, 31, <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i> ; and 82, <i>Devonshire, Street, W.</i>
1883	GRAY, HENRY F., <i>Hillside, Timsbury, Bath.</i>
450 1881	GRAY, ROBERT J., 27, <i>Milton Street, E.C.</i>
1877	+GREATHHEAD, JAS. H., C.E., 8, <i>Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1876	GREENE, FREDERICK, 25, <i>Courtfield Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1874	GREEN, GEORGE, <i>Glantou House, Sydenham Rise, S.E.</i>
1888	GREEN, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY, K.C.S.I., C.B., 93, <i>Belgrave Road, S.W.</i>
455 1881	+GREEN, MORTON, 32, <i>Trent Road, Brixton Rise, S.W.</i>
1868	GREGORY, SIR CHARLES HUTTON, K.C.M.G., 2, <i>Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1879	GREGG, HENRY ALFRED, <i>The Eaves, Lessness Heath, Kent.</i>
1882	GRESWELL, WILLIAM H. P., M.A., <i>Quantock House, Holford, Bridgwater, Somerset.</i>
1882	GRETTON, GEORGE LE M., 116, <i>King Henry's Road, South Hampstead, N.W.</i>
460 1884	GRIBBLE, GEORGE J., 25, <i>Hans Place, S.W.</i>
1876	GRIFFITH, W. DOWNES, 4, <i>Bramham Gardens, Wetherby Road, S.W.</i>
1887	GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM, <i>Park House, Park Grove, Cardiff.</i>
1886	GRIMALDI, WYNFORD B., <i>Warwick Villa, Burgess Hill, Sussex.</i>
1886	GRIMES, JAMES W., <i>Wray, Mortonhampstead, Devon.</i>
465 1879	GUILLEMAED, ARTHUR G., <i>Eltham, Kent.</i>
1886	GWILLIAM, REV. S. THORN, <i>Whitchurch, Reading; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1885	GWYN, WALTER J., 110, <i>Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i> ; and 51, <i>Belstize Road, N.W.</i>
1874	GWYNNE, FRANCIS A., 15, <i>Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.</i>
1885	GWYNNE, JOHN, <i>Kenton Grange, The Hyde, N.W.</i> ; and 89, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
470 1887	GWYTHER, JOHN H., <i>Chartered Bank of India, &c., Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, E.C.</i>
1886	HABERSHON, WILLIAM G., 38, <i>Bloomsbury Square, W.C.</i>
1885	HADDON, JOHN, 3, <i>Bouveris Street, Fleet Street, E.C.</i>
1887	HAIGH, LIEUT. FRANCIS E., R.N., 12, <i>Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.</i>
1876	HALIBURTON, SIR ARTHUR L., K.C.B., <i>Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 475 1887 *HALSE, GEORGE, 15, *Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W.*
 1882 HALSWELL, HUGH B., J.P., 26, *Kensington Gate, Hyde Park, W.*
 1883 HAMILTON, JOHN JAMES, *The Grange, Chislehurst, Kent; and 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
 1876 HAMILTON, THOMAS, J.P., 110, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1885 HAMILTON, THOMAS FINGLAND, *Heathside, Wilmington, near Dartford.*
 480 1884 HANKEY, ERNEST ALERS, 61, *Basinghall Street, E.C.; and Elmhyt, Bickley, Kent.*
 1883 HANNAM, GEORGE, *Ellerslie, Leytonstone, Essex.*
 1888 HARDING, EDWARD E., 29, *Castletown Road, West Kensington, S.W.; and 18, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.*
 1886 HARDWICKE, EDWARD ARTHUR, L.R.C.P., &c., *Herdeswyk, St. Catherine's Park, S.E.*
 1886 HARPER, GERALD S., M.D., 5, *Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*
 485 1881 HARRIS, D.
 1886 HARRIS, FRANK, 34, *Park Lane, W.*
 1885 HARRIS, SIR GEORGE D., 32, *Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1882 HARRIS, WILLIAM JAMES, F.S.S., 6, *Crosby Square, E.C., and Hallwell Manor, near Holworthy, Devon.*
 1877 †HARRIS, WOLF, 197, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
 490 1886 †HARRISON, MAJOR-GENERAL R., R.E., C.B., C.M.G., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1884 HARROLD, LEONARD FREDERICK, 29, *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
 1879 HARTINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, M.P., *Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.*
 1884 HARVEY, T. MORGAN, 1, *Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C.*
 1884 HARWOOD, JOSEPH, *Chestnut Bank, Kingston-on-Thames, S.W.*
 495 1886 †HASLAM, RALPH E., 9, *Westcliffe Road, Southport.*
 1881 HATHERTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, C.M.G., *Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.*
 1885 HAWKINS, MONTAGUE, 14, *Clement's Inn, W.C.*
 1883 HAWTHORN, JAMES KENYON, *Glenholme, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.; and 3, Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, E.C.*
 1882 HAYWARD, J. F., *Aroona, Freshford, Bath.*
 500 1880 HEALEY, EDWARD C., 86, *St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1886 †HEAP, RALPH, 1, *Brick Court, Temple, E.C.*
 1878 HEATON, J. HENNIKER, M.P., 36, *Eaton Square, S.W.; Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1876 *HECTOR, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., *Colonial Museum, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1886 HEDGMAN, W. JAMES, *The Firs, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.*
 505 1887 HEGAN, CHARLES J., 42, *New Broad Street, E.C.; Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1882 HELYAR, F. W., *Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*
 1877 HENMANT, WILLIAM, *East Neuk, Blackheath, S.E.*
 1885 HENRIQUES, ALFRED G., 9, *Adelaide Crescent, Brighton.*
 1885 HENRIQUES, FREDK. G., 19, *Hyde Park Square, W.*
 510 1884 HENRY, JOHN, *St. Kilda, Bethune Road, Amhurst Park, N.*
 1887 HENTY, RICHMOND, 150, *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
 1886 HEPBURN, ANDREW, *Mildmay Chambers, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.	
1884	HERRIOT, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES A. MACKAY, R.M.L.I., <i>Forton Barracks, Gosport.</i>
1877	HERRING, REV. A. STYLEMAN, M.A., 45, <i>Colebrooks Row, N.</i>
515 1884	HESSE, F. E. (Secretary, Eastern Extension, &c., Telegraph Co., Limited), <i>Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1882	HEWITT, ALFRED, <i>Playstowe Lodge, Porchester Square, W.; and Garrick Club, W.C.</i>
1884	HEYWORTH, JOHN, 17, <i>Suffolk Square, Cheltenham.</i>
1888	HICKS, H. M., 38, <i>Broadhurst Gardens, South Hampstead, N.W.; and 20, King Edward Street, E.C.</i>
1888	HIDDINGH, J. M. F., <i>Victoria House, Aldershot.</i>
520 1887	†HIGGS, WILLIAM A., <i>Willenhall Park, Barnet, Herts.</i>
1882	HILL, ALEXANDER STAVELEY, Q.C., M.P., D.C.L., 4, <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
1885	HILL, CHARLES FITZHENRY, 85, <i>Claverton Street, St. George's Road, S.W.</i>
1880	†HILL, JAMES A., 48, <i>Elm Park Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1876	HILL, REV. JOHN G. H., M.A., <i>Quarley Rectory, Andover, Hants; and 2, St. Katherine's, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
525 1884	†HILL, PEARSON, 6, <i>Pembroke Square, Bayswater, W.</i>
1885	†HILL, SIDNEY, <i>Langford House, Langford, near Bristol.</i>
1882	HILL, COLONEL SIR STEPHEN J., K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Springfield House, Caversham, Reading.</i>
1886	†HILTON, C. SHIRREFF B., 79, <i>Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
1883	HINDSON, ELDRED GRAVE.
530 1883	HINDSON, LAWRENCE, <i>Walton House, St. John's Park, Ryde, Isle of Wight.</i>
1883	HINGLEY, GEORGE B., <i>Haywood House, Hales Owen.</i>
1886	HODGKIN, THOMAS, <i>Bewelldene, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Tredourva, Fulmouth.</i>
1872	HODGSON, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G., <i>Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.</i>
1879	†HODGSON, H. TYLSTON, M.A., <i>Harpenden, Hertfordshire.</i>
535 1886	HOEY, CLEMENT J., 92, <i>Elm Park Gardens, S.W.</i>
1879	HOFFNUNG, S., 3, <i>Hyde Park Gate, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1887	†HOGARTH, FRANCIS, 31, <i>Alfred Place West, Thurloe Square, S.W.</i>
1874	†HOGG, QUINTIN, 5, <i>Cavendish Square, W.</i>
1882	HOLDSWORTH, JOHN, <i>Barelay House, Eccles, Manchester.</i>
540 1885	†HOLGATE, CLIFFORD WYNDHAM, <i>The Palace, Salisbury.</i>
1882	HOLT, THOMAS, <i>Halcot, Bezeley, Kent.</i>
1882	HOMAN, EBENEZER, <i>Friern Watch, Finchley, N.</i>
1888	HOOPER, GEORGE N., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., <i>Elmleigh, Hayne Road, Beckenham.</i>
1883	HOPE, HON. LOUIS, <i>The Knowle, Haslewood, near Derby.</i>
545 1884	HOPKINS, EDWARD, <i>Sherwood Lodge, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, S.E.; and 28, Crutched Friars, E.C.</i>
1884	HOPKINS, JOHN, <i>The Grange, Bickley, Kent; and 26, Crutched Friars, E.C.</i>
1879	HORA, JAMES, 103, <i>Victoria Street, S.W.; and 147, Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1882	HOSKINS, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ANTHONY H., K.C.B., 17, <i>Montagu Square, W.</i>
1885	HOUGHTON, BOYDELL, 34, <i>Linden Gardens, Bayswater, W.; and 1, Temple Gardens, E.C.</i>
550 1876	†HOUSTOUN, G. L., <i>Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.</i>
1888	HUDSON, CUNNINGHAM, 14, <i>St. Mary Aze, E.C.</i>
1887	HUDSON, GEORGE W., <i>Common Room, Middle Temple, E.C.</i>

Year of Election		
	1886	HUGHES, GEO., F.C.S., 79, <i>Mark Lane, E.C.</i> ; and <i>Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
	1885	HUGHES, HENRY P., J.P., 29, <i>Pembridge Square, W.</i>
555	1881	†HUGHES, JOHN, F.C.S., <i>Holmdale, Forest Hill, S.E.</i> ; and 79, <i>Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
	1885	HUGHES, JOHN ARTHUR, <i>Clairville, Dacres Road, South Sydenham Park, S.E.</i>
	1885	HUGHES-HUGHES, WILLIAM, J.P., 5, <i>Highbury Quadrant, N.</i>
	1881	HUNT, JOHN, <i>Croft Lodge, Snakes Lane, Woodford, Essex.</i>
	1882	HUNTER, ANDREW, 74, <i>Priory Road, West Hampstead N.W.</i>
560	1883	†INGLIS, CORNELIUS, M.D., 1, <i>Albert Mansions, Victoria Street</i> ; and <i>Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
	1881	INGRAM, W. J., 65, <i>Cromwell Road, S.W.</i>
	1884	IONIDES, ALEX. CONSTANTINE, JUN., 20, <i>Westbourne Street, Bayswater, W.</i>
	1880	IRVINE, THOMAS W., 10, <i>Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1883	IRWIN, DEPUTY-SURGEON-GENERAL C. GRAVES, M.B., Principal Medical Officer, <i>North British District, Edinburgh.</i>
565	1877	ISAACS, MICHAEL BABER, 28, <i>Cambridge Road, Kilburn, N.W.</i>
	1886	†JACKSON, JAMES, 49, <i>Harrington Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1886	JACOMB, FREDK. CHAS., 61, <i>Moorgate Street, E.C.</i>
	1886	JACOMB, REGINALD B., 61, <i>Moorgate Street, E.C.</i>
	1872	JAMIESON, T. BUSHBY, <i>Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.</i>
570	1885	JEFFREYS, EDWARD ALEXANDER, <i>Gipton Lodge, Leeds.</i>
	1885	JEFFREYS, EDWARD HAMER, A. Inst. C.E., 1, <i>Victoria Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1883	JENNINGS, MATTHEW, <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1880	JOHNSON, EDMUND, F.S.S., 3, <i>Northwick Terrace, N.W.</i>
	1884	JOHNSON, ROBERT, <i>The Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.</i>
575	1887	JOHNSTON, HENRY AUGUSTUS, care of F. F. Begg, Esq., 6, <i>Drapers' Gardens, E.C.</i>
	1884	†JOLLY, STEWART, <i>Perth, N.B.</i>
	1883	JONES, CHARLES MONTAGUE, 145, <i>Chesterton Road, North Kensington, W.</i>
	1885	JONES, MAJOR CHARLES, <i>Jesmond Dene, Newcastle-on-Tyne.</i>
	1884	†JONES, HENRY, 3, <i>Cripplegate Buildings, E.C.</i> ; and <i>Oak Lodge, Totteridge, Herts.</i>
580	1887	JONES, R. HESKETH, J.P., <i>St Augustines, Beckenham.</i>
	1888	JONES, R. M., <i>Bank of South Australia, 31, Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
	1887	JOSEPH, JULIAN, 3, <i>Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.</i>
	1886	JOSLIN, HENRY, <i>Gaines Park, Upminster, Essex.</i>
	1874	JOURDAIN, H. J., C.M.G., 2, <i>Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.</i> ; and 12 and 13, <i>Nicholas Lane, E.C.</i>
585	1868	JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Cornwall House, Brompton Crescent, S.W.</i>
	1881	KATE, WILLIAM, 102, <i>Cromwell Road, S.W.</i>
	1871	KEITH-DOUGLAS, STEWART M., <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1885	KEEP, CHARLES J., 1, <i>Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
	1879	KEEP, EDWARD, 25, <i>Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
590	1886	KEMP SAMUEL V., C.E., 38, <i>New Bridge Street, E.C.</i>
	1887	KEMP-WELCH, JAMES, 51, <i>Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1881 KENDALL, FRANKLIN R., 1, *The Paragon*, Blackheath, S.E.; and *St. Stephen's Club*, S.W.
- 1881 KENNEDY, D. C., *St. Stephen's Club*, Westminster, S.W.
- 1877 KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, Knockralling, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B.; and *New University Club*, S.W.
- 595 1886 KENT, IRVING, *Kippington*, Sevenoaks.
- 1886 KENT, SYDNEY, *Kippington*, Sevenoaks.
- 1881 †KESWICK, WILLIAM, *Eastwick Park*, Leatherhead.
- 1882 KIDD, JOHN, C.M.G., *Constitutional Club*, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
- 1874 KIMBER, HENRY, M.P., 79, *Lombard Street*, E.C.
- 600 1888 KING, WILLIAM, 38, *Ladbroke Square*, Notting Hill, W.
- 1886 KINNAIRD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, 2, *Pall Mall East*, S.W.
- 1887 KITTO, REV. JOHN F., M.A., 6, *St. Martin's Place*, Trafalgar Square, W.C.
- 1887 KITTO, THOMAS COLLINGWOOD, *Lulworth House*, Gunnersbury, W.
- 1875 KNIGHT, A. HALLEY, 62, *Holland Park*, Kensington, W.
- 605 1885 KNIGHTON, WILLIAM, LL.D., *Peak Hill Lodge*, Sydenham, S.E.
- 1869 †LABILLIERE, FRANCIS P. DE, 5, *Pump Court*, Temple, E.C.; and *Harro-
on-the-Hill*.
- 1879 LAING, JAMES R., 27, *Earl's Court Square*, S.W.
- 1875 LANDALE, ROBERT, 11, *Holland Park*, W.; and *Oriental Club*, Hanover Square, W.
- 1885 LANDALE, ROBERT HUNTER, 11, *Holland Park*, W.
- 610 1876 †LANDALE, WALTER, 45, *Dover Street*, Piccadilly, W.
- 1885 LANG, CAPTAIN H. B., R.N., H.M.S. "*Reindeer*," care of Postmaster, Aden.
- 1881 LANGTON, JAMES, *Hillfield*, Reigate.
- 1883 †LANSDOWNE, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, G.C.M.G., *Government House*, Calcutta.
- 1884 †LANSSELL, GEORGE, *Sandhurst*, Victoria, Australia.
- 615 1881 LANTON, JOHN C., *Birdhurst*, Croydon.
- 1876 †LARDNER, W. G., 11, *Fourth Avenue*, Hove, Brighton; and *Junior Carlton Club*, *Pall Mall*, S.W.
- 1878 LARK, TIMOTHY, 9, *Pembridge Place*, Bayswater, W.
- 1887 LARKINS, FREDERICK, 180, *Upper Tulse Hill*, S.W.
- 1881 LARNACH, DONALD, 21, *Kensington Palace Gardens*, W.; and *Brambletye*, *East Grinstead*, Sussex.
- 620 1878 LASCELLES, JOHN, 13, *Percy Road*, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.
- 1884 LATCHFORD, EDWARD, 50, *Penywern Road*, South Kensington, S.W.
- 1881 LAUGHLAND, JAMES, 85, *Gracechurch Street*, E.C.
- 1885 LAWE, CAPTAIN PATRICK M., *Junior Army and Navy Club*, *St. James's Street*, S.W.
- 1877 LAWRENCE, ALEXANDER M., *West Brae*, Stonebridge Park, Willesden, N.W.
- 625 1875 LAWRENCE, W. F., M.P., *Cowesfield House*, Salisbury; and *New University Club*, *St. James's Street*, S.W.
- 1885 LAWRIE, ALEXANDER, *Raggles Wood*, Chislehurst.
- 1886 †LAWRIE, ALEX. CECIL, *Raggles Wood*, Chislehurst.
- 1884 †LEATHES, A. STANGER, 19, *Sackville Street*, W.
- 1886 LEE, HENRY WILLIAM, *Minard*, Chichester Road, Croydon.

	Year of Election.	
630	1882	LEPROY, GENERAL SIR JOHN HENRY, B.A., K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Liskeard, Cornwall</i> ; and 82, <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
	1883	LEIGHTON, STANLEY, M.P., <i>Sweeney Hall, Oswestry</i> ; and <i>Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
	1883	LE PATOUREL, MAJOR ARTHUR N., 65, <i>Elm Park Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i> , and <i>Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
	1886	LEPPER, CHARLES H., F.R.G.S., <i>Baskerville, Wandsworth Common, S.W.</i>
	1879	LETHBRIDGE, WILLIAM, M.A., <i>Courtlands, Lymington, Devon.</i>
635	1881	LEVI, FREDERICK, 8, <i>Cheyne Gardens, Thames Embankment, S.W.</i> ; and <i>George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
	1874	LEVIN, NATHANIEL, 11, <i>Gledhow Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1885	LEWIS, ISAAC, <i>Hyme House, 3, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.</i> ; and 5, <i>Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1887	LEWIS, JOSEPH, 5, <i>Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1885	LINDESEY, DAVID WEMYSS, 15, <i>Finchley Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.</i>
640	1884	LITTLE, J. STANLEY, <i>Woodville, Forest Hill, S.E.</i> ; and <i>The Kraal, Rudquick, near Horsham.</i>
	1885	LITTLE, MATTHEW, 18, <i>Thurlow Road, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
	1874	LITTLETON, THE HON. HENRY S., 22, <i>Rutland Gate, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.</i>
	1881	LITTLETON, THE HON. WILLIAM F., C.M.G., <i>Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1881	LLOYD, RICHARD, 2, <i>Addison Crescent, Addison Road, W.</i>
645	1874	*LLOYD, SAMFSON S., 2, <i>Cornwall Gardens, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Carlton Club S.W.</i>
	1887	†LOEWENTHAL, LEOPOLD, 66, <i>Basinghall Street, E.C.</i> ; and <i>New Athenæum Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.</i>
	1878	LONG, CLAUDE H., M.A., 50, <i>Marine Parade, Brighton.</i>
	1885	LONGDEN, J. N., <i>care of Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
	1886	†LONGSTAFF, GEORGE B., M.A., M.B., <i>Southfield Grange, Wandsworth, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Twitchen, Morthoe, near Ilfracombe.</i>
650	1878	†LORNE, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., <i>Kensington Palace, W.</i>
	1886	†LOTHIAN, MAURICE JOHN, <i>Glenlora, Lochwinnoch, N.B.</i>
	1886	LOTT, HERBERT C., 8, <i>Drapers' Gardens, E.C.</i>
	1884	LOVE, WILLIAM MCNAUGHTON, <i>Blythswood, Leigham Court Road, Streat-ham Hill, S.W.</i>
	1884	LOVETT, HENRY A., 48, <i>King William Street, E.C.</i>
655	1883	LOW, SIDNEY J., 2, <i>Hare Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
	1875	†LOW, W. ANDERSON, <i>c/o Bank of New Zealand, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1880	LOWEY, LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W., C.B., 25, <i>Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.</i> ; and <i>United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1871	LUBBOCK, SIR JOHN, BART., M.P., 15, <i>Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
	1877	LUBBOCK, NEVILLE, 16, <i>Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i> ; and 65, <i>Earl's Court Square, S.W.</i>
660	1886	LYALL, ROGER CAMPBELL, <i>United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.</i>
	1879	†LYELL, CAPTAIN FRANCIS H., F.R.G.S., 2, <i>Elvaston Place, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
	1886	LYELL, JOHN L., <i>Culverden, Balham, S.W.</i>

Resident Fellows.

XXV

Year of Election.		
	1886	LYLE, WM. BRAY, <i>Velley, Hartland, North Devon.</i>
	1885	†LYON, GEORGE O., <i>care of Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
665	1895	LYONS, ALEXANDER, J.P., <i>Rathellen, Sligo, Ireland.</i>
	1886	†LYTTELTON, HON. G. W. SPENCER, 9, <i>St. James's Place, S.W.</i>
	1885	MACALISTER, JAMES, <i>Ethelstane, Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
	1885	MACAN, J. J., M.A., M.R.C.S., 62, <i>George Street, Portman Square, W.; and Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
	1874	MACCARTHY, JUSTIN, M.P., 20, <i>Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.</i>
670	1869	MACDONALD, ALEXANDER J., <i>Milland, Liphook, Hants; and 110, Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
	1887	MACDONALD, ANDREW J., <i>Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
	1880	†MACDONALD, JOSEPH, <i>Sutherland House, Egham, Surrey.</i>
	1886	MACDONALD, COLONEL W. MACDONALD, <i>National Club, 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.; and St. Martin's, Perth, N.B.</i>
	1877	MACDOUGALL, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR PATRICK L., K.C.M.G., 22, <i>Elvaston Place, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
675	1873	†MACFARLAN, ALEXANDER, <i>Audley Mansions, Grosvenor Square, W.; and Torish, Helmsdale, N.B.</i>
	1869	MACFIE, B. A., <i>Reform Club, S.W.; and Dregghorn, Colinton, Edinburgh, N.B.</i>
	1882	MAGEORGES, JAMES, 1, <i>Devonshire Terrace, Kensington, W.</i>
	1881	MACKAY, A. MACKENZIE, 85, <i>Graceschurch Street, E.C.</i>
	1886	MACKAY, REV. ROBERT, 9, <i>Urnwick Road, Lower Clapton, E.</i>
680	1882	MACKAY, ROBERT F., 3, <i>Rose Angle, Dundee.</i>
	1885	†MACKENZIE, COLIN, 6, <i>Down Street, Piccadilly, W.; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
	1884	MACKENZIE, DANIEL, 32, <i>Addison Gardens North, Kensington, W.</i>
	1882	MACKIE, DAVID, 19, <i>Kensington Gardens Square, W.</i>
	1874	MACKILLOP, C. W., 14, <i>Royal Crescent, Bath.</i>
685	1869	MACKINNON, W., <i>Balinakill, Clachan, Argyleshire, N.B.</i>
	1886	MACKINTOSH, PETER A., C.E., <i>Wadebridge, Cornwall.</i>
	1884	MACLARTY, DUNCAN, M.D., 204, <i>Camden Road, N.W.</i>
	1869	MACLEAY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., <i>Pendell Court, Bletchingley, Surrey; and Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
	1887	MACMILLAN, MAURICE, 29, <i>Bedford Street, W.C.</i>
690	1882	†MACPHERSON, JOHN, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887	MACPHERSON, LACHLAN A., <i>Wyrley Grove, Pelsall, Walsall.</i>
	1882	MACROBT, ALEXANDER, <i>West Bank House, Esher; and 13, King's Arms Yard, E.C.</i>
	1869	MCARTHUR, ALEXANDER, M.P., 79, <i>Holland Park, W.</i>
	1886	MCARTHUR, JOHN P., 18, <i>Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.</i>
695	1883	MCARTHUR, WM. ALEXANDER, M.P., 18 and 19, <i>Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.</i>
	1885	MCCAUL, GILBERT JOHN, <i>Creggandarrock, Chislehurst; and 27, Walbrook, E.C.</i>
	1880	MCCLURE, SIR THOMAS, BART., <i>Belmont, Belfast; and Reform Club, S.W.</i>
	1878	†MCCONNELL, JOHN, 65, <i>Holland Park, W.</i>
	1882	McCULLOCH, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., <i>Messrs. Leishman, Inglis, & Co., 81, Abchurch Lane, E.C.</i>
700	1883	MCDONALD, JAMES E., 4, <i>Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1882 McDONELL, ARTHUR W., 2, Rectory Place, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.
 1882 MCEACHARN, MALCOLM DONALD, 5, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
 1882 MCEUEN, DAVID PAINTER, 24, Pembroke Square, W.
 1885 MCGAVIN, WM. B., 8, Gt. Winchester Street, E.C.
 705 1879 MCILWRAITH, ANDREW, 5, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
 1884 MCINTYRE, J. P., 3, New Basinghall Street, E.C.
 1881 †MCIVER, DAVID, Woodslee, Spital, Birkenhead; and Wanlass, How, Ambleside.
 1880 McKELLAR, THOMAS, Lerags House, near Oban, N.B.
 1886 M'KEONE, HENRY, C.E., 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.
 710 1874 MCKERRELL, R. M., Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Hill-house, Dundonald, Ayrshire, N.B.
 1883 McLEA, KENNETH, F.R.G.S., 31, Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.
 1886 McLEAN, NORMAN, Stoberry Park, Wells, Somerset.
 1882 McLEAN, T. M., 61, Belsize Park, N.W.
 1884 McLEOD, GEORGE, 9, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
 715 1885 McMAHON, MAJOR-GENERAL C. J., R.A., Sherlockstown, Naas, Ireland; and Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
 1883 McMURDO, COLONEL EDWARD, 30 and 31, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
 1887 McNEILL, ADAM, Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.
 1887 MADDICK, E. DISTIN, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), 2, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.
 1883 MAINWARING, RANDOLPH.
 720 1878 MALCOLM, A. J., 27, Lombard Street, E.C.
 1879 MALLESON, FRANK R., Dixon Manor House, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.
 1883 †MALLESON, COLONEL GEORGE BRUCE, C.S.I., 27, West Cromwell Road, S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1879 MANACKI, THE SETNA E., St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.
 1868 †MANCHESTER, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.P., 1, Great Stanhope Street, W.; and Kimbolton Castle, St. Neots.
 725 1885 MANDER, S. THEODORE, B.A., Mornington Place, Tettenhall Road, Wolverhampton.
 1883 MANLEY, WILLIAM, 106, Cannon Street, E.C.
 1881 MANN, W. E., 17, Fore Street, E.C.
 1878 MARCHANT, W. L., Crow's Nest, Queen's Road, Richmond, Surrey.
 1884 MARCUS, JOHN, 9, Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W.
 730 1879 MARE, WILLIAM H., 15, Onslow Square, S.W.
 1886 MARKS, DAVID, 4, Cornwall Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
 1885 MARKS, LIONEL, care of L. H. Marks, Esq., 25, Clanricarde Gardens, Bayswater, W.
 1885 MARSDEN, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., The Woodlands, Tyndales Park, Clifton, Bristol.
 1885 MARSH, HENRY, Cressy House, Woodsley Road, Leeds.
 735 1885 MARSHALL, ARTHUR, 7, East India Avenue, E.C.
 1882 MARSHALL, ERNEST LUXMOORE, 9, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
 1881 †MARSHALL, SIR JAMES, C.M.G., Richmond House, Roehampton, S.W.
 1877 MARSHALL, JOHN, F.R.G.S., 58, North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
 1886 MARSTON, EDWARD, St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C.

Year of Election.	
740	1882 †MARTIN, FRANCIS, 17, Cannon Place, Brighton.
	1886 MARTIN, HENRY, <i>Sussex House, Highbury New Park, N.</i>
	1879 MARTIN, WILLIAM, <i>Sunnyhill, Dumfriesshire, N.B.</i>
	1886 †MASON, STEPHEN, 1a, Red Lion Court, Watling Street, E.C.
	1886 †MATHESON, ALEX. PERCEVAL, 31, Loundes Street, S.W.
745	1880 MATTERSON, WILLIAM, <i>Tower Cressy, Campden Hill, W.</i>
	1884 MATTHEWS, JAMES, 21, Manchester Square, W.
	1886 MATTHEWS, JAMES, <i>St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1885 MATTHEWS, LT.-COL. ROBERT L., Assistant Commissary-General, <i>Rhyl, North Wales.</i>
	1883 MATURIN, WILLIAM H., C.B., 5, Courtfield Gardens, <i>South Kensington, S.W.</i>
750	1877 MAYNARD, H. W., <i>St. Aubyns, Grosvenor Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.</i>
	1878 MEINERTZHAGEN, ERNEST LOUIS, 4, Cheyne Walk, <i>Chelsea, S.W.</i>
	1886 MELHUISE, WILLIAM, <i>Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>
	1888 MENPES, MORTIMER, <i>Osborn Lodge, Fulham, S.W.</i>
	1872 MEREWETHER, F. L. S., <i>Ingatstone Hall, Ingatstone, Essex.</i>
755	1877 MERRY, WILLIAM L., <i>Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
	1877 †METCALFE, FRANK E., <i>Highfield, Hendon, N.</i>
	1878 MEWBURN, WILLIAM E., 1, Bank Buildings, <i>Lothbury, E.C.</i>
	1888 MILES, AUDLEY C., 34, Pont Street, <i>S.W.</i>
	1879 MILLER, WILLIAM, 67, <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
760	1874 †MILLS, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope), 7, <i>Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1883 MILNER, ROBERT, <i>St. Vincent, West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W.; and 24 and 25, Fore Street, E.C.</i>
	1884 MITCHENER, JOHN, <i>Highlands, Thurlow Hill, West Dulwich, S.E.</i>
	1886 MOBERLY, G. E., 9, <i>Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
	1878 MOCATTA, ERNEST G., 58, <i>Kensington Gardens Square, W.</i>
765	1881 MOFFATT, GEORGE, 191, <i>Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
	1885 MOIR, ROBERT N., <i>Scottish Club, 39, Dover Street, W.</i>
	1883 MOLESWORTH, THE REV. VISCOUNT, <i>St. Petroc Minor, St. Issey, Cornwall.</i>
	1868 MOLINEUX, GISBORNE, 5, <i>Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.; and 1, East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1869 MONCK, RT. HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.M.G., <i>Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.; and Charleville, Enniskerry, Wicklow.</i>
770	1884 MONTEFIORE, HERBERT B., 11, <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
	1869 MONTEFIORE, JACOB, 35, <i>Hyde Park Square, W.</i>
	1877 MONTEFIORE, J. B., 36, <i>Kensington Gardens Square, W.</i>
	1885 MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH G., 1, <i>Cloisters, Temple, E.C.</i>
	1878 MONTEFIORE, LESLIE J., 28, <i>Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
775	1873 †MONTGOMERIE, HUGH E., 86, <i>Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
	1873 MOODIE, G. P., <i>care of Messrs. R. S. Taylor, Son & Co., 4, Field Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.</i>
	1885 MOODY, HARRY, <i>Wallington, Surrey; and Canadian Pacific Railway, 88, Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
	1885 MOORE, ARTHUR CHISOLM, 23, <i>Essex Street, Strand, W.C.</i>
	1884 MOORE, JOHN, 23, <i>Knight-bridge Street, E.C.</i>
780	1883 †MOORHOUSE, EDWARD, <i>c/o Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
	1885 MOREING, CHARLES ALGERNON, C.E., 25, <i>Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>

- 1886 MORGAN, RT. HON. GEORGE CARBORNE, Q.C., M.P., 59, *Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*
- 1876 *MORGAN, HENRY J., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1882 †MORGAN, OCTAVIUS VAUGHAN, M.P., 13, *The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 785 1868 MORGAN, SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN, 42, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1884 MORGAN, WILLIAM PRITCHARD, 1, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1882 MORRIS, D., M.A., F.L.S., Assistant Director, *Royal Gardens, Kew, S.W.*
- 1885 MORRIS, EDWARD ROBERT, J.P., 14, *Dowgate Hill, E.C.*
- 1886 MORRISON, WALTER, M.P., *Malham Tarn, Bell Busk, Leeds; and 77, Cromwell Road, S.W.*
- 790 1886 MORT, REV. ERNEST, B.A., 94, *Blackheath Hill, S.E.*
- 1869 MORT, W., 1, *Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
- 1886 MOSENTHAL, CAPTAIN FREDK. (4th Batt. Yorks. Regiment), 25, *Maddox Street, W.*
- 1885 MOSENTHAL, HARRY, 23, *Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.*
- 1884 MOSSE, JAMES ROBERT, M. Inst. C.E., 26, *West Cromwell Road, S.W.*
- 795 1881 MOUAT, FREDERIC JOHN, M.D., 12, *Durham Villas, Kensington, W.*
- 1875 MUIR, HUGH, 30, *Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1885 †MUIR, ROBERT, *Heathlands, Wimbledon Common.*
- 1882 MURRAY, KENRIC B., *The London Chamber of Commerce, Bo'olph House, Eastcheap, E.C.*
- 1880 MURRAY, W. M., 12, 13 and 14, *Barbican, E.C.*
- 800 1884 MUSGRAVE, GEORGE A., 45, *Holland Park, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1875 †NAIEN, JOHN, *Grath House, Torr's Park Road, Ilfracombe.*
- 1886 NASH, FREDERIC W., *Arts Club, Hanover Square, W.; 3, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.; and Surbiton.*
- 1881 NATHAN, ALFRED N., 6, *Hansell Street, E.C.*
- 1885 NATHAN, LOUIS A., 31, *Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*
- 805 1874 †NAZ, SIR VIGILE, K.C.M.G., M.L.C. (*Port Louis, Mauritius*), care of Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., 39, *Lime Street, E.C.*
- 1881 NEAVE, EDWARD S., *Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1881 NEEDHAM, SIR JOSEPH, *The Ferns, Weybridge.*
- 1881 NELSON, EDWARD M., *Hanger Hill House, Ealing, W.*
- 1885 NELSON, GEORGE HENRY, *The Lawn, Warwick.*
- 810 1882 NESS, GAVIN PARKER, 19, *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1885 NEVILL, WALTER P., 4, *Tokenshouse Buildings, Moorgate Street, E.C.*
- 1887 NICHOLSON, DANIEL, 76, *Finchley Road, N.W.; and 51, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.*
- 1868 NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, BART., *The Grange, Totteridge, Herts, N.*
- 1886 NICHOL, ROBERT, 11, *Bunhill Row, E.C.*
- 815 1884 NICOL, GEORGE GARDEN, 3, *Sussex Square, Brighton.*
- 1881 NIHILL, PAUL H., 37, *Charterhouse Square, E.C.*
- 1884 NIVEN, GEORGE, *Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited, 1, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
- 1868 NORMANBY, THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Mulgrave Castle, Yorkshire; and Travellers' Club, S.W.*
- 1880 NORTH, CHARLES, *Sun-Woodhouse, near Huddersfield.*

Year of Election.	
820	1878 NORTH, FREDERICK WILLIAM, F.G.S., <i>Rowley Hall, Rowley Regis.</i>
	1880 NOURSE, HENRY, <i>Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1881 NOVELLI, L. W., 8, <i>Hyde Park Square, W.</i>
	1887 NOYES, EDWARD, 9 and 11, <i>Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1885 NUGENT, COL. SIR CHARLES B. P. H., R.E., K.C.B., <i>Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
825	1884 NUNN, CRUMPTON JOHN, <i>Eastnor, Crescent Wood Road, Sydenham Hill, S.E.</i>
	1874 NUTT, B. W., <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1883 OAKES, ARTHUR, M.D., 99, <i>Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.</i>
	1876 OHLSON, JAMES L., <i>Billiter House, Billiter Street, E.C.</i>
	1875 †OPPENHEIM, HERMANN, 17, <i>Rue des Londres, Paris.</i>
830	1888 OMMANNEY, CAPTAIN M. F., R.E., C.M.G., <i>Crown Agent for the Colonies, Downing Street, S.W.</i>
	1875 OFFENHEIMER, JOSEPH, 52, <i>Brown Street, Manchester.</i>
	1885 OSBORN, JOHN LEE, 32, <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
	1883 †OSBORNE, CAPTAIN FRANK, <i>Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Thornby Hall, Rugby.</i>
	1882 OSBORNE, P. HILL, <i>Karenga, Bath Road, Cheltenham.</i>
835	1882 OSWALD, WM. WALTER, <i>National Bank of Australasia, 149, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
	1872 OTWAY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR JOHN, BART., 34, <i>Eaton Square, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1886 OWEN, EDWARD CUNLIFFE, C.M.G., 64, <i>Inverness Terrace, W.</i>
	1880 OWEN, SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 2, <i>The Residences, South Kensington Museum, S.W.</i>
	1879 †PADDON, JOHN, <i>Suffolk House, 5, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.</i>
840	1883 PADDON, WM. WREYFORD, 34, <i>St. Charles' Square, North Kensington, W.</i>
	1885 PALMER, WILLIAM ISAAC, <i>Hillside, Reading, Berks.</i>
	1880 PARBURY, CHARLES, 3, <i>De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
	1879 PARFITT, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 1, <i>Hertford Gardens, Albert Bridge, S.W.</i>
	1880 PARK, W. C. CUNNINGHAM, 25, <i>Lime Street, E.C.</i>
845	1886 PARKER, ARCHIBALD, <i>Camden Wood, Chislehurst; and 3, East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1881 PARKER, GEORGE B., <i>Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1885 PARKINGTON, CAPTAIN J. ROPER, 24, <i>Crutched Friars, E.C.; 31, Courtfield Road, S.W.; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.</i>
	1869 PATERSON J., 7 and 8, <i>Australian Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1886 †PATERSON, J. GLAISTER, 7 and 8, <i>Australian Avenue, E.C.</i>
850	1874 PATTERSON, MYLES, 28, <i>Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1885 PATON, JAMES, 24, <i>Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W.</i>
	1881 PAUL, H. MONCREIFF, 12, <i>Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.</i>
	1887 PAYEN-PAYNE, COLONEL JAMES B., 23, <i>Albemarle Street, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1880 PAYNE, JOHN, 34, <i>Coleman Street, E.C.; and Kathlamba, The Avenue, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
855	1881 †PEACE, WALTER (Natal Government Emigration Agent), 21, <i>Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i>

XXX

Royal Colonial Institute.

Year of Election.		
	1877	PEACOCK, GEORGE, 27, <i>Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.</i>
	1877	PEACOCK, J. M., <i>Clevedon, Addiscombe, Surrey.</i>
	1885	†PEAKE, GEORGE HERBERT, B.A., LL.B., 1, <i>St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1883	†PEARCE, SIR WILLIAM, BART., M.P., <i>Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 10, Park Terrace, Glasgow, N.B.</i>
860	1887	PEARS, WALTER, 5 and 6, <i>Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.</i>
	1878	†PEEK, CUTHBERT EDGAR, <i>Wimbledon House, Wimbledon.</i>
	1883	†PEEK, SIR HENRY W., BART., <i>Wimbledon House, Wimbledon.</i>
	1885	PEEL, WILLIAM CHARLES, <i>Fair View, Sunningdale, Berks; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1879	PELLY, LEONARD, <i>Loughton Rectory, Essex.</i>
865	1882	PEMBERTON, H. W., <i>Trumpington Hall, Cambridge.</i>
	1884	PENDER, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., <i>Eastern Telegraph Co., Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.; and 18, Arlington Street, S.W.</i>
	1884	PENNEY, EDWARD C., 8, <i>West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
	1875	PERCEVAL, AUGUSTUS G., 50, <i>Union Grove, South Lambeth, S.W.</i>
	1880	PERRING, CHARLES, <i>Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
870	1875	PERRY, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., 32, <i>Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
	1882	PETERS, GORDON DONALDSON, <i>Ivy Lodge, Fulham, S.W.</i>
	1878	PETERSON, WILLIAM, <i>Highlands, Highland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
	1879	†PETHERICK, EDWARD A., <i>Yarra Yarra, Briston Rise, S.W.</i>
	1879	PHARAZYN, EDWARD, <i>St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
875	1878	PHILIPS, J. J., <i>Willow Bank, Limerick.</i>
	1886	PHILLIPS, FRANK, 7, <i>West Hoe Terrace, Plymouth.</i>
	1885	PINCKNEY, WILLIAM, <i>Milford Hill, Salisbury.</i>
	1882	PLEYDELL, T. G., <i>Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
	1884	PLUES, SAMUEL SWIRE, <i>Risplith, Weybridge.</i>
880	1882	PLUMMER, HENRY PEMBERTON, 19, <i>Great Western Road, Paddington, W.</i>
	1884	POOLE, JOHN B., <i>Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, 15, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.</i>
	1869	†POORE, MAJOR R., <i>Old Lodge, Newton Toney, Salisbury, Hants.</i>
	1878	POPE, WILLIAM AGNEW, 113, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.; and Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.</i>
	1875	PORTER, ROBERT, <i>Westfield House, South Lyncombe, Bath.</i>
885	1885	POSNO, CHARLES JAUQUES, <i>The Woodlands, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.; and 19, Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i>
	1885	†POTTER, JOHN WILSON, 15, <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i>
	1887	POWER, EDMUND B., <i>Maisonette, Ailes Road, St. Margaret's, Surrey.</i>
	1876	PRAED, ARTHUR CAMPBELL, 16, <i>Talbot Square, W.</i>
	1873	FRANOE, REGINALD H., 2, <i>Hercules Passage, E.C.; and Frognaal, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
890	1881	FRANKERD, PETER D., <i>The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.</i>
	1882	FRANKERD, PERCY J., 23, <i>Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.</i>
	1868	PRATT, J. J., 79, <i>Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.</i>
	1885	PREECE, WILLIAM HENRY, F.R.S., Memb. Inst. C.E., <i>Gothic Lodge, Wimbledon.</i>
	1883	PREVITÉ, JOSEPH WEEDON, 13, <i>Church Terrace, Lee, Kent.</i>
895	1881	PRICE, EVAN J., 11, <i>Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
	1886	PRILLEVITZ, JOHAN M., 136, <i>Binnen Amstel, Amsterdam.</i>

Year of Election.	
1873	PRINCE, JOHN S., 20, <i>Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.</i>
1883	PRITCHARD, CHARLES ALEXANDER, 17, <i>Upper Rock Gardens, Brighton; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1882	PROBYN, LESLIE CHARLES, 79, <i>Onslow Square, S.W.</i>
900 1874	PUGH, W. R., M.D., 54, <i>Elm Park Gardens, S.W.</i>
1882	PURVIS, GILBERT, 5, <i>Bow Churchyard, E.C.</i>
1885	QUIRK, THOMAS F., 26, <i>Old Bond Street, W.</i>
1884	RADCLIFFE, P. COPPLESTON, <i>Derriford, near Plymouth; and Union Club, S.W.</i>
1887	RADFORD, ALFRED, F.R.G.S., <i>Welbeck Mansions, 34, Cadogan Terrace, S.W.; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
905 1868	RAE, JAMES, 32, <i>Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1876	RAE, JOHN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., 4, <i>Addison Gardens West, Kensington, W.</i>
1888	RAIT, GEORGE THOMAS, 70 and 71, <i>Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.</i>
1882	RAINEY, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR MACAN, <i>Trowscoed Lodge, Cheltenham.</i>
1881	RALLI, PANDELI, 17, <i>Belgrave Square, S.W.</i>
910 1884	RAMSAY, ROBERT, <i>Howletts, Canterbury.</i>
1872	RAMSDEN, RICHARD, <i>Chadwick Manor, Knowle, Warwickshire.</i>
1888	RANDLE, WILSON, 237, <i>Brompton Road, S.W.</i>
1887	RANKEN, PETER, <i>Furness Lodge, East Sheen, Surrey</i>
1880	†RANKIN, JAMES, M.P., 35, <i>Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; and Bryngwyn, Hereford.</i>
915 1882	RAWSON, SIR RAWSON W., K.C.M.G., C.B., 68, <i>Cornwall Gardens, S.W.</i>
1886	RAWSTORNE, REV. A. G., <i>Balderstone Grange, Blackburn; and 9, Glendower Place, S.W.</i>
1885	REA, CHARLES, <i>Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>
1881	†REAY, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.I.E., <i>Government House, Bombay.</i>
1880	REDPATH, PETER, <i>The Manor House, Chislehurst, Kent.</i>
920 1886	REID, DAVID, A.Inst.C.E., <i>Thomaneau House, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.P.</i>
1879	REID, GEORGE, 79, <i>Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.</i>
1880	REID, WILLIAM L., 15, <i>Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1883	RENNIE, GEORGE HALL, 6, <i>East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
1879	REVETT, CAPT. RICHARD, 28, <i>Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.</i>
925 1873	RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, 3, <i>Lindum Terrace, Lincoln.</i>
1882	RICHARDSON, WILLIAM RIDLEY, <i>Alwyn House, Shortlands, Kent.</i>
1881	RIDLEY, WILLIAM, M. Inst. C.E., F.G.S., 19, <i>Spencer Park, Wandsworth Common, S.W.</i>
1872	RIVINGTON, ALEXANDER, 8, <i>Glasbury Road, West Kensington, W.; and Arts Club, 17, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1885	ROBERTS, ERASMUS O., <i>St. John's, Anthony, Devonport.</i>
930 1884	ROBERTS, THOMAS LANGDON, <i>Rookhurst, Bedford Park, Croydon.</i>
1885	ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER MILNE, M.D., <i>Gonville House, Alton Road, Southampton, S.W.</i>
1881	ROBERTSON, CAMPBELL A., <i>Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.; and 11, Oakhill Park, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1887	ROBINS, EDWARD, C.E., <i>Sunnymead, Mill Lane, West Hampstead, N.W.; and 105, Regent Street, W.</i>
1884	ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS O., <i>Greta House, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.</i>

- 935 1869 ROBINSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL C.W., C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-General, *North Camp, Aldershot.*
- 1883 ROBINSON, HENRY JAMES, F.S.S., 57, *Schubert Road, West Hill, Putney, S.W.*
- 1881 †ROBINSON, JAMES SALKELD, *Roachbank, Rochdale.*
- 1879 ROBINSON, MURRELL R., M.Inst.C.E., 95, *Philbeach Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1878 ROGERS, MURRAY, *Fowey, Cornwall.*
- 940 1886 ROLLO, WILLIAM, 5, *Stanley Gardens, Kensington Park, W.*
- 1883 ROME, THOMAS, *Charlton House, Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham.*
- 1886 ROMILLY, CHARLES E., c/o A. ROMILLY, Esq., 20, *St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1876 RONALD, R. B., *Pembury Grange, near Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1878 ROSE, B. LANCASTER, 1, *Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 945 1879 ROSE, CHARLES D., *Bartholomew House, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.*
- 1869 ROSE, THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN, BART., G.C.M.G., *Bartholomew House, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.; and 27, Portman Square, W.*
- 1881 †ROSEBURY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 38, *Berkeley Square, W.; and Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, N.B.*
- 1874 ROSS, HAMILTON, 22, *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1885 ROSS, HUGH CAMERON, *Standard Bank of South Africa, 10, Clement's Lane, E.C.*
- 950 1880 ROSS, JOHN, *Morven Park, Potters Bar, N.; and 1, Basinghall, Street, E.C.*
- 1882 ROSS, J. GRAFTON, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1887 RUMBALL, HENRY M., 8, *Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.*
- 1879 RUSSELL, CAPTAIN A. H., *Fursebank, Torquay.*
- 1879 RUSSELL, P. N., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 66, Queensborough Terrace, W.*
- 955 1875 RUSSELL, THOMAS, *Haremare Hall, Hurstgreen, Sussex.*
- 1878 RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 69, *Eaton Square, S.W.*
- 1875 RUSSELL, T. PURVIS, *Warroch, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.B.*
- 1876 RYALL, R., 64, *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1886 SACRÉ, ALFRED L., C.E., 60, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 960 1881 †SAILLARD, PHILIP, 85, *Aldersgate Street, E.C.*
- 1883 SAINSBURY, GEORGE EDWARD, 27, *King Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
- 1874 SAMUEL, SIR SAUL, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for New South Wales), 5, *Westminster Chambers, S.W.*
- 1874 †SANDERSON, JOHN, *Buller's Wood, Chislehurst, Kent.*
- 1868 †SARGEAUNT, SIR W. C., K.C.M.G., *Mildenhall, Suffolk; and 61, Montagu Square, W.*
- 965 1873 SASSOON, ARTHUR, 12, *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1879 SAUNDERS, H. W. DEMAINE, *Fanshaws, Hertford.*
- 1884 SAUNDERS, THOMAS DODGSON, *Twynfordbury, Croydon.*
- 1885 SAVAGE, WM. FREDK., *Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C.*
- 1887 SCALES, GEORGE M., 4, *Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.; and Belvoir House, Hornsey Lane, N.*
- 970 1886 SCALES, HERBERT F., 9, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1885 †SCARTH, LEVESON EDWARD, M.A., 3, *Melbury Road, Kensington, W.*
- 1877 SCHIFF, CHARLES, 22, *Lowndes Square, S.W.*

Resident Fellows.

xxxiii

Year of
Election.

- 1885 SCHWARTZ, C. E. R., M.A., *Trinity Lodge, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1879 SCLANDERS, ALEXANDER, 10, *Cedars Road, Clapham Common, S.W.*
- 975 1884 SCONCE, CAPTAIN G. COLQUHOUN, 63, *Princes Square, Bayswater, W.*
- 1872 SCOTT, ABRAHAM, 4, *Palace Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
- 1885 SCOTT, ARCHIBALD E., 18, *Down Street, Piccadilly, W.; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
- 1886 SCOTT, CHARLES J., *Boxgrove, Guildford.*
- 1887 SCOTT, JOHN ADAM, *Kilmoney, Oakhill Road, Putney, S.W.; and 17, Bread Street, E.C.*
- 980 1882 SCOTT, ROBERT, *Connaught House, Harlesden, N.W.*
- 1887 SCOTT, WILLIAM H. B., 5 and 6, *Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1885 SCOURFIELD, ROBERT, *Hill House, Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire.*
- 1868 SEARIGHT, JAMES, 7, *East India Avenue, E.C.*
- 1885 SEDDON, ARTHUR, *care of Messrs. W. Goodwin & Co., 7, Brunswick Street, Liverpool.*
- 985 1881 SELBY, PRIDEAUX, *Koroit, North Park, Croydon; and 4, Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
- 1887 SENIOR, EDWARD NASSAU, 147, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1887 SEVERN, WALTER, 9, *Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
- 1888 SHAND, JOHN LOUDOUN, 24, *Rood Lane, E.C.*
- 1879 SHAND, SIR C. FARQUHAR, LL.D., F.R.G.S., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 990 1879 SHAND-HARVEY, JAMES WIDDRINGTON, *Castle Semple, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, N.B.*
- 1876 SHAW, COLONEL, E. W., 44, *Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.*
- 1886 SHENNAN, DAVID A., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1885 SHEPPARD, ALBERT K., *Bank of Victoria, 28, Clement's Lane, E.C.*
- 1887 SHEPPARD, WM. FLEETWOOD, B.A., *Trinity College, Cambridge.*
- 995 1886 SHEER, MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH F., 18, *Magdalen Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
- 1874 SHIPSTEY, HENRY F., 87, *Kensington Gardens Square, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1887 †SHIRE, ROBERT W., "*Shirley*," *South Norwood Park, S.E.*
- 1883 SHORT, CHARLES, *Office of "The Argus," 80, Fleet Street, E.C.*
- 1885 SIDNEY, CHARLES, 18, *Queen's Gate Place, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1000 1884 SIDGREAVES, SIR THOMAS, *Melton Grange, Great Malvern.*
- 1884 SILEM, JOHN HENRY, *Southlands, Esher, Surrey; and Junior Carlton Club, S.W.*
- 1883 †SILVER, COLONEL HUGH A., *Abbey Lodge, Chislehurst.*
- 1868 †SILVER, S. W., 3, *York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1885 SIM, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD COTSGARNE, R.E., 32, *James Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.; and United Service Club, S.W.*
- 1005 1869 SIMMONDS, P. L., 85, *Finborough Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1884 †SIMMONS, GENERAL SIR LINTORN, R.E., G.C.B., G.O.M.G., *The Palace, Malta; and United Service Club, S.W.*
- 1881 SIMPSON, COMMANDER H. G., R.N., *care of Messrs. Burnett & Co., 123, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1884 SINAUER, SIGISMUND, 9, *Palace Gate, S.W.*
- 1885 SINCLAIR, DAVID, 2, *Eliot Bank, Forest Hill, S.E.; and 19, Silver Street, E.C.*

1010	1883	SLADE, GEORGE PENKIVIL, <i>Kanimbla, Fitz John's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
	1887	SLADE, HENRY G., 47, <i>Baker Street, Portman Square, W.</i>
	1886	SLADEN, ST. BARRÉ, <i>Heathfield, Reigate.</i>
	1886	SLAZENGER, RALPH, 56, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
	1879	SMITH, CATTERSON, 18, <i>Wood Street, Cheapside, E.C.</i>
1015	1886	SMITH, CLARENCE, J.P., <i>Mansion House Bldgs., 4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
	1872	SMITH, SIR FRANCIS VILLENEUVE., 19, <i>Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1888	SMITH, JAMES, <i>Office of "The Cape Argus," 25, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
	1886	SMITH, JOHN, 10, <i>Aldermanbury Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1886	SMITH, LIEUT. G. MANSFIELD, B.N., 8, <i>Holland Park Terrace, W.</i>
1020	1886	SMITH, HENRY GARDNER, <i>Tinto, Killieser Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.</i>
	1880	SMITH, JOSEPH J., <i>Wells House, Ilkley, Yorkshire.</i>
	1884	SMITH, SAMUEL, M.P., <i>Carlston, Princes Park, Liverpool; and Westside, Clapham Common, S.W.</i>
	1886	†SMITH, THOMAS HAWKINS, <i>Gordon Brook, Clarence River, New South Wales.</i>
	1884	SMITH, WALTER F., 8, <i>Holland Park Terrace, W.</i>
1025	1878	SMITH, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.P., 3, <i>Grosvenor Place, S.W.; and Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.</i>
	1886	SMITH, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Sundon House, Clifton, Bristol.</i>
	1881	†SOMERVILLE, ARTHUR FOWNKS, <i>Dinden, Wells, Somerset; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1874	SOPE, WM. GARLAND, B.A., J.P., <i>Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C.; Harestone, Caterham Valley; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1886	SPANIER, ADOLF, 114, <i>Fellows Road, N.W.</i>
1030	1870	SPENSLEY, HOWARD, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., 4, <i>Bolton Gardens West, S.W.</i>
	1888	SPICER, ALBERT, <i>Brancepeth House, Woodford, Essex.</i>
	1887	SPIERS, FELIX WILLIAM, 68, <i>Lowndes Square, S.W.</i>
	1883	†SPROSTON, HUGH, <i>Hughville, Woodside, S.E.</i>
	1886	SQUIBB, REV. G. M., M.A., <i>The Parsonage, Totteridge, Herts.</i>
1035	1879	STAFFORD, SIR EDWARD W., G.C.M.G., 19, <i>Eaton Square, S.W.</i>
	1886	STALEY, T. P., 2, <i>Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1872	STANFORD, EDWARD, <i>Crosborough House, Bromley, Kent.</i>
	1886	†STANLEY, WALMSLEY, M.Inst.C.E. <i>The Knowle, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.</i>
	1878	STARKE, J. G. HAMILTON, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), <i>Troqueer Holm, near Dumfries, N.B.</i>
1040	1875	STEIN, ANDREW, <i>Protea House, Cambridge Gardens, Notting Hill, W.</i>
	1887	STEVENSON, HUGH G., 78, <i>Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1876	STEVENSON, LEADER C., 78, <i>Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1888	STEWART, ALEXANDER B., <i>Seafeld, Beckenham.</i>
	1887	STEWART, ROBERT, <i>Culgruff, Crosemichael, N.B.</i>
1045	1881	STEWART, ROBERT M., <i>Hawthorne, Bickley, Kent; and 51, Milton Street, E.C.</i>
	1882	STEWART, WILLIAM ARNOTT, 88, <i>Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1886	STIRLING, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM, 7, <i>Observatory Avenue, Kensington, W.</i>
	1874	†STIRLING, SIR CHARLES E. F., BART., <i>Glorat, Milton of Campsie, N.B.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>

Resident Fellows.

XXXV

Year of Election.		
	1881	STIRLING, J. ARCHIBALD, 24, <i>Bramham Gardens, South Kensington.</i>
1050	1877	STONE, F. W., B.C.L., 7, <i>New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.</i>
	1883	STORER, THOMAS, 5 and 6, <i>Billiter Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1881	STORER, WILLIAM, 5 and 6, <i>Billiter Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1879	STOTT, THOMAS, <i>Thornbank, Sutton, Surrey.</i>
	1872	STOVIN, REV. C. F., 17, <i>Connaught Square, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1055	1885	STRAFFORD, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, 34, <i>Wilton Place, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Wrotham Park, Barnet.</i>
	1875	STRANGWAYS, H. B. T., <i>Shapwick, Bridgwater, Somerset</i> ; and 5, <i>Pump Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
	1880	†STREET, EDMUND, <i>Millfield Lane, Highgate Rise, N.</i>
	1884	STREETER, G. SKELTON, <i>The Mount, Primrose Hill, N.W.</i> ; and <i>National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1883	STRICKLAND, OLIVER ROPER, <i>Hampfield, Putney, S.W.</i>
1050	1884	STUART, JOHN, 20, <i>Bucklersbury, E.C.</i>
	1886	STUART, JOHN SIDNEY, <i>Kimberley Lodge, Sible Hedingham, Halstead, Essex.</i>
	1887	STURGES, E. M., M.A., 44, <i>Elm Park Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1884	STUTTAFORD, S. R., <i>The Paarl, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.</i>
	1878	SUTHERLAND, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., <i>Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.</i>
1065	1868	SWALE, REV. H. J., M.A., J.P., <i>Ingfield Hall, Settle, Yorkshire.</i>
	1883	SWANZY, FRANCIS, 147, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
	1875	SYMONS, G. J., F.R.S., 62, <i>Camden Square, N.W.</i>
	1883	TALBOT, COLONEL THE HON. REGINALD, C.B. (1st Life Guards), 16, <i>Manchester Square, W.</i>
	1885	†TALLENTS, GEORGE WM., B.A., 62, <i>Ennismore Gardens, S.W.</i>
1070	1883	TANGYE, GEORGE, <i>Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Birmingham</i> ; and 35, <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
	1883	TANGYE, RICHARD, <i>Gilbertstone Hall, Bickenhill, Birmingham</i> ; and 35, <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
	1880	TAYLER, FRANK, F.R.G.S., 10, <i>Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.</i>
	1876	TAYLOR, CHARLES J., 50, <i>Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1887	TAYLOR, ERNEST C., <i>Christ's College, Cambridge.</i>
1075	1885	TAYLOR, J. V. E., 14, <i>Cockspur Street, S.W.</i> ; and <i>St. Faith's Vicarage, Wandsworth, S.W.</i>
	1881	†TAYLOR, THEODORE C., <i>Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorkshire.</i>
	1881	TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., <i>The Nash, near Worcester</i> ; and <i>Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1873	*TENNISON, THE RT. HON. LORD, D.C.L., <i>Aldworth, Haslemere, Surrey.</i>
	1885	TERRY, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREDERICK S., 2, <i>Princes Road, South Wimbledon.</i>
1080	1884	TESCHEMAKER, CHARLES DE V., <i>Elsinore, Exmouth, Devon</i> ; and <i>National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1886	THOMAS, JAMES LEWIS, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., <i>Chief Surveyor, War Department, Horse Guards, Whitehall</i> ; <i>Thatched House Club, St. James's</i> ; and 26, <i>Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.</i>
	1881	THOMAS, JOHN, 18, <i>Wood Street, E.C.</i>
	1883	THOMPSON, ARTHUR BAILEY, <i>Sumatra, Bournemouth.</i>

Year of
Election.

	1875	THOMSON, J. DUNCAN, <i>The Old Rectory, Aston, Stevenage, Herts; and St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1085	1886	THORNE, WILLIAM, <i>Messrs. Stuttaford & Co., 49, Fore Street, E.C.; and Rusdon, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
	1877	THRUPP, LEONARD W., <i>67, Kensington Gardens Square, W.</i>
	1869	TIDMAN, PAUL FREDERICK, C.M.G., <i>34, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
	1872	TINLINE, GEORGE, <i>12, Pembroke Square, Bayswater, W.</i>
	1833	†TINLINE, JAMES MADDER, <i>12, Pembroke Square, Bayswater, W.</i>
1090	1886	TOD, HENRY, <i>21, Mincing Lane, E.C.</i>
	1888	TOD, PERCY B., <i>4, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.</i>
	1882	TOMKINSON, GEORGE ARNOLD, B.A., LL.B., <i>39, Dickinson Street, Manchester.</i>
	1875	TOOTH, FRED., <i>Park Farm, Sevenoaks, Kent.</i>
	1887	TOTTIE, WILLIAM HAROLD, <i>47, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.</i>
1095	1884	†TREAVERS, JOHN AMORY, <i>Dorsey House, Weybridge, Surrey.</i>
	1884	TRILL, GEORGE, <i>Protea, Doods Road, Reigate, Surrey.</i>
	1878	TRIMMER, FREDERICK, <i>care of Messrs. Hickie, Borman & Co., 14, Waterloo Place, S.W.</i>
	1885	TRINDER, OLIVER J., <i>4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.</i>
	1886	TRITTON, J. HERBERT, <i>54, Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
1100	1887	TRYON, REAR-ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE, K.C.B., <i>5, Eaton Place, S.W.</i>
	1883	TUPPER, SIR CHARLES, G.C.M.G., C.B. (High Commissioner for Canada), <i>9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
	1878	†TURNBULL, ALEXANDER, <i>118, Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.</i>
	1885	TURNBULL, ROBERT THORBURN, <i>5, East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1878	†TURNBULL, WALTER, <i>Mount Henley, Sydenham Hill, Norwood, S.E.</i>
1105	1885	TURNER, GORDON, <i>Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
	1881	TURTON, HENRY HOBHOUSE, <i>Alunhurst, Bournemouth, Hants.</i>
	1879	ULCOQ, CLEMENT J. A., <i>22, Pembroke Gardens, W.</i>
	1883	†VALENTINE, HUGH SUTHERLAND, <i>New Zealand Agricultural Company, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.</i>
	1882	VANDER-BYL, PHILIP, <i>51, Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; and Northwood, near Winchester.</i>
1110	1874	VANDER-BYL, P.G. (Consul-General for the Orange Free State Republic), <i>High Beeches, Farnborough Station, Hants.</i>
	1885	VANE, GEORGE, C.M.G., <i>25, Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
	1888	VAUGHAN, R. WYNDHAM, <i>4, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.</i>
	1882	VERNON, THOMAS, C.E., <i>7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1884	†VINCENT, C. E. HOWARD, C.B., M.P., <i>1, Grosvenor Square, W.</i>
1115	1880	VOSS, HERMANN, <i>15, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
	1886	VOSS, HOULTON H., <i>care of Union Bank of Australia, 1, Bank Buildings, E.C.</i>
	1884	WADDINGTON, JOHN, <i>Sandhill Cottage, Beckenham.</i>
	1881	WADE, CECIL L., <i>7, Talbot Square, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1884	WADE, NUGENT CHARLES, <i>St. Anne's Rectory, Soho, W.</i>
1120	1881	WADE, PAGET A., <i>34, Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
	1887	WAGHORN, JAMES, <i>4, Carlton Hill, N.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1885	WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES J., <i>Elmhurst, Finchley, N.</i>
	1879	WAKEFIELD, CHARLES M., F.L.S., <i>Belmont, Uxbridge.</i>
	1878	WALLES, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.O.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., <i>Marlborough House, S.W.</i>
1125	1885	†WALKER, ROBERT J., F.R.G.S., F.R.His.S., <i>Ormidale, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.</i>
	1887	WALKER, RUSSELL D., 11, <i>Curson Street, Mayfair, W.</i>
	1868	WALKER, WILLIAM, F.R.G.S., 48, <i>Hilldrop Road, Tufnell Park, N.W.</i>
	1879	WALLER, WILLIAM N., <i>The Grove, Bealings, Woodbridge, Suffolk.</i>
	1882	WALLIS, H. B., <i>Addington, St. Mary's Road, Wimbledon.</i>
1130	1878	WALTER, CAPT. SIR EDWARD, K.C.B., <i>Corps of Commissionaires, Exchange Court, 419, Strand, W.C.</i>
	1879	†WANT, RANDOLPH C., 34, <i>Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
	1885	WARE, THOMAS WEBB, <i>Thornlea, Eltham, Kent.</i>
	1886	WARNE, EDWARD, 25, <i>Milton Street, E.C.</i>
	1888	WARNER, FREDERICK A., F.R.C.S.E., 10, <i>Brechin Place, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1135	1885	†WARNER, J. H. B., M.A., J.P., D.L., <i>Quorn Hall, Loughborough.</i>
	1880	WARREN, MAJ.-GEN. SIR CHAS., R.E., G.O.M.G., K.C.B., 44, <i>St. George's Road, S.W.</i>
	1885	†WATERHOUSE, LEONARD, 58, <i>Great Cumberland Place, W.</i>
	1879	WATSON, E. GILBERT, 13, <i>Jewin Crescent, E.C.</i>
	1877	*WATSON, J. FORBES, M.A., M.D., LL.D., 27, <i>Lullington Road, Anerley, S.E.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1140	1884	WATSON, WILLIAM COLLING, 103, <i>Southill Park, Hampstead Heath, N.W.; and 15, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
	1887	†WATT, HUGH, M.P., 107, <i>St. George's Square, S.W.</i>
	1884	WATT, JOHN B., 5, <i>East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1881	WATTS, H. E., 52, <i>Bedford Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
	1888	†WATTS, JOHN, 25, <i>Ladbroke Gardens, Kensington Park, W.</i>
1145	1880	WEBB, HENRY B., 7, <i>Warrior Square Terrace, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.</i>
	1869	WEBB, WILLIAM, <i>Newstead Abbey, near Nottingham.</i>
	1886	WEBSTER, H. CARVICK, 43, <i>Bothwell Place, Great Western Road, Glasgow.</i>
	1881	WEBSTER, ROBERT G., M.P., 83, <i>Belgrave Road, S.W.</i>
	1881	WELCH, HENRY P., <i>Koo-y-ong, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.; and 7, Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
1150	1883	WELD-BLUNDELL, HENRY, <i>Ince Blundell Hall, Great Crosby, Liverpool.</i>
	1869	WEMYSS AND MARCH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 23, <i>St. James's Place, S.W.</i>
	1884	†WENDT, ERNEST EMIL, D.O.L., 4 and 6, <i>Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1887	WENTWORTH, FITZWILLIAM, <i>Glencairn, Bournemouth.</i>
	1875	WESTERN, CHARLES R., <i>Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1155	1868	WESTGARTH, WILLIAM, 8, <i>Finch Lane, E.C.; and 10, Bolton Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1888	WESTON, DYSON, 138, <i>Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
	1885	WETHERED, JOSEPH, <i>Clifton, near Bristol.</i>
	1877	WETHERELL, WILLIAM S., 117, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
	1880	WHARTON, HENRY, 19, <i>Beaufort Gardens, S.W.</i>
1160	1888	WHEELER, ARTHUR H., <i>Brookleigh, Scrase Bridge, Haywards Heath; and 188, Strand, W.C.</i>
	1878	WHEELER, CHARLES, <i>Pension Beau Séjour, Lausanne, Switzerland.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1881 †WHEELER, EDWARD, F.R.G.S., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
- 1883 WHITE, ERNEST AUGUSTUS, "*Afreba*," 7, *Cromwell Crescent, Earl's Court, S.W.*
- 1881 WHITE, JAMES T., 4, *Clarendon Place, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1165 1881 WHITE, LEEDEHAM, 25, *Cranley Gardens, S.W.*
- 1873 WHITE, ROBERT, 86, *Marine Parade, Brighton*; and 19a, *Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1876 WHITEHEAD, HERBERT M., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1882 WHYTE, ROBERT, 6, *Milk Street Buildings, E.C.*
- 1886 WIENHOLT, ARNOLD, *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1170 1885 WIENHOLT, EDWARD, *Bifrons, Canterbury.*
- 1883 WIENHOLT, WILLIAM, *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1885 WILKINS, ALFRED, 43, *Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
- 1883 WILKINSON, MONTAGU C., 72, *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1885 WILLANS, WM. HENRY, 23, *Holland Park, W.*; and *High Cliffe, Seaton, Devon.*
- 1175 1883 WILLCOCKS, GEORGE WALLER, M. Inst. C.E., 34, *Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1884 WILLES, W. A., *The Manor House, King's Sutton, Banbury*; and *Arthur's Club, S.W.*
- 1884 WILLIAMS, JAMES, *Radstock Lodge, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, S.W.*
- 1874 WILLIAMS, W. J., *Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1888 WILLIAMS, WALTER E., *Bellevue, Sidcup, Kent.*
- 1180 1887 †WILLIAMSON, JOHN, 7, *Montagu Terrace, Richmond, S.W.*; and *Dale House, Halkirk, Caithness, N.B.*
- 1879 WILLIS, EDWARD, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1874 WILLS, GEORGE, *Whits Hall, Hornsey Lane, N.*; and 3, *Chapel Street, Whitecross Street, E.C.*
- 1886 WILLS, JOHN TAYLER, B.A., *Esher, Surrey*; and 2, *King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*
- 1886 †WILSON, JOHN, 48, *George Square, Edinburgh.*
- 1185 1878 WILSON, JOHN GEORGE HANNAY, *care of Queensland National Bank, 29, Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1879 †WILSON, SIR SAMUEL, M.P., 9, *Grosvenor Square, W.*; and *Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe, Bucks.*
- 1874 WINGFIELD, SIR CHARLES, K.C.S.I., C.B., *Arthur's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*; and 66, *Portland Place, W.*
- 1868 †WOLFF, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND G.C.M.G., K.C.B., *Tsهران, Persia*; *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*; and *Boscombe Tower, Ringwood, Hants.*
- 1873 WOOD, J. DENNISTOUN, 15, *Gordon Place, Kensington, W.*; and 2, *Hare Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1190 1885 WOODWARD, CALEB RICHARD, *Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*
- 1884 WOODWARD, JAMES E., *Berily Lodge, Bickley.*
- 1886 WOODWARD, R. H. W., M.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1882 †WOODS, ARTHUR, 8, *St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C.*
- 1884 WORTLEY, ARTHUR, 17, *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
- 1195 1883 WRIGHT, REV. WILLIAM, *Bocking, Braintree, Essex.*
- 1884 WYATT, FREDERICK, *Bolton House, Bolton Gardens, Chiswick.*

Resident Fellows.

xxxix

Year of
Election.

1883 WILLIE, HARVEY, *Balgownie, Bromley, Kent.*

1875 YARDLEY, SAMUEL, 5, *Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*

1868 YOUL, JAMES A., C.M.G., *Waratah House, Clapham Park, S.W.*

1200 1869 †YOUNG, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., 5, *Queensberry Place, South Kensington, S.W.*

NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election	
1884	†ABBOTT, PHILIP WILLIAM, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1885	ABBOTT, HON. B. P., M.L.C., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1886	ABLETT, JAMES P., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	ABRAHAM, FREDERIC, <i>Attorney-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1205 1882	ABRAHAMS, MANLY, J.P., <i>Hampton Green, Spanish Town P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1883	†ABURROW, CHARLES, F.R.G.S., <i>London and South African Exploration Company, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1878	ACKROYD, EDWARD JAMES, <i>Registrar of the Supreme Court, Hong Kong.</i>
1883	ACTON-ADAMS, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Tarndale, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1886	†ADAM, SIR CHARLES E., Bart., <i>United States, and Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire, N.B.</i>
1210 1877	ADOLPHUS, EDWIN, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1887	†ADYE, CAPTAIN GOODSON, <i>1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent H.S. Force, Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, India.</i>
1881	AGLEN, CAPTAIN A. T., <i>Ladysmith, Natal.</i>
1881	AGNEW, HON. J. W., M.D., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1881	AGOSTINI, EDGAR, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1215 1885	AHEARNE, SURGEON-MAJOR JOSEPH, M.D., <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
1881	†AIBTH, ALEXANDER, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1884	†AITKEN, JAMES, <i>Geraldton, Western Australia.</i>
1876	AKERMAN, SIR JOHN W., K.C.M.G., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1888	ALBRECHT, HENRY B., <i>Weston, Movi River, Natal.</i>
1220 1883	ALEXANDER, ALBERT J., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	ALEXANDER, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	ALEXANDER, JOHN GYSBART, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	ALEXANDER, WILLIAM WATKIN, <i>care of J. Mylehreest, Esq., Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	ALGER, JOHN, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1225 1881	ALISON, JAMES, F.R.G.S., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1887	ALLAN, GORDON, <i>Surveyor-General, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1872	ALLAN, THE HON. G. W., <i>Moss Park, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1883	ALLAN, WILLIAM, <i>Braeside, Warwick, Queensland.</i>
1883	ALLDRIDGE, T. J., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1230 1885	ALLEN, GEORGE BOYCE, <i>Toxteth, The Glebe, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1887	ALLEN, J., <i>SHILLITO, Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1880	ALLEN, ROBERT, J.P., <i>Kimberley Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	ALLEN, S. NESBIT, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
1882	ALLEN, THAINE, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1235 1879	†ALLPORT, WALTER H., C.E., <i>The Repp, Newmarket P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1887	ALLSOPP, REV. JOHN, <i>Donnington, Cato Ridge, Natal.</i>
1880	AMBROSE, POVAH AMBROSE, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1885	AMHERST, HON. J. G. H., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>

Year of Election.	
	1888 AMPHLETT, GEORGE T., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1240	1873 †ANDERSON, DICKSON, <i>Montreal, Canada.</i>
	1886 ANDERSON, FRANK, <i>Assistant-Surveyor, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1880 ANDERSON, F. H., M.D., <i>Government Medical Officer, Cumming's Lodge, East Coast, British Guiana.</i>
	1881 ANDERSON, JAMES F., <i>Bel-Air, Grande Savanne, Mauritius.</i>
	1886 ANDERSON, WILLIAM GEORGE, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1245	1883 ANDREWS, CHARLES GEORGE, <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1879 †ANGAS, HON. J. H., M.L.C., J.P., <i>Collingrove, South Australia.</i>
	1886 ANGOVE, W. H., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1885 †ANNAND, GEORGE, M.D., <i>St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886 ARCHER, ARCHIBALD, <i>Laurvig, Norway.</i>
1250	1880 ARCHER, WILLIAM, <i>Gracemere, Queensland.</i>
	1879 ARCHIBALD, SIR ADAMS G., K.C.M.G., Q.C., <i>Halifax, Nova Scotia.</i>
	1880 ARMBRISTER, HON. WM. E., M.E.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1881 ARMSTRONG, JAMES, C.M.G., <i>Sorel, Quebec, Canada.</i>
	1887 ARMYTAGE, BERTRAND, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1255	1877 ARMYTAGE, FERDINAND F., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881 ARMYTAGE, F. W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886 ARNOLD, JAMES F., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1875 †ARNOT, DAVID, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1877 ARUNDEL, JOHN THOMAS, <i>South Sea Islands.</i>
1260	1885 ASHLEY, EDWARD CHARLES, <i>Audit Department, Mauritius.</i>
	1886 ASHMORE, ALEXR. M., <i>Civil Service, Kandy, Ceylon.</i>
	1883 ASTLEFORD, JOSEPH, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE, M.D., 168, <i>Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1880 ATHERSTONE, EDWIN, M.D., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1265	1880 †ATHERSTONE, GUYBON D., A.I.C.E., <i>Touws River, Cape Colony.</i>
	1876 ATHERSTONE, HON. W. GUYBON, M.L.C., M.D., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1885 ATHERTON, EBENEZER, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885 †ATKINSON, A. R., <i>Nelson, New Zealand.</i>
	1880 †ATKINSON, HON. MR. JUSTICE NICHOLAS, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1270	1887 ATKINSON, JOHN M., M.B., <i>Civil Hospital, Hong Kong.</i>
	1882 †ATTENBOROUGH, THOMAS, <i>Cheltenham, near Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881 AUBET, ABRAHAM, <i>Johannesberg, Transvaal.</i>
	1878 †AUSTIN, CHARLES PIERCY, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1885 AUSTIN, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON F. W., M.A., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1275	1881 AUSTIN, HIS HONOUR H. W., <i>Chief Justice, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1877 AUSTIN, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM PERCY, D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Guiana, Kingston House, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1878 AUVRAT, P. ELICIO, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1885 BACK, FEDERICK, <i>General Manager, Government Railways, Launceston, Tasmania.</i>
	1883 BADNALL, HERBERT OWEN, J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1280	1884 †BAGOT, GEORGE, <i>Plantation Annandale, British Guiana.</i>
	1880 BAILLIE, THOMAS, <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884 BAINBRIDGE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, <i>Union Steamship Company.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1887 BAIRD, A. REID, *Leighton Hall, Wellington Street, Windsor, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1882 BAKEWELL, JOHN W., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1285 1876 BALDWIN, CAPTAIN W., *Chingford, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1884 †BALFOUR, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Tyalla, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 BALL, CAPTAIN E., *R.N.E.*
- 1882 BALL, THOMAS J., J.P., *Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 †BALLARD, CAPTAIN HENRY, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1290 1887 †BALME, ARTHUR, *Walbundrie, near Albury, New South Wales.*
- 1875 BAM, J. A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 BANKART, FREDERICK J., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1879 BANNERMAN, SAMUEL, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1884 BARCLAY, CHARLES J., *Commercial Bank, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1295 1886 BARKER, CHARLES F., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1885 BARKLY, ARTHUR C. S., *Chief Commissioner, Seychelles.*
- 1886 BARNARD, SAMUEL, J.P., *St. Lucia, West Indies.*
- 1887 BARNES, J. F. EVELYN, O.E., *Natal Club, Durban, Natal.*
- 1887 BARNETT, BARRON L., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1300 1883 †BARNETT, E. ALGERNON, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1885 †BARR, HON. ALEXR., M.C.P., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1884 †BARR-SMITH, ROBERT, *Torrens Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1883 BARR-SMITH, THOMAS, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1880 BARROW, H., *Colmar House, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1305 1875 BARRY, SIR JACOB D., *Judge President, Eastern District Court, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1875 BARTER, CHARLES, B.C.L., *Resident Magistrate, The Finish, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1879 BARTLEY, ARTHUR H., B.A., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1886 BARTON, FREDERICK G., J.P., *"Moolbong," Booligal, New South Wales ; and Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1880 BARTON, WILLIAM, *Barrister-at-Law, Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1310 1886 BATT, EDMUND COMPTON, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 †BATTLE, FREDERICK, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1887 BAYLEY, CAPTAIN ARDEN L., *2nd West India Regiment, Up Park Camp, Jamaica.*
- 1885 †BAYLEY, WILLIAM HUNT, *Waipukurau, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1884 BAYNES, EDWARD H., *Clerk to the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1315 1885 †BAYNES, JOSEPH, J.P., *Nels Rest, Upper Umhass, Natal.*
- 1877 BAYNES, THOMAS, *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1885 BEADON, ROBERT JOHN, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1884 †BEAR, J. P., *Chateau Tahbilk, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1880 BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN, *St. Kitts.*
- 1320 1885 †BEATTIE, JOHN ANDREW BELL, *Belise, British Honduras.*
- 1884 BEATTIE, WILLIAM COPLAND, *Toowoomba, Queensland.*
- 1882 †BECK, JOHN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1886 †BECKETT, THOMAS WM., *Church Street East, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1887 †BEDFORD, SURGEON-MAJOR GUTHRIE, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1325 1872 BEEBE, D. M., *P.O. Box 345, Auckland, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.	
1883	BEERS, DR. W. GEORGE, <i>Windsor Place, Dorchester Street, Montreal, Canada.</i>
1881	BERTHAM, GEORGE, M.H.R., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1877	BERTHAM, WILLIAM H., <i>Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1882	BEGO, ALEXANDER, <i>Seattle, Washington, United States.</i>
1330 1887	BEILBY, EDWIN THOMAS, 91, <i>Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1887	BEILBY, E. T. O'REILLY, 91, <i>Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1888	BELISARIO, DR. JOHN, 4, <i>Lyons Terrace, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1884	BELL, GEO. F., <i>care of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	BELL, GEORGE MEREDITH, <i>Wantwood, Gore, Otago, New Zealand.</i>
1335 1886	BELL, JOHN W., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	BELL, JOSHUA T., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1886	BELL, W. A. D., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1882	†BELLAIRS, SEAFORTH MACKENZIE, <i>Chateau Margot, East Coast, British Guiana.</i>
1886	BELLAMY, GEORGE C., <i>Jugra, Selangor, Straits Settlements.</i>
1340 1887	BELLEW, CAPTAIN WILLIAM SEPTIMUS, J.P., <i>Cape Police, Hay, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	BELMONTE, B. C. CALACO, M.A., D.C.L., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1885	BENINGFIELD, S. F., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1884	†BENJAMIN, LAWRENCE, <i>Nestlewood, George St. East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	BENNETT, ALFRED, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1345 1888	†BENNETT, CHRIS, <i>Rockmore, Sutton Forest, New South Wales.</i>
1885	BENNETT, COURTENAY WALTER, H.B.M. Consul, <i>Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.</i>
1880	BENNETT, GEORGE, M.D., <i>Sydney, New South Wales (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1884	BENNETT, HON. H. OGILVIE, M.L.C., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1887	BENNETT, JOHN, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1350 1880	BENNETT, SAMUEL MACKENZIE, <i>District Commissioner, Addah, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1879	BENSON, GEORGE C., <i>Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1885	BENSON, WM., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1875	BENSUSAN, RALPH, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	BENSUSAN, SAMUEL L., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1355 1878	BERKELEY, HON. HENRY S., <i>Attorney-General, Suva, Fiji.</i>
1880	BERKELEY, CAPTAIN J. H. HARDTMAN, <i>Vice-President, Federal Council of the Leeward Island, Shadwell, St. Kitts.</i>
1880	BERRY, ALEXANDER, <i>Kingston P. O., Jamaica.</i>
1885	BERTRAND, WM. WICKHAM, <i>Roy Cove, Falkland Islands.</i>
1887	†BETHUNE, GEORGE M., <i>Le Ressouvenir, East Coast, British Guiana.</i>
1360 1888	†BETTELHEIM, HENRI, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1884	BEYNON, ERASMUS, <i>care of Messrs. Phillips & Co., Limited, Bombay, India.</i>
1883	BETTS, HON. H. N. DUVERGER, C.M.G., <i>Receiver-General, Mauritius.</i>
1884	†BICKFORD, WILLIAM, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1881	†BIDEN, A. G.
1365 1884	BIDWELL, JOHN O., J.P., <i>Pihautea, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1886	BIGGS, T. HESKETH, F.S.S., <i>Financial Department, Government of India, Calcutta, India.</i>

Year of Election.	
	1884 BILLING, RICHARD ANNESLEY, <i>Seaforth, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1877 BIRCH, A. S., <i>Fitzherbert Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1883 BIRCH, JAMES KORTRIGHT, <i>Butterworth, Province Wellesley, Straits Settlements.</i>
1370	1879 BIRCH, W. J., <i>Stoneycroft, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1887 †BIRCH, WILLIAM WALTER, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1887 BLACK, HON. MAURICE HUME, M.L.A., <i>Mackay, Queensland.</i>
	1886 BLACK, MORRICE A., <i>Actuary, Australian Mutual Provident Society, 87, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1888 BLACKWOOD, ARTHUR B., <i>Mont Alto, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1375	1886 BLACKWOOD, ROBERT O., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882 †BLAGROVE, CAPTAIN HENRY JOHN (18th Hussars), <i>Muttra, N.W.P., India; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1881 BLAINE, GEORGE, <i>East London, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888 BLAINE, CAPTAIN ALFRED E. B., C.M.R., <i>Imvani, Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 BLAIR, CAPTAIN JOHN, <i>Singapore.</i>
1380	1884 †BLAIZE, RICHARD BEALE, <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1886 BLAND, R. H., <i>Clunes, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1886 BLANK, OSCAR, <i>Messrs. Pfaff, Pinchof & Co., 10 gr. Bäckerstrasse, Hamburg.</i>
	1874 BLYTH, CAPTAIN MATTHEW S., C.M.G., <i>Chief Magistrate, Transkei, South Africa.</i>
	1888 BOGLE, JAMES LINTON, M.B., <i>District Surgeon, Victoria West, Cape Colony.</i>
1385	1881 BOIS, FREDERIC W., J.P., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1881 BOIS, HENRY, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1879 BOMPAS, FREDERICK WILLIAM, <i>Panmure, East London, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887 †BORLAND, ARCHIBALD M., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1885 †BORTON, JOHN, <i>Casa Nuova, Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
1390	1883 BOTTOMLEY, JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879 BOUCHEVILLE, A. DE, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1883 BOULT, ARTHUR, <i>Strangways Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1883 BOURCHIER, GEORGE L., <i>Assistant Superintendent of Works, Singapore.</i>
	1883 BOURDILLON, E., <i>Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.</i>
1395	1874 BOURINOT, J. G., <i>Clerk of the House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1879 BOURKE, WELLESLEY, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1878 †BOUSFIELD, THE RIGHT REV. E. H., D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Pretoria, Bishop's Cote, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1887 BOVELL, HON. HENRY A., M.L.C., <i>Attorney-General, Barbados.</i>
	1882 BOWEN, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, <i>Middleton, Christchurch, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1400	1886 BOWEN, THOMAS, M.D., <i>Health Officer, Barbados.</i>
	1884 †BOWEN, THOMAS H., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1886 †BOWEN, WILLIAM, <i>Williams Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886 BOWKER, HON. ROBERT MITFORD, M.L.C., <i>Craigie Burn, Somerset East, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886 BOYLE, ARTHUR EDWARD, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1405	1885 BOYLE, FRANK, <i>Barberton, Lydenburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1881 †BOYLE, MOSES, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1879 BRADFIELD, JOHN L., <i>Dordrecht, Wodehouse, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1883	BRADFORD, W. K., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	BRANDAY, J. W., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1410	1878	BRANDON, HON. ALFRED DE BATHE, M.L.C., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	†BRAUD, HON. ARTHUR, M.C.P., <i>Mon Repos, British Guiana.</i>
	1884	BRAY, HENRY DAVID, <i>Concord, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	†BRAY, HON. JOHN COX, M.P., <i>Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1887	BREAKSPEAR, THOMAS J., <i>Falmouth, Jamaica.</i>
1415	1887	BRENTNALL, HON. F. T., M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1881	BREWER, H. MOLYNEUX, F.L.S., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1874	BRIDGE, H. H., <i>Fairfield, Ruataniwha, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1880	BRIDGES, W. F., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1887	BRIGGS, J. H., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1420	1886	BROADHURST, HENRY, <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
	1886	BROADHURST, ROBERT, <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
	1883	†BRODERICK, FREDERICK JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	†BRODERICK, GEORGE ALEXANDRE, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	BRODIE, JAMES CHURCH, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1425	1887	BRODRICK, ALBERT, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1885	BROOKS, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1885	BROOME, SIR FREDERICK NAPIER, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1875	BROUGHTON, FREDERICK, <i>Openshaw, Eastwood, Ontario, Canada.</i>
	1884	BROWN, HON. C. P., <i>Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
1430	1887	BROWN, EDGAR F., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884	BROWN, JOHN CHARLES, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1888	BROWN, JOHN E., <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	†BROWN, HON. MAITLAND, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Geraldton, Western Australia.</i>
	1883	BROWN, MALCOLM STEWART, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1435	1880	†BROWNE, HON. C. MACAULAY, M.L.C., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
	1884	BROWNE, JUSTIN McCARTY, 1, <i>Lord's Place, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1888	BROWNE, LEONARD G., J.P., <i>Buckland Park, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1886	†BROWNE, WILLIAM AGNEW, M.D., <i>Government Medical Officer, Bowen, Queensland.</i>
	1884	BRUCE, HON. CHARLES, C.M.G., <i>Lieut.-Governor and Government Secretary, British Guiana.</i>
1440	1887	†BRUCE, JOHN M., <i>Wombolano, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	†BRUNNER, ERNEST AUGUST, <i>Eshove, Zulu Native Reserve, South Africa.</i>
	1881	BUCHANAN, HECTOR CROSS, J.P., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1880	BUCHANAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE E. J., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	BUCHANAN, HON. JAMES, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1445	1883	BUCHANAN, WALTER CLARKE, M.H.E., <i>Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1881	BUCHANAN, WALTER CROSS, <i>Palmerston Estate, Lindula, Talawaksle, Ceylon.</i>
	1886	†BUCHANAN, W. F., J.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1881	BUCKLEY, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	BUCKLEY, W. F. McLEAN, <i>Waikakahi, Waitaki, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1450	1878	BUGLE, MICHAEL, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1881	BULLER, SIR WALTER L., K.O.M.G., F.R.S., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1877 BULLIVANT, WILLIAM ROSE, *Yeo, near Col'ac, Victoria, Australia.*
 1881 BULT, C. MANGIM, J.P., *Native Office, Kimberley, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1869 BULWER, SIR HENRY ERNEST LYTTON, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Cyprus.*
 1455 1878 BURFORD-HANCOCK, SIR HENRY J., *Chief Justice, Gibraltar.*
 1876 BURGESS, HON. J. A., M.L.C., *Murraysburg, Cape Colony.*
 1888 BURGESS, HON. W. H., M.P., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1883 BURGESS, THOS., J.P., *The Bowes, Geraldton; and Perth, Western Australia.*
 1879 BURKE, HENRY LARDNER, B.A., 71, *Beaufort Street, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1460 1871 BURKE, SAMUEL CONSTANTINE, F.R.G.S., *Assistant Attorney-General, Jamaica.*
 1884 †BURKINSHAW, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Advocate, Singapore.*
 1879 BURNSIDE, HIS HONOUR SIR BRUCE L., *Chief Justice, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1885 †BURSTALL, BRYAN C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 BURT, HON. SEPTIMUS, Q.C., M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1465 1887 BUTCHER, SAMUEL, *Durban, Natal.*
 1886 BUTLER, HENRY, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1883 BUTLER, VERE ALBAN, *Chief Magistrate, Diego Garcia.*
 1872 BUTLER, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR W. F., K.C.B., *Cairo, Egypt.*
 1882 †BUTTON, FREDERICK, *Durban, Natal.*
 1470 1882 BUZACOTT, HON. C. HARDIE, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1884 BYFIELD, THOMAS, *Ottawa, Canada.*
 1885 CADELL, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1883 CADIZ, HON. CHAS. FITZ WILLIAM, B.A., *Puisne Judge, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1878 †CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J.P., *Member of the Divisional Council, Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.*
 1475 1879 CALDECOTT, HARRY S., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1884 CALDER, WILLIAM HENDERSON, *Ravelston, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1883 CALLCOTT, JOHN HOPE, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
 1885 CAMERON, HON. E. J., *President of the Virgin Islands, West Indies.*
 1885 CAMERON, HECTOR, Q.O., M.P., *Toronto, Canada.*
 1480 1878 CAMPBELL, A. H., *Toronto, Canada.*
 1873 CAMPBELL, CHARLES J., *Toronto, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1883 CAMPBELL, COLIN CHARLES, *Judges Chambers, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1880 CAMPBELL, COLIN T., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1886 CAMPBELL, G. MURRAY, C.E., *Engineer-in-Chief to the Governor General, Kelung, Formosa, China.*
 1485 1883 CAMPBELL, GEORGE W. R., C.M.G., *Inspector-General of Police, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1882 CAMPBELL, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., *Otaikaiki, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1886 CAPE, ALFRED J., *Karwoola, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1880 CAPPEE, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1883 CAREW, WALTER E. H., *Sungei Ujong, vid Singapore.*
 1490 1877 CARBELL, EDWARD B., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.	
1884	CARLILE, JAMES WREN, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1872	CARON, HON. SIR ADOLPHE P., K.C.M.G., M.P., <i>Quebec, Canada.</i>
1886	†CARR, MARK WM., JUN., M. Inst. C.E., Resident Engineer, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1883	†CARRINGTON, HIS HONOUR J. W., O.M.G., D.C.L. (Chief Justice), <i>St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
1495 1884	†CARRUTHERS, DAVID, <i>Plantation Waterloo, British Guiana.</i>
1886	CARTER, CHARLES C., <i>General Post Office, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1878	CARTER, HON. GILBERT T., B.N., Treasurer of the Gambia, <i>West Africa</i>
1878	CASEY, HON. J. J., C.M.G., Judge of the Supreme Court, 36, <i>Temple Court, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	CASTELL, REV. H. T. S., Incumbent of <i>St. Philip's, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1500 1887	CASTELLA, HUBERT DE, <i>St. Hubert's, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1879	CASTOR, CHRISTIAN F., M.B., <i>Mahaica, British Guiana.</i>
1886	CATOR, GEORGE C., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	CAULFIELD, H. ST. GEORGE, General Manager, Railway Department, <i>Mauritius.</i>
1884	CELLIERS, CHARLES ANDREAS, Board of Executors, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1505 1887	CHABAUD, JOHN A., Attorney-at-Law, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1876	CHADWICK, HON. F. M., Public Treasurer, <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1882	CHADWICK, ROBERT, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1885	CHALLINOR, E. J., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1882	CHAMBERS, JOHN, <i>Te Mata, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1510 1886	CHAMBERS, JOHN RATCLIFFE, <i>St. Kitts, West Indies.</i>
1881	CHAMNEY, ROBERT WM., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1881	CHANTRELL, HON. HENRY W., Auditor-General, <i>Trinidad.</i>
1881	CHAPLEAU, HON. J. A., M.P., <i>Quebec, Canada.</i>
1879	CHAPMAN, JOHN, M.D., 224, <i>Rue de Rivoli, Paris.</i>
1515 1881	CHARPENTIER, GUSTAVE, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1881	CHASTELLIER, PIERRE L., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Mauritius.</i>
1883	†CHEESMAN, ROBERT SUCKLING, <i>Eagle Street, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1874	CHIAPPINI, P., SEN., M.D., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1874	†CHINTAMON, HURBYCHUND (Political Agent for Native Princes).
1520 1887	CHISHOLM, JAMES H., <i>Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	†CHISHOLM, W., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1876	†CHRISTIAN, H. B., M.L.A., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	†CHRISTIAN, OWEN SMITH, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	CHRISTIANI, HENRY L., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1525 1884	CHURCHILL, CAPTAIN JOHN SPENCER, President, <i>Montserrat, West Indies.</i>
1883	CLARENCE, ARTHUR R., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	CLARENCE, HON. LOVELL BURCHETT, Judge of the Supreme Court, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1887	CLARK, DOUGLAS, <i>Chapuguri Tea Company (Limited), Nagrakata P. O., Jalpaiguri, Bengal, India.</i>
1878	CLARK, JAMES McCOOSH, <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1530 1882	†CLARK, WALTER J., <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1880	CLARK, WILLIAM, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1888	CLARK, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 90th Rifles, Winnipeg, Canada.
	1885	†CLARKE, ALFRED E., <i>Coldblo', Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	CLARKE, FREDERIC J., <i>Coverley Plantation, Barbados.</i>
1535	1887	CLARKE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE FIELDING, Suva, Fiji.
	1885	CLARKE, LIEUT.-COLONEL F. C. H., B.A., C.M.G., <i>Surveyor-General, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1884	CLARKE, GEORGE O'MALLEY, <i>Police Magistrate, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884	†CLARKE, JOSEPH, <i>Melbourne, Australia</i>
	1886	CLARKE, COLONEL SIR MARSHAL J., B.A., K.C.M.G., <i>The Residency, Masern, Basutoland, South Africa.</i>
1540	1882	CLARKE, SIR WILLIAM JOHN, BART., M.L.C., <i>Rupert's Wood, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	†CLARKE, WILLIAM PHILLIPS, <i>Messrs. Da Costa and Co., Barbados.</i>
	1880	CLAYDEN, ARTHUR, <i>The Bungalow, Wakefield, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	CLIFFORD, GEORGE HUGH, <i>care of Messrs. Levin & Co., Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1875	CLOETE, HENRY, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1545	1888	COATES, JOHN, <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	COBB, HON. FREDERICK E., M.L.C., <i>Stanley, Falkland Islands.</i>
	1877	COCHRAN, JAMES, <i>Widgieva, Urana, New South Wales.</i>
	1884	COCKBURN, ADOLPHUS, <i>Cape Gracias á Dios, Republic of Nicaragua (via Grey Town).</i>
	1881	COCKBURN, SAMUEL A., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1550	1880	CODD, JOHN A., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1883	COHEN, NEVILLE D., <i>care of D. Cohen & Co., West Maitland, New South Wales.</i>
	1888	COLE, FREDERICK E., <i>District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1886	COLE, ROWLAND, <i>Oni House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1887	COLL, SYLVESTER J., M.B., C.M., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1555	1885	COLEBROOK, GEORGE E., <i>Messrs. Lilley, Skinner & Colebrook, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	COLEMAN, WILLIAM J., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	COLLEY, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1885	COLLINS, ERNEST E., <i>Wellington Club, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	COLLINS, E. L. STRATTON, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1560	1880	COLLYER, WILLIAM B., <i>Queen's Advocate, Nicosia, Cyprus.</i>
	1884	†COLQUHOUN, ROBERT A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	COLTON, HON. JOHN, M.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1885	COMBES, HON. EDWARD, C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1876	COMMISSIONG, W. S., Q.O., M.L.C., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1565	1881	COMPTON, LIEUT. J. N., B.N., <i>Commanding Colonial Steamer "Countess of Derby," Sierra Leone.</i>
	1881	CONNOLLY, R. M., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	COOK, HENRY D., <i>Federal Bank of Australia, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	COOK, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN, <i>Trinidad.</i>
	1885	COOKE, JOHN, <i>care of New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1570	1879	COOPER, EDWARD, <i>Grace Park, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.</i>

Year of Election.	
1888	COPE, THOMAS S., Barrister-at-Law, Melbourne, Australia.
1892	COPLAND, WILLIAM, Tufton Hall, Grenada.
1882	CORK, PHILIP C., Immigration Agent-General, Kingston, Jamaica.
1883	CORNWALL, MOSES, M.L.A., J.P., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1575 1885	CORNWALL, WILLIAM DANIEL, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1883	COSTELLO, C., Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.
1884	COTTON, HON. GEORGE WITHERIDGE, M.L.C., Adelaide, South Australia.
1886	COTTELL, HENRY E. P., Colonial Engineer, Belize, British Honduras.
1880	COURTNEY, J. M., Deputy Finance Minister, Ottawa, Canada.
1580 1883	COWDEROY, BENJAMIN, Melbourne, Australia
1888	COWIE, THE RT. REV. WILLIAM GARDEN, D.D., Lord Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand.
1884	COWLISHAW, WILLIAM PATTEN, Christchurch, New Zealand.
1882	COX, CHARLES, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1882	COX, CHARLES T., Georgetown, British Guiana.
1585 1877	†COX, HON. GEORGE H., M.L.C., Mudgee, New South Wales.
1888	COYTE, REV. JAMES C., Peddie, Cape Colony.
1885	CRACKNELL, E. C., Superintendent of Telegraphs, Sydney, New South Wales.
1884	†CRAVEN, WILLIAM HENRY, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1881	CRAWFORD, J. COUTTS, Miramar, Wellington, New Zealand.
1590 1875	CRAWFORD, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES D., Box 39, Montreal, Canada.
1887	CRÉAWLEY-BOEVEY, ANTHONY P., Mahagastolle, Nuwara, Eliya, Ceylon.
1876	CRESWICK, HENRY, Hawthorne, near Melbourne, Australia.
1884	†CREWELL, JACOB, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1880	CRIPPS, THOMAS N., Kingston, Jamaica.
1595 1886	CRITCHELL, J. TROUBRIDGE, Townsville, Queensland.
1882	CROGHAN, THE VERY REVEREND DEAN DAVIS G., M.A., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
1883	CROGHAN, E. H., M.D., Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.
1882	CROOK, HERBERT, M.B.C.S.E., F.B.G.S., Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.
1885	†CROSBY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., Hobart, Tasmania.
1600 1885	CROSSE, A. F., French Diamond Mining Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1887	GUDDEFORD, WILLIAM, Supervisor of Customs, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
1893	CULLEN, CHARLES EDWARD, Balgonie, North-West Territories, Canada.
1884	†CULMER, JAMES WILLIAM, M.L.A., Nassau, Bahamas.
1887	CUMMING, ARTHUR W., Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.
1605 1882	CUMMING, W. GORDON (District Magistrate), Mount Frere, East Griqualand, Cape Colony.
1882	CURLING, REV. JOSEPH J., St. Mary's Parsonage, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland.
1874	CURRIE, JAMES, Port Louis, Mauritius.
1885	CURRIE, JOHN C., Eildon, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.
1884	CUSCADEN, GEO., L.B.C.S.E., L.B.C.P.E., Urana, New South Wales.
1610 1883	DACOMB, HENRY L. Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1885	DA COSTA, JOSÉ S., Georgetown, British Guiana.

Year of Election.	
1878	DALE, LANGHAM, M.A., LL.D., Superintendent-General of Education, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1879	DALTON, E. H. GORING, Registrar of the Supreme Court, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1884	†DALTON, WILLIAM HENRY, 31, Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.
1615 1888	DALY, DOMINIC D., Assistant Resident, British North Borneo.
1879	DALY, THOMAS, Lamaha House, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1883	DALY, WILLIAM JOHN, care of Messrs. Curcier & Adel, Melbourne, Australia.
1884	DAMIAN, FRANCIS, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
1880	DAMPIER, F. E.
1620 1882	DANBY, H. W., 28, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.
1884	DANGAR, ALBERT AUGUSTUS, Sydney, New South Wales.
1874	DANGAR, W. J., Neotsfeld, Whittingham, Sydney, New South Wales.
1885	DANIEL, CAPTAIN ALFRED N., Assistant Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, Sierra Leone.
1887	D'ARCY, WM. KNOX, Rockhampton, Queensland.
1625 1886	DARE, JOHN JULIUS, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1884	DARGAN, PATRICK, Barrister-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1877	†DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., Beaumont, Adelaide, South Australia (Corresponding Secretary).
1887	†DAVEY, THOMAS J., Gresham Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.
1887	DAVIDSON, ANDREW, M.D., Beau Bassin, Mauritius.
1630 1880	DAVIDSON, JOHN, J.P., Sherwood Forest, Jamaica.
1887	DAVIDSON, WILLIAM, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1886	†DAVIDSON, W. E., Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.
1881	DAVIDSON, WILLIAM M., Deputy Surveyor-General, Brisbane, Queensland.
1885	DAVIES, DAVID, J.P., Prospect, near Adelaide, South Australia.
1635 1886	†DAVIES, HON. MATTHEW H., M.P., Melbourne, Australia.
1886	†DAVIES, MAURICE COLEMAN, Adelaide, South Australia.
1882	DAVIES, WILLIAM BROUGHTON, M.D., Freetown, Sierra Leone.
1873	†DAVIS, N. DARNELL, Controller of Customs, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1887	DAVIS, NUNA D., Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.
1640 1875	†DAVIS, P., JUN., Maritzburg, Natal.
1884	DAVIS, P. STEVENSON, Barrister-at-Law, 76, Temple Court, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.
1878	DAYSON, GEORGE L., British Guiana Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1882	DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
1883	†DAWSON, RANKINE, M.A., M.D., P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.
1645 1884	DAWSON, WILLIAM, Wellington, New Zealand.
1887	DAY, ARTHUR, Luton Cottage, Brown Street, Adelaide, South Australia.
1888	†DAY, CHARLES, J.P., Glenelg, South Australia.
1882	DAY, WILLIAM HENRY, Brisbane, Queensland.
1883	DEAN, WILLIAM, Melbourne, Australia.
1650 1884	†DEBROT, JOHN FREDERIC, H. B. M.'s Consul, Puerto Cortes, Spanish Honduras.
1888	DEIGHTON, EDWARD, Under-Secretary for Mines, Brisbane, Queensland.
1883	DE JOUY, CHARLES STAPILTON, Port Louis, Mauritius.
1881	DE LA MARE, F., Mauritius Emigration Agent, Garden Reach, Calcutta.

Non-Resident Fellows.

li

Year of Election.		
	1882	DE LAMARE, LOUIS BERT, care of Messrs. F. H. Taylor & Co., Bridgetown, Barbados.
1655	1878	DE LA MOTHE, E. A., St. George's, Grenada.
	1887	DE LISSA, ALFRED, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1885	DELY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Pretoria, Transvaal.
	1874	DENISON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE T., M.P., Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, Heydon Villa, Toronto, Canada.
	1883	DENISON, NOEL, Superintendent of Lower Perak, Teluk Anson, Perak, Straits Settlements.
1660	1883	DENNY, J. T., Union Bank of Australia, Perth, Western Australia.
	1883	DENNY, NICHOLAS BELFIELD, J.P., White House, Singapore.
	1881	DE PASS, ELLIOT A., F.R.G.S., Box 2,924, New York.
	1881	DE PASS, JOHN, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1885	DESPARD, FITZHERBERT RUSTON, C.E., J.P., Kimberley Water Works, Cape Colony.
1665	1885	DES VAGES, JOHANNES, A. D., M.L.A., Willowmore, Cape Colony.
	1880	DES VŒUX, SIR G. WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., Government House, Hong Kong.
	1883	DE VILLIERS, ISAAC HORAK, 19, Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1883	DE WET, SIR JACOBUS P.
	1887	DIAS, FELIX REGINALD, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Mutuwal, Colombo, Ceylon.
1670	1883	DICK, HON. THOMAS, Dunedin, New Zealand.
	1888	†DICKSON, R. CASIMER, Toronto, Canada.
	1883	†DICKSON, R. W., Arnside, Domain Road, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.
	1887	DIGNAN, PATRICK L., Hokitika, New Zealand.
	1881	DILWORTH, JAMES, J.P., Auckland, New Zealand.
1675	1881	†DISTIN, JOHN S., Tavelberg Hall, Middleburg, Cape Colony.
	1880	†DOBELL, RICHARD R., Quebec, Canada.
	1886	DOBSON, JAMES M., C.E., care of Signor E. Madero, Calle Victoria, Buenos Ayres.
	1886	†DOBSON, ROBERT, Manager, Northern Investment Company of New Zealand, Napier, New Zealand.
	1885	DOBSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR W. L., Hobart, Tasmania.
1680	1882	DOCKER, W. L., Nyrambla, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1887	DODDS, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN STOKELL, Hobart, Tasmania.
	1885	DONALDSON, HON. JAMES KENNEDY, Queen's Advocate, Sierra Leone.
	1885	DONOVAN, FERGUS, Barkly West, Cape Colony.
	1883	DONOVAN, JOHN G., Barkly West, Cape Colony.
1685	1887	DORSEY, EDWARD B., Union League Club, New York.
	1886	DOUGLAS, HON. ADYE, Q.C., Hobart, Tasmania.
	1884	DOUGLAS, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., H. M. Special Commissioner, New Guinea.
	1875	DOUGLASS, ARTHUR, Heatherton Towers, near Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
	1884	DOWLING, HON. JAMES S., District Court Judge, Sydney, New South Wales.
1690	1881	DOWNALL, R. BEAUCHAMP, Colombo, Ceylon.
	1888	DOWLING, SAVILLE B., Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.
	1883	DREYER, GEORGE CASPER, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.

	Year of Election.	
	1886	DRIEBERG, JOHN J. S., Deputy-Commissioner, <i>Debrugarh, Assam, India.</i>
	1881	†DRURY, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD R., C.M.G., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1695	1880	DUDLEY, CECIL, <i>Papho, Cyprus.</i>
	1872	DUFFERIN, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
	1879	DUNCAN, CAPTAIN A., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1886	DUNCAN, GEORGE, R.N., M.D., <i>Mercantile Bank, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1883	DUNCAN, JAMES DENOON, Attorney-at-Law, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1700	1882	†DUNCAN, WALTER HUGHES, <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
	1884	†DUNELL, OWEN ROBERT, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	DUNKLEY, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, M.D., J.P., F.R.G.S., Surgeon-Superintendent of Queensland Immigration, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1880	DUNLOP, CHARLES E., Civil Service, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1884	DUPUCH, JOSEPH E., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1705	1885	†DU PREEZ, HERCULES PETRUS, J.P., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	DU TOIT, THOMAS MELVILLE, <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	DYASON, DURBAN, Attorney-at-Law, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	DYER, CHARLES, <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	DYER, FREDERICK, <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1710	1882	DYER, JOHN E., M.D., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	EAGLESTONE, WILLIAM, <i>Doveton Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1884	†EALES, WILLIAM JOHN, <i>Madras, India.</i>
	1880	EASMON, J. FARRELL, M.D., F.R.C.S., <i>Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1880	EAST, REV. D. J., Principal of Calabar College, <i>Jamaica.</i>
1715	1887	EDWARDS, EDWARD, <i>Bendoo, Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
	1877	†EDWARDS, HERBERT, <i>Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	EDWARDS, NATHANIEL W., <i>Nelson, New Zealand.</i>
	1874	†EDWARDS, DR. W. A., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1887	EGAN, CHARLES J., M.D., <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1720	1883	EGERTON, WALTER, Magistrate of Police, <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1886	ELDRED, CAPTAIN W. H., J.P., Consul-General for Chili in Australia and New Zealand, <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1879	ELDRIDGE, HON. C. M., Acting President of St. Kitts, <i>Government House, St. Kitts.</i>
	1880	ELLIOTT, HON. A. C., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1882	ELLIOTT, REV. F. W. T., <i>New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1725	1879	ELLIOTT, COLONEL JOHN, C.B., Inspector-Gen. of Police, <i>Barbados.</i>
	1884	ELLIOTT, J. BANKS, <i>Azim, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1882	ELLIOTT, W. J. P., <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1882	ELLIS, SIR ADAM GIB, Chief Justice, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1886	ELLIS, J. CHUTE, <i>Invercargill, New Zealand.</i>
1730	1885	ELSTOB, ARTHUR, <i>Beach Grove, Durban, Natal.</i>
	1888	ELWORTHY, EDWARD, <i>Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	ENGLISH, FREDERICK A., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	ERSKINE, W. C. C., J.P., Inspector of Mines, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	ESCOTT, E. B. SWEET, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1735	1886	ESTILL, FREDERICK C., <i>Blyth, Brothers & Co., Mauritius.</i>

Year of Election.	
1886	ESTRIDGE, HENRY W., Receiver and Accountant-General, Vryburg, <i>Bechuanaland</i> .
1880	EVANS, HON. FREDERICK, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, <i>Gold Coast Colony</i> .
1883	EVANS, GOWEN, "Argus" Office, <i>Melbourne, Australia</i> .
1883	EVANS, WILLIAM, <i>Singapore, Straits Settlements</i> .
1740 1882	EVELYN, CHAS. GREY, District Magistrate, <i>The Penn, Dominica, West Indies</i> .
1888	FABIEN, CHARLES, <i>Trinidad</i> .
1887	FAED, WILLIAM, <i>Butherwah, Urana, New South Wales</i> .
1883	FAILLE, HON. EDWARD ANTHONY, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Queen's House, Nevis, West Indies</i> .
1878	FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, <i>Melbourne, Australia</i> .
1745 1887	FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, JUN., care of Union Mortgage and Agency Company, <i>William Street, Melbourne, Australia</i> .
1880	FAIRFAX, JAMES R., <i>Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
1879	FAITHFULL, ROBERT L., M.D., 43, <i>Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
1883	FANE, JAMES F., <i>St. John's, Antigua</i> .
1887	FARQUHARSON, HON. CHARLES S., M.L.C., <i>Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica</i> .
1750 1887	FARQUHARSON, J. M., JUN., <i>Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica</i> .
1880	FARRAR, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, B.D. (Canon of St. George's Cathedral), <i>All Saints Rectory, Berbice, British Guiana</i> .
1881	FAUCETT, HON. PETER, <i>Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
1886	FAULKNER, E., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone</i> .
1880	FEGAN, J. C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica</i> .
1755 1888	FELL, HENRY, M.L.C., <i>Maritzburg, Natal</i> .
1878	FENWICK, FAIRFAX, <i>Oamaru, New Zealand</i> .
1887	FENWICK, JOHN, <i>Brisbane, Queensland</i> .
1884	FENWICK, THOMAS CAVENDISH, <i>Verulam, Natal</i> .
1880	FERGUSON, JAMES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony</i> .
1760 1886	FERGUSON, HON. DONALD, M.P.P., Provincial Secretary, <i>Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island</i> .
1879	FERGUSON, JOHN, <i>Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon</i> (Corresponding Sec.)
1886	FERGUSON, JOHN, M.L.A., <i>Rockhampton, Queensland</i> .
1885	FERGUSON, WILLIAM JOHN, M.P., 20, <i>Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
1880	FIELD, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Montserrat, West Indies</i> .
1765 1882	FILLAN, JAMES COX, <i>Wall House Estate, Dominica</i> .
1881	†FINAUGHTY, H. J., <i>Witwatersrand Gold Fields, Transvaal</i> .
1881	†FINCH-HATTON, HON. HENRY S., <i>Mount Spencer, Mackay, Queensland</i> .
1881	FINLAYSON, H. MACKENZIE, <i>Richmond, Mackay, Queensland</i> .
1876	FINLAYSON, J. HARVEY, <i>Adelaide, South Australia</i> .
1770 1878	†FINNEMORE, ROBERT L., Resident Magistrate, <i>Durban, Natal</i> .
1878	FISCHER, C. F., M.D., F.L.S., <i>Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
1884	†FISHER, JOSEPH, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia</i> .
1884	FISHER, R. H. U., <i>Durban, Natal</i> .
1881	FISHER, WM., <i>Esquimalt, British Columbia</i> .
1775 1881	†FISKEN, JOHN INGLIS, <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia</i> .
1886	FITZGERALD, EDWARD, <i>Castlemaine, Victoria, Australia</i> .
1886	FITZGERALD, LORD GEORGE, <i>Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland</i> .

	Year of Election.	
	1876	FITZGERALD, HON. NICHOLAS, M.L.C., Melbourne, Australia.
	1884	FITZGERALD, T. N., Surgeon, Melbourne, Australia.
1780	1876	FITZGIBBON, E. G., Town Clerk, Melbourne, Australia.
	1887	†FLACK, JOSEPH H., Gresham Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.
	1881	†FLEMING, HON. FRANCIS, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Port Louis, Mauritius.
	1880	FLEMING, JOHN, Charlotte Town, Grenada.
	1878	FLEMING, SANDFORD, C.E., C.M.G., Ottawa, Canada.
1785	1875	FLOWER, JAMES, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1884	FLOYD, REV. WILLIAM, Suva, Fiji.
	1886	FONCECA, RICHARD J., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E.,
	1885	FOOTE, HON. THOMAS D., President of the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands, Parkham Hill, Antigua.
	1884	FORBES, A. WENTWORTH, Elmina Castle, Gold Coast Colony.
1790	1885	FORBES, FREDK. WILLIAM, Barberton, Lydenburg, Transvaal.
	1883	FORBES, HENRY, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
	1879	FORD, DR. F. T. WEST, Melbourne, Australia.
	1887	FORD, JAMES, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1883	FORD, RICHARD, Victoria Railway Commission, Melbourne, Australia.
1795	1884	FORDE, WILLIAM, Public Works Department, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1882	†FOREMAN, JOSEPH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Athelstane, Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1884	FORREST, HON. EDWARD B., M.L.C., Brisbane, Queensland.
	1881	FORREST, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., C.M.G., Surveyor-General, Perth, Western Australia.
	1881	FORREST, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., Brisbane, Queensland.
1800	1882	FORSATH, REV. THOMAS SPENCER, Morton House, Parramatta, New South Wales.
	1878	†FORSYTH, GEORGE ANDERSON, Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1878	FORSYTH, CHEVALIER O.W.A., Pretoria, Transvaal.
	1885	FOSTER, EDWARD ALEXANDER, Medical Department, Kingston, Jamaica.
	1886	FOSTER, THOMAS T., Sierra Leone.
1805	1888	FOUCAUT, LOUIS, M.D., Sydney, New South Wales.
	1883	FOWLER, ALPIN GRANT, M. Inst. C.E., Delagoa Bay Railway Co., East Africa.
	1888	FOWLER, GEORGE M., Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.
	1883	†FOWLER, HON. HENRY, Colonial Secretary, Trinidad.
	1876	FOX, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., M.H.R., Crofton, Rangitiki, New Zealand.
1810	1882	FRANCIS, ERNEST E. H., Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1885	FRANK, J. P., care of Messrs. Mort & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.
	1882	FRANKLIN, REV. T. AUGUSTUS, The Parsonage, Cullen Front, Essequibo, British Guiana.
	1883	FRANKLIN, WILLIAM, J.P., Barkly West, Cape Colony.
	1886	FRASER, CHARLES A., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
1815	1886	FRASER, JAMES L., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1878	FRASER, HON. SIR MALCOLM, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., Colonial Secretary, Perth, Western Australia.
	1879	FRASER, ROBERT S., Kandanevura, Elkadua, Ceylon.
	1883	FRASER, HON. SIMON, M.L.C., Melbourne, Australia.
	1881	FRASER, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., F.R.G.S., Dunedin, New Zealand.
1820	1883	FRENCH, JAMES, Kimberley, Cape Colony.

Year of Election.		
	1882	FRETZ, WILLIAM HENRY, M.R.C.S., <i>Molyneux, St. Kitts.</i>
	1884	FREYNE-FRENCH, H. DE.
	1882	FROST, JOHN, C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	†FULLER, WILLIAM, <i>Thomas River Station, vid King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1825	1888	FULTON, ALEXANDER T., <i>Freehold Loan Co., Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1887	FULTON, BRIGADE-SURGEON JOHN, M.D., 188, <i>Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1878	†FISH, HON. P. O., M.L.C., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1879	GADD, JOSEPH, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881	GAHAN, C. F., R.N., <i>Postmaster-General, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1830	1884	GAISFORD, HENRY, <i>Oringi, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	GALOEY, OTHO, L.K.Q.C.P.I., &c., <i>District Medical Officer, St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
	1882	GALL, ARTHUR, <i>St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
	1879	†GALLAGHER, DENIS M.
	1880	GALT, SIR ALEXANDER T., G.C.M.G., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1835	1882	GARD'NER, MAITLAND, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	GARLAND, HON. T. W., M.E.C., M.L.O., <i>Verulam, Natal.</i>
	1887	GARLAND, WALTER F., M. Inst. C.E., <i>Public Works Department, Johore, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1887	GARNETT, HARRY, <i>Plantation Nonpareil, British Guiana.</i>
	1882	GABRAWAY, DAVID GLOSTER, <i>Assistant Treasurer, St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
1840	1882	GARRETT, G. H., <i>Sub-Treasurer, British Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
	1887	GARRICK, ALFRED C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1888	GASKIN, C. P., <i>Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
	1883	GATES, ISIDORE, 302, <i>Rue de la Province (Sud), Antwerp.</i>
	1882	GAUL, THE VENERABLE W. T., M.A., <i>Archdeacon of Kimberley and Bechuanaland, St. Cyprians, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1845	1880	†GEARD, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	GEDDES, CHARLES W. B., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	†GEDYE, C. TOWNSEND (Consul for Sweden and Norway), <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886	GENTLES, ALEXANDER B., <i>Chester, Trelawny, Jamaica.</i>
	1886	GEORGE, ARTHUR, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1850	1883	GEORGE, CHARLES J., M.L.C., <i>Pacific House, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1885	GEORGE, EDWARD, <i>Hong Kong.</i>
	1882	GIBBON, EDWARD, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	GIBBON, W. D., <i>Kandy, Ceylon.</i>
	1882	GIBBS, J. F. BURTON, 70, <i>Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1855	1882	GIFFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, V.O.
	1886	GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	GILES, THOMAS, J.P., <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
	1882	GILES, THOMAS O'HALLORAN, M.A., LL.B., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1882	GILES, WILLIAM ANSTET, M.B., C.M., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1860	1884	GILLARD, HON. RICHARD, <i>Collector-General of Revenue, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1887	GILLESPIE, ROBERT, <i>National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1880 GILLIES, HON. MR. JUSTICE T. B., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1877 GILLMOR, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES T., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1865 1882 GILMOUR, ANDREW, *Burwood, near Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 GILZEAN, ALEXE. RUSSEL, *Anna Regina, British Guiana.*
- 1886 GLANVILLE, DOYLE, F.R.G.S., *Bermuda.*
- 1877 †GLANVILLE, THOMAS, *Manchester, Jamaica.*
- 1886 †GLEN, W. H., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 GLENNIE, THOMAS H., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1870 1884 GOCH, G. H., M.L.A., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 GODDARD, WILLIAM O., *The Exchange, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1879 GODFREY, FREDERICK R., *Graylings, St. Kilda, near Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 GODFREY, JOSEPH EDWARD, M.B., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1885 GOERTZ, ERNEST, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1875 1880 †GOLDNEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. TANKERVILLE, *Singapore.*
- 1885 GOLDRING, A. R., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 GOLDSCHMIDT, LUDWIG H., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 GOLDSWORTHY, HON. R. T., C.M.G., *Government House, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1885 GOODMAN, HON. WILLIAM MEIGH, Chief Justice, *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1880 1878 GOODE, CHARLES H., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1874 GOODLIFFE, JOHN, *Durban, Natal (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1869 GOODRICKE, G. D., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1885 GOODRIDGE, EDWARD W. G., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., *Union Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1883 GORDON, HON. SIR ARTHUR HAMILTON, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1885 1885 GORDON, MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. A., *Inspector of Prisons, Hong Kong.*
- 1879 †GORDON, CHARLES, M.D., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1885 GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, *Queen's House, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1881 GORE, CAPTAIN J.C., *Sierra Leone.*
- 1883 GORRIE, SIR JOHN, Chief Justice, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1890 1887 GOSTLING, FRANCIS G., *Bolama, Portuguese Settlement, West Africa.*
- 1883 †GOVETT, ROBERT, *Culloden Station, near Arramac, Queensland.*
- 1878 GOYDER, GEORGE WOODBOFFE, Surveyor-General, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1873 GRAHAM, JOHN, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1885 GRAHAM, ROBERT DUNDAS, Attorney-at-Law, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 1883 GRAHAM, WILLIAM, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1883 GRAINGER, RICHARD KEAT, *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 GRANT, ALEXANDER CHARLES, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1879 GRANT, E. H., *Colonial Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1888 GRANT, THE VERY REV. G. M., M.A., D.D., Principal of Queen's University, *Kingston, Canada.*
- 1900 1884 GRANT, THOMAS, *Bombay, India.*
- 1877 GRANT, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS HUNTER, care of Wm. Bignell, Esq., *Quebec, Canada.*
- 1884 GRAY, GEORGE W., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1888 †GRAY, ROBERT, *Hughenden, Queensland.*
- 1886 GRAY, ROBERT JOHN, Under Colonial Secretary, *Brisbane, Queensland.*

Year of Election.		
1905	1881	GRAY, SAMUEL W., <i>Kiama, New South Wales.</i>
	1887	GREATHEAD, JOHN BALDWIN, M.B.C.M. Edin., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	†GREEN, DAVID, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1882	GREEN, GEORGE DUTTON, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1910	1884	†GREEN, RICHARD ALLAN, M.L.C., <i>Allanvale, Newcastle, Natal.</i>
	1877	GREEN, ROBERT COTTE, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1880	†GREENACRE, B. W., M.L.C., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1884	GREENE, MOLESWORTH, <i>Greystones, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1915	1884	GREGORY, HON. FRANCIS T., M.L.C., <i>Harlaston, Toowoomba, Queensland.</i>
	1883	GRENIER, HON. SAMUEL, <i>Attorney-General, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1881	†GREY-WILSON, HON. WILLIAM, <i>Colonial Secretary, St. Helena.</i>
	1884	GREBBLE, REV. J. B., <i>St. Augustine's Church, Bulli, New South Wales.</i>
	1879	†GRICE, J., <i>Messrs. Grice, Sumner & Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1880	GRIEVE, DR. ROBERT, <i>New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1920	1885	GRIFFIN, C. T., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., <i>Superintending Medical Officer, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1884	GRIFFITH, COLONEL CHARLES D., C.M.G., <i>East London, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	†GRIFFITH, HORACE M. BRANDFORD, <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1881	GRIFFITH, HON. SIR SAMUEL W., K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.L.A., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1876	GRIFFITH, HON. T. RISLEY, <i>Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1877	GRIFFITH, SIR W. BRANDFORD, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1925	1883	GRIFFITH, WILLIAM BRANDFORD, B.A., <i>District Judge, Jamaica.</i>
	1886	GRIFFITH, W. C. E., <i>Messrs. Booker, Bros. & Co., Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
	1884	†GRIMWADE, F. S., <i>Harleston, Caulfield, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885	GRINLINTON, J. J., A. Inst. C.E., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1882	GRISDALE, VERY REV. JOHN, B.D., <i>Dean of Rupert's Land, "St. Johns," Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
1930	1884	GRUNDY, EUSTACE BEARDOE, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	GUERITZ, E. P., <i>Jejebu, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1884	GUGERI, PETER ANTHONY, J.P., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1884	GURNEY, PROFESSOR THEODORE T., M.A., <i>Sydney University, New South Wales.</i>
	1878	GUTHRIE, CHARLES, <i>London Chartered Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1935	1887	GWYNNE, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. W., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
	1877	†GZOWSKI, COLONEL C. S. (A.D.C. to H.M. the Queen), <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1940	1881	†HAARHOFF, H. C., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	HAARHOFF, J. C., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1874	HADDON, F. W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	HAGUE, GEORGE, <i>Merchants' Bank, Montreal, Canada.</i>
	1879	HALCOMBE, ARTHUR F., <i>Ferngrove, Waitara, New Plymouth, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1880	HALKETT, CAPTAIN F. CRAIGIE, <i>Inspector-General of Police, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1883	HALL, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.H.B., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1887	HALL, THOMAS S., <i>Manager Queensland Bank, Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1945 1887 HALL, WALTER R., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1878 †HALL, WILLIAM HENRY, *St. Kitts.*
 1886 HALLIDAY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1885 HAMILTON, CHARLES BOUGHTON, *Receiver-General, Trinidad.*
 1883 HAMILTON, CAPT. D. DOUGLAS, *Cabulture River, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1950 1885 HAMILTON, JAMES, *Messrs. Rylands & Sons, Limited, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1884 HAMILTON, LAUCHLAN A., *Assistant Land Commissioner Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
 1881 HAMILTON, SIR ROBERT G. C., K.C.B., *Government House, Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1884 HAMMERSLEY-HEENAN, ROBERT H., M. Inst. C.E., *Engineers' Office, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1886 HAMMOND, A. DE LISLE, M.A., F.R. Hist. S., *Brooklyn, Woollahra, New South Wales.*
 1955 1883 HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, *Madras Civil Service, Tanjore, Madras.*
 1883 HAMPSHIRE, F. K., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
 1883 HANBURY, THE REV. W. F. J., M.A.
 1884 HANMER, EDWARD WINGFIELD, *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1885 HANNAM, CHARLES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1960 1883 HANNAM, WILLOUGHBY, M. Inst. C.E., *Chief Engineer for Railways, Cooktown, Queensland.*
 1885 †HANNINGTON, ERNEST B. C., M.D, *Victoria, British Columbia (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1875 HARDY, C. BURTON, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1884 HARDY, JAMES A., M.R.C.S., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1883 HAREL, PHILIBERT C., *Land of Plenty House, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
 1965 1888 HARGER, F. ARNOLD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond., *Delagoa Bay, East Africa.*
 1886 HARLEY, JOHN, *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1878 HARLEY, COLONEL SIR ROBERT W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 1882 †HARPER, CHARLES, J.P., *Guildford, Western Australia.*
 1886 HARPER, LEONARD; *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1970 1884 HARPER, ROBERT, M.L.A., *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 HARRAGIN, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1883 HARRY, WILLIAM ROSSER, M.R.C.S., J.P., *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
 1885 HARRINGTON, WILLIAM F., *Maryborough, Queensland.*
 1883 †HARRIS, HENRY WILLIAM J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1975 1886 HARRISON, PROFESSOR J. B., *Harrison College, Barbados.*
 1885 †HARROW, EDWIN, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1881 †HARSANT, SIDNEY B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1885 HARTLEY, SURGEON-MAJOR E. B., V.C., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
 1881 HARVEY, HON. A. W., M.L.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
 1980 1884 HARVEY, JAMES, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1887 HARVEY, JEFFEREY, *Hebron, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
 1882 †HARVEY, THOMAS L., M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1882 HASTINGS, COMMANDER W. C. H., R.N., *Bath, Jamaica.*
 1887 HATHORN, KENNETH H., *Advocate of the Supreme Court, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1985 1884 HAVELOCK, SIR ARTHUR E., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Maritzburg, Natal.*

Non-Resident Fellows.

lix

Year of Election.	
1879	HAWDON, C. G., <i>Westerfield, Ashburton, New Zealand.</i>
1892	HAWKER, HON. GEORGE CHARLES, M.P., M.A., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1882	HAWKER, GEORGE C., JUN., M.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1882	HAWKES, GEORGE WRIGHT, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1990 1881	HAWTAYNE, GEORGE H., C.M.G., <i>Administrator-General, Georgetown, British Guiana (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1883	†HAY, THE HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., <i>Linden, near Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1885	HAY, DAVID A., M.L.C., <i>Bunbury, Western Australia.</i>
1890	†HAY, HENRY, <i>Collindina, New South Wales.</i>
1885	HAY, JAMES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1995 1886	HAY, HON. CAPTAIN JAMES SHAW, C.M.G., <i>Administrator of the Gambia, West Africa.</i>
1878	HAY, WILLIAM, <i>Boondnoomana, viâ Wahanyah, New South Wales.</i>
1888	HAYDON, THOMAS, <i>Coronet Hill, Brighton, Melbourne, Australia; and Victoria Club.</i>
1887	HAYGARTH, JOHN, <i>Kooralbyn, Beaudesert, Queensland.</i>
1883	HAYNES, ROBERT, <i>Registrar in Chancery, Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
2000 1882	HAYS, WALTER, <i>Rockleigh, Townsville, Queensland.</i>
1879	HATTEY, H. H., C.M.G., <i>Government Statist, Melbourne, Australia (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1884	HEAN, DAVID, <i>National Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1883	HEARLE, ROBERT WALLER, <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	HEBBON, A. S., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
2035 1888	HECTOR, ALEXANDER, J.P., <i>Bank of Africa, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	HEDDING, E., <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	†HEMERY PERCY, <i>Receiver-General's Office, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1881	HEMMING, JOHN, <i>Civil Commissioner, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1869	HENDERSON, JOSEPH, C.M.G., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
2010 1887	HENDERSON, WM., <i>Hebron, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.</i>
1875	HENNESSY, SIR JOHN POPE, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Mauritius.</i>
1883	HENSMAN, ALFRED PEACH, M.L.C., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1883	†HERVEY, DUDLEY FRANCIS A., <i>Resident Councillor, Malacca, Straits Settlements.</i>
1887	HESS, ALBERT C.E., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2015 1873	HETT, J. ROLAND, <i>Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1875	HEWAT, CAPTAIN J., <i>Superintendent of the Cape Town Docks, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	HRWISON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM FREDERICK, <i>Orient Steamship Company.</i>
1884	HICKLING, FREDERICK J., <i>National Bank of Australasia, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1873	HIDDINGH, DR. J., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2020 1886	†HIDDINGH, MICHAEL, F.C.S., <i>Newlands, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	HIGGINS, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS WALKER, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1883	†HIGHTT, JOHN MOORE, <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	†HIGHTT, WILLIAM E., 79B, <i>Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	HIGGINS, HENRY, <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
2025 1883	HILDEBRAND, MAX, M.D., 555, <i>North Clark Street, Chicago, United States.</i>
1882	HILL, CHARLES LUMLEY, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1887	HILL, EDWARD C. H., <i>Inspector of Schools, Singapore.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1883	HILL, JOHN S., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1887	HILL, LUKE M., A.M. Inst. C.E., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2030	1887	HILL, STANLEY G., <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
	1884	HILL, THOMAS JAMES, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1881	HILL, WILLIAM, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1888	†HILLARY, GEORGE, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1886	HILLMAN, GEORGE F., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
2035	1888	†HINRICHSSEN, RUDOLF, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	†HITCHINS, CHARLES, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1886	HOAD, WILLIAM, <i>Government Medical Officer, Cyprus.</i>
	1880	†HODGSON, EDWARD D., <i>Eton Vale, Cambooya, Queensland.</i>
	1884	HODGSON, FREDERIC MITCHELL, <i>Postmaster-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2040	1886	†HOFFMEISTER, HON. C. R., <i>Attorney-General, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1885	HOFMEYER, HON. J. H., M.L.C., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	HOHENLOHE OF LANGENBURG, H.S.H. PRINCE, <i>Langenburg, Wurtemberg, Germany.</i>
	1883	HOLBOROW, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	1886	HOLE, WILLIAM, <i>Singapore.</i>
2045	1880	HOLMSTED, ERNEST A., <i>Adelaide Station, Falkland Islands.</i>
	1887	HOLT, BASIL A., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1887	†HOLT, WALTER H., J.P., <i>Wealwandangie, Springsure, Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
	1888	HOLWELL, CHARLES A., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1879	HONIBALL, OSCAR D., M.D., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2050	1882	†HOOD, FRANK, <i>Danish Consul, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1884	HOPE, C. H. S., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	†HOPE, JAMES WILLIAM, M.R.C.P., <i>Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>
	1888	HOPKINS, J. CASTELL, <i>Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada.</i>
	1883	†HORDEEN, EDWARD CARR, 211, <i>Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2055	1887	HORNABROOK, EDWARD G., <i>Treasurer-General's Office, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.</i>
	1883	HORNE, JOHN, F.L.S., <i>Director of Royal Botanical Gardens, &c., Mauritius.</i>
	1885	HORSFALL, JOHN A., 42, <i>Flinders Lane West, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884	HORSFORD, DAVID BARNES, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
	1881	HORTON, A. G., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
2060	1884	HOSMER, EDWARD.
	1887	HOTSON, JOHN, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879	HOWATSON, WILLIAM, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
	1886	HOWELL, JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	HUBBARD, HON. ARTHUR G., <i>Selwyn Castle, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
2065	1885	†HUDDART, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	HUDSON, GEORGE, Box 98, <i>Post Office, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1882	†HUGGINS, WILLIAM MAX, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1880	†HUGHES, COMMANDER R. J., R.N., <i>Acting Protector of Immigrants, Fort Cottage, Grenada, West Indies; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
	1887	†HUGHES-HUGHES, T. W., <i>Imperial Museum, Calcutta.</i>
2070	1884	HULETT, JAMES LIEGE, J.P., M.L.C., <i>Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal.</i>

Non-Resident Fellows.

lxi

Year of Election.	
1887	HULL, GEORGE H., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	†HULL, W. WINSTANLEY, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1886	HUMPHREYS, EDWARD W., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1880	HUMPHREYS, OCTAVIUS, Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands, <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
2075 1883	HUNTER, CHARLES THOMSON, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1884	HUNTER, HAMILTON, Chief Police Magistrate, <i>Suva, Fiji.</i>
1882	HURLEY, D. R., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	HURLEY, EDWARD B., Supt. of Government Telegraphs, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1885	†HUTCHENS, WILLIAM H., Colonial Civil Engineer, <i>Kingston, British Guiana.</i>
2080 1887	HUTCHINSON, W., Messrs. Hutchinson, Bleasby & Co., 70, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, <i>Australia.</i>
1883	HUTTON, HON. CHARLES WILLIAM, <i>Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	HUTTON, HENRY, J.P., F.R.G.S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	HUTTON, J. MOUNT, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	HUTTON, WILLIAM PEPPERELL, J.P., F.R.G.S., Registrar and Master of the Eastern District Court, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
2085 1885	HYAM, ABRAHAM, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	IKIN, REV. DR. ALFRED, <i>Point, Natal.</i>
1880	IM THURN, EVERARD F., <i>Pomeroon River, British Guiana.</i>
1882	INNES, CHARLES ROSE, <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	INNISS, JAMES, <i>Barbados.</i>
2090 1887	I'ONS, F. H., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	IRISH, GEORGE H., M.L.C., <i>Montserrat, West Indies.</i>
1883	IRVING, CHARLES JOHN, C.M.G.
1874	IRVING, SIR HENRY T., G.C.M.G.
1879	IRVING, DR. J., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
2095 1886	†ISAACS, DAVID, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	ISAACS, JACOB, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1883	ISEMONGER, EDWIN E., Colonial Treasurer, <i>Singapore.</i>
1880	ISHAM, ARTHUR C., <i>Yapame Estate, Limugala, Ceylon.</i>
1883	JACK, A. HILL, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
2100 1879	JACKSON, DR. ANDREW C., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	JACKSON, CAPT. H. M., R.A., <i>Commissioner for the Turks and Caicos Islands.</i>
1883	JACKSON, RICHARD HILL, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1883	†JACOBS, ISAAC, 72, <i>Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1884	†JAMES, EDWIN MATTHEW, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (Eng.), 171, <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2105 1876	†JAMES, J. WILLIAM, F.G.S., <i>Ostrich Kraal, Cook's River, near Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1885	JAMES, P. HAUGHTON, <i>Devon Lodge, Half Way Tree, Jamaica.</i>
1879	†JAMESON, JULIUS P., <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	†JAMESON, DR. L. S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	†JAMIESON, M. B., C.E., <i>Public Works Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2110 1882	JAMISON, WILLIAM T., <i>St. Catherine's, Spanish Town, Jamaica.</i>
1884	JARDINE, C. K., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1882 JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.B.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. Edin., *British Sherbro', West Africa.*
- 1883 JARVIS, E. W., A.M. Inst. C.E., *Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1884 JEFFRAY, R. J., *Devorgilla, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2115 1872 JENKINS, H. L., *Indian Civil Service.*
- 1887 JENKINS, JOHN, M.D., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1882 JENMAN, G. S., F.L.S., *Government Botanist, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1882 †JEPPE, JULIUS, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 JERVOIS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WM. F. DRUMMOND, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., *Government House, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 2120 1886 JOHNSON, ARTHUR E., *Mount Peveril, Moka, Mauritius.*
- 1884 JOHNSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, A.Inst.O.E., *Public Works Department, Kalawewa, Dumballa, Ceylon.*
- 1884 JOHNSON, HON. G. RANDALL, M.L.C., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1883 †JOHNSON, JAMES ANGAS, *Prospect, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1888 JOHNSON, JAMES W., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 2125 1885 JOHNSTON, SYDNEY, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1881 JOHNSTON, THOMAS G., *c/o W. D. Stewart, Esq., Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1885 JOHNSTON, HON. WALTER WOODS, M.H.B., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1881 JONES, HON. B. HOWELL, M.C.P., *Plantation Hope, British Guiana.*
- 1884 †JONES, EDWARD, C.E., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 2130 1888 JONES, EDWARD, J.P., *Commercial Bank of Australia, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1882 JONES, J. THOMAS, *Bradfield, Barbados.*
- 1883 JONES, MURRAY J., *Brocklesby, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 JONES, MATHEW, *Assistant Colonial Surveyor, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1882 JONES, HON. OSWALD, M.L.C., *Stockton, Barbados.*
- 2135 1884 JONES, OWEN FITZWILLIAM, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1884 JONES, PHILIP SYDNEY, M.D., *16, College Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 JONES, R. F., *Jagersfontein, Orange Free State.*
- 1873 JONES, HON. MR. JUSTICE S. TWENTYMAN, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 JONES, W. BUSHBY, J.P., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2140 1879 JONES, W. H., *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
- 1882 JONES, W. H. HYNDMAN, *Police Magistrate, Jamaica.*
- 1884 †JONES, HIS HONOUR W. H. QUAYLE, *Chief Justice of the West African Settlements, Sierra Leone.*
- 1884 †JONSSON, F. L., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1885 JORNY, EDWARD BENJAMIN, *Hong Kong.*
- 2145 1885 JOSEPH, JOSEPH, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1884 JOSEPH, HON. S. A., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 †JOSEPHSON, JOSHUA F., *St. Killians, Rose Bay, near Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 JUTA, HENRY, *Advocate, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 KARSLAKE, A. T., J.P., *Madulkelly, Ceylon.*
- 2150 1876 KARUTH, FRANK, *11, Berg Strasse, Dresden.*
- 1888 KEANE, EDWARD, M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1886 KEANE, JOHN R. R., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1875 KEEFER, SAMUEL, C.E., *Woodfield, Brockville, Ontario, Canada.*
- 1885 KEELAN, REV. JOSEPH, H.M.'s *Penal Settlement, Masarum, British Guiana.*
- 2155 1885 KEEP, JOHN, *Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of Election.	
1884	†KELLY, JAMES JOHN, <i>Ellimatta, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1884	KELLY, R. J., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1872	KELSEY, J. F., F.S.S., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1880	KEMP, HON. G. T. R., M.D., M.L.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
2160 1877	KEMSLEY, JAMES, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	KEMSLEY, JOHN C., J.P., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, J.P., <i>Master's Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	KENNEDY, WILLIAM, <i>Bank of British North America, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.</i>
1884	KENNY, WILLIAM, M.D., 193, <i>Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2165 1885	KEOGH, EDMUND, <i>Alma Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	KERMODE, ROBERT, <i>Mona Vale, Tasmania.</i>
1886	KEER, ALEXANDER, <i>Australian Joint Stock Bank, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1884	KEER, JAMES KIRKPATRICK, Q.C., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1890	KEER, HON. THOMAS, C.M.G., <i>Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands.</i>
2170 1884	KERSHAW, ARTHUR EDWIN, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1882	KEYNES, RICHARD R., <i>Keyneton, South Australia.</i>
1886	KILBORNE, EDMUND B., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1886	KILBY, HENRY G., <i>Labrena, Fern Bay Road, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1881	KILGOUR, GEORGE, J.P., M. Inst. C.E., <i>Lisbon-Berlyn Gold Fields, Transvaal.</i>
2175 1884	†KINDRED, ALFRED SEAMAN, J.P., <i>Belise, British Honduras.</i>
1882	†KING, THOMAS A., <i>Magistrate, Transkeian Territory, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	†KIRK, WILLIAM, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
1886	KIRKWOOD, HON. W., M.L.C., M.D., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1884	KISCH, DANIEL MONTAGUE, F.R.G.S., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
2180 1886	KITHER, WILLIAM, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1878	KNEVETT, J. S. K. DE, 2, <i>Rue de Lozum, Brussels; and British Columbia.</i>
1883	KNIGHT, ARTHUR, <i>Audit Office, Singapore.</i>
1886	KNIGHT, J. CHARLES E., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1873	KNIGHT, WILLIAM, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
2185 1880	KNIGHTS, B. T., J.P., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	KNOX, ALFRED, <i>Germiston, Witwatersrand, Transvaal.</i>
1878	KNOX, EDWARD, <i>Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1887	KNOX, WILLIAM, 74, <i>Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1877	KORTRIGHT, SIR CORNELIUS H., K.C.M.G., <i>Hillside, Barrie, Ontario, Canada.</i>
2190 1876	†KRIEL, REV. H. T., 41, <i>St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	KUMMERER, RUDOLPH, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1884	KYNSEY, WILLIAM R., C.M.G., <i>Principal Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1882	KYSHE, J. B., F.S.S.
1882	KYSHE, JAMES WM. NORTON, <i>Registrar of the Supreme Court, Malacca, Straits Settlements.</i>
2195 1886	LABORDE, EDWARD D., JUN., <i>Government House, St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1883 †LAGDEN, GODFREY YEATMAN, *The Residency, Masern, Basutoland, South Africa.*
- 1887 LAILEY, THOMAS, *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1885 LAING, HON. JOHN, M.L.A., *Blackwoods, Seymour, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 LAMB, WALTER, *Kambala, Belle Vue Hill, Woollahra, New South Wales.*
- 2200 1880 LAMPREY, J. J., F.R.G.S., Surgeon, Army Medical Department, *Tower Hill Barracks, Sierra Leone.*
- 1880 LANDALE, ALEXANDER, *Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1887 LANE, COLONEL RONALD B., R.A., Assistant Military Secretary, *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
- 1884 LANG, WILLIAM A., *care of Messrs. Daigety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 LANGDON, HENRY J., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2205 1882 LANGE, J. H., J.P., Barrister-at-Law, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 LANGRIDGE, HON. G. D., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1884 LA RIVIERE, HON. ALPHONSE A. CLEMENT, *St. Boniface, Manitoba, Canada.*
- 1878 LARK, F. B., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1878 †LARNACH, HON. WILLIAM J. M., C.M.G., *The Camp, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 2210 1886 LAURIE, MAJOR-GENERAL J. W., M.P., *Oakfield, Nova Scotia.*
- 1883 LAWS, HORACE, *Hotel des Alpes, Terretel, Vaud, Switzerland.*
- 1880 LAYTON, A. L., *Airy Hall, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1886 LAYTON, BENDYSHE, Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., *Hong Kong.*
- 1883 LEACOCK, HON. W. P., M.L.C., *Barbados.*
- 2215 1882 LEARY, S., M.D., Superintendent, Public Hospital, *Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1876 LEEB, P. G., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 †LEECH, JOHN BOURKE MASSEY, *Kinta, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
- 1879 LEES, JOHN, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 1880 LEGGE, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. VINCENT, R.A., *Military Barracks, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 2220 1877 LEMBERG, P., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1883 LE MESURIER, CECIL J. R., *Civil Service, Kalutara, Ceylon.*
- 1880 LE MIÈRE, HIPPOLYTE, JUN., *Rose Cottage, Curepipe, Mauritius.*
- 1887 LENNEBERG, THEODOR, *North Quay, Brisbane, Queensland*
- 1883 LEONARD, WILLIAM, *Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.*
- 2225 1885 LESLIE, WILLIAM, C.E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1873 LEVEY, G. COLLINS, C.M.G., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1877 LEVIN, W. H., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1882 LEVY, ARTHUR, *Mandeville, Jamaica.*
- 1876 LEWIS, HON. ALBERT, Q.C., *Barbados, West Indies.*
- 2230 1883 LEWIS, ALLAN WELLESLEY, Barrister-at-Law, *Grenada, West Indies.*
- 1881 LEWIS, LOUIS LUCAS, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1880 †LEWIS, NEIL ELLIOTT, M.A., B.C.L., M.P., *Hobart, Tasmania (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1880 LEWIS, HON. SAMUEL, M.L.C., *Sierra Leone.*
- 1884 †LEWIS, THOMAS, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 2235 1888 LIDDELL, JOHN M., *Barberton, Transvaal.*
- 1883 LILLEY, SIR CHARLES, Chief Justice, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1883 LILLEY, E. M., Barrister-at-Law, *Brisbane, Queensland.*

Non-Resident Fellows.

lxv

Year of Election.	
1884	†LINTON, THE RT. REV. SYDNEY, D.D., Lord Bishop of Riverina, Hay, New South Wales.
1886	LITKIE, EMIL M., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
2240 1880	LITTLE, GEORGE, JUN., Georgetown, British Guiana.
1886	†LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT, J.P., Cape of Good Hope Bank, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1888	LIVERMORE, EDWARD PIKE, Rockhampton, Queensland.
1879	†LIVERSIDGE, PROFESSOR A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Sydney, New South Wales.
1884	LLOYD, GEORGE, Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.
2245 1882	LOCKE, JOHN, care of Colonial Bank, Barbados.
1886	LOGAN, JAMES D., Matjesfontein, Cape Colony.
1883	LOOS, F. C., Colombo, Ceylon.
1886	LORIMER, CHARLES, Melbourne, Australia.
1884	LOVEDAY, RICHARD KELSEY, F.R.G.S., Pretoria, Transvaal.
2250 1878	LOVELL, DR. FRANCIS H., Port Louis, Mauritius.
1883	†LOVELY, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES CHAPMAN, Adelaide, South Australia.
1884	†LOW, SIR HUGH, K.C.M.G., British Resident, The Residency, Kuala Kansa, Perak, Straits Settlements.
1883	LOWE, MAJOR STANLEY JOHN, J.P., Commissioner of Police, Bechuanaland.
1886	†LUARD, EDWARD CHAUNCEY, Plantation Peter's Hall, British Guiana.
2255 1883	LUCY, FREDERICK CORBETT, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.
1886	LUMGAIR, GEORGE, Secretary to the Council of Government, &c. Curepipe, Mauritius.
1886	†LYMAN, HENRY H., 74, McTavish Street, Montreal, Canada.
1880	LYNCH, EDWARD B., Spanish Town, Jamaica.
1879	LYNCH, HON. JAMES A., M.L.C., Bridgetown, Barbados.
2260 1883	LYONS, CHARLES, Imperial Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.
1879	LYONS, FRANCIS B., Kingston, Jamaica.
1882	LYONS, MAURICE, Sydney, New South Wales.
1883	LYTTELTON, THE HON. AND REV. ALBERT VICTOR, M.A., St. Augustine's, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1886	MAARDORF, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. G., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
2265 1887	MAREN, A. W., Huntingdon Lodge, Heidelberg, Transvaal.
1888	MACARTHUR, ARTHUR H., Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
1881	MACARTHUR, DOUGLAS H., J.P., Fielding, Wellington, New Zealand.
1883	MACBAIN, HON. SIR JAMES, M.L.C., Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.
1887	MACBRIDE, ROBERT K., M.Inst.C.E., Director of Public Works, Colombo, Ceylon.
2270 1887	MACDONALD, ANGUS, Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.
1887	MACDONALD, BEAUCHAMP R., Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.
1883	MACDONALD, C. FALCONER J., Wentabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.
1885	MACDONALD, CLAUDE A., Wentabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.
1880	MACDONALD, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN A., G.C.B., Ottawa, Canada.
2275 1885	MACDONALD, THOMAS MORELL, Invercargill, New Zealand.
1882	MACDOUGALL, JAMES, Melbourne, Australia.
1884	†MACFARLANE, JAMES, Hobart, Tasmania.

Year of
Election.

- 1881 MACFARLANE, R., Member of the Volksraad, *Harrismith, Orange Free State.*
 1886 MACFARLANE, RODERICK, *Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, Canada.*
 2280 1881 MACGLASHAN, HON. JOHN, Auditor-General, *Jamaica.*
 1885 MACGLASHAN, NEIL, J.P., *Natal Bank, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1883 MACGREGOR, WILLIAM, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 MACKELLAR, HON. CHARLES K., M.L.C., M.B., 131, *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER, *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
 2285 1886 MACKENZIE, JOHN EDDIE, M.B., C.M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1884 MACKENZIE, JOHN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1881 MACLURE, HON. W. M. G., M.D., M.L.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1869 MACNAB, REV. A., D.D., Rector of *Darlington, Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada.*
 1881 MACPHERSON, HON. J. A., *Winilba Diggers' Rest, near Melbourne, Australia.*
 2290 1882 MACPHERSON, JOHN, *Aylesmore, Invercargill, New Zealand.*
 1881 †MACPHERSON, WILLIAM ROBERT, *Devon Villa, St. Andrew, Jamaica.*
 1880 MCADAM, HON. ALEX., M.L.C., *St. John's, Antigua.*
 1883 MCCALLUM, HON. MAJOR HENRY EDWARD, R.E., C.M.G., Surveyor-General, *Singapore.*
 1880 MCCARTHY, JAMES A., Barrister-at-Law, *Sierra Leone.*
 2295 1886 MCCAUGHAN, PATRICK K., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 †MCCAUGHEY, SAMUEL, *Coonong, Urana, New South Wales.*
 1883 MCCLOSKEY, JAMES HUGH, Colonial Surgeon, *Butterworth, Province Wellesley, Straits Settlements.*
 1882 MCCRAE, FARQUHAR P. G., *Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1879 MCCULLOCH, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 2300 1887 †MCDONALD, JOHN, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1880 MCFARLAND, ROBERT, *Barooga, Deniliquin, New South Wales.*
 1880 MCFARLAND, THOMAS, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 MCGAVIN, E. W., 129, *Macquarie Street N., Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1883 MCGAW, JOSEPH, *Cuba, Narrandera, New South Wales.*
 2305 1883 MCGEATH, GEORGE, *Charlemont, Jamaica.*
 1887 †MCGREGOR, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1888 MCHARDY, ALEXANDER, *Black Head, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1886 MCHARG, JAMES A., Messrs. Brooks, *McGlashan & McHarg, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 MCHATTIE, A. G., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., *St. John's, Antigua.*
 2310 1881 MCILWRAITH, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1887 MCKAY, BENJAMIN, M.I.M.E., *Mackay, Queensland.*
 1883 MCKINNON, NEIL R., Barrister-at-Law, *Berbice, British Guiana.*
 1887 MCCLAUGHLIN, WILLIAM, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1878 †MCLEAN, DOUGLAS, *Marackakaho, Napier, New Zealand.*
 2315 1883 †MCLEAN, GEORGE, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1882 MCLENNAN, JOHN, *Oroua Downs, near Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1884 †MCLEOD, EDWIN, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1878 MCLEOD, CAPTAIN MURDOCH, Provost-Marshal, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1880 MAIN, GEORGE, *Adelaide Club, Adelaide, South Australia.*

Year of Election.	
2320	1884 MAIR, GEORGE, <i>Groongal, near Hay, New South Wales.</i>
	1887 MAITLAND, DAVID P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1879 MALABRE, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1880 MALCOLM, HON. O. D., Q.C., <i>Attorney-General, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1886 MALET, FRANCIS B. W., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
2325	1883 MALING, HON. CAPTAIN IRWIN CHARLES, <i>Colonial Secretary, Grenada.</i>
	1881 MANCHESTER, JAMES, <i>St. John, New Brunswick.</i>
	1887 MANIFOLD, JOHN, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1882 MANIFOLD, T. P., <i>Purumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1882 MANIFOLD, W. T., <i>Purumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.</i>
2330	1886 MANSER, HERBERT, <i>Sullivan House, Falkland Islands.</i>
	1883 MANSFIELD, GEORGE ALLEN, 121, <i>Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1887 †MARKS, ALEXANDER, J.P., <i>Consul for Japan, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884 MARKS, NEWMAN, <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885 †MARMION, WILLIAM E., J.P., M.L.C., <i>Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>
2335	1878 MARRAST, LOUIS FERDINAND, J.P., <i>Mount Helicon, Grenada.</i>
	1885 †MARSHALL, ALFRED WITTER, <i>College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884 MARSHMAN, JOHN, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1886 MARSLAND, LUKE W., <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
	1886 MARTIN, DELOS J., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
2340	1881 MARTIN THOMAS, <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880 MARTIN, THOMAS M., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1886 MARTIN, T. JACQUES, <i>Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879 MASON, E. G. L., <i>Colonial Bank, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
	1881 †MASON, F. A., <i>Manager of the Demerara Railway, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2345	1884 MATHERS, EDWARD, P.
	1885 MATSON, J. T., J.P., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1881 †MATTHEWS, DR. J. W., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886 MAWDESLEY, FREDERICK L., <i>Bank of New Zealand, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1882 MAXWELL, HON. JOSEPH RENNER, <i>Chief Magistrate, Gambia, West Africa.</i>
2350	1881 MAXWELL, MAJOR THOMAS, J.P., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 MAXWELL, WILLIAM EDWARD, C.M.G., <i>Commissioner of Lands, Singapore.</i>
	1884 MAY, SURGEON-MAJOR WILLIAM ALLAN, J.P., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1882 MAYERS, JOSEPH BRIGGS <i>Plantation Wales, British Guiana.</i>
	1883 MEARS, JAMES EDWARD, <i>Sunnyside, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
2355	1880 MEIN, GEORGE A., M.D., <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1883 MEINTJES, JAMES, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882 †MELHADO, WILLIAM, H.B.M.'s Consul, <i>Trusillo, Spanish Honduras.</i>
	1884 MELVILL, ARDOLPH EMIEL, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1880 MELVILLE, GEORGE W., <i>Assistant Government Secretary, Georgetown British Guiana.</i>
2360	1886 MENNIE, JAMES C., <i>Standard Bank, King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 †MEREDITH, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, <i>Singapore.</i>
	1886 †MEREDITH-KATE, CLARENCE KAY, <i>Landaff, Masterton, New Zealand.</i>
	1883 MEREWETHER, EDWARD MARSH, <i>Dindings, Straits Settlements.</i>

Year of
Election.

	1881	MERIVALE, GEORGE M., Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.
2365	1884	MERRIMAN, HON. JOHN X., M.L.A., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1885	MESSERVY, ALFRED, M.A., Rector Royal College, Mauritius.
	1882	METZGER, JOSEPH M., Sierra Leone.
	1876	MEURANT, HON. LOUIS HENRY, J.P., M.L.C., Riversdale, Cape Colony.
	1882	MIDDLETON, JOHN PAGE, District Judge, Limasol, Cyprus.
2370	1888	MIDDLETON, W. H., Durban, Natal.
	1890	MILES, GEORGE, Stones Hope, Manchester, Jamaica.
	1883	MILLER, JOSEPH, Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.
	1886	MILLS, JAMES, Dunedin, New Zealand.
	1887	†MILLS, THOMAS, Charters Towers, Queensland.
2375	1879	MILNE, SIR WILLIAM, Sunnyside, Adelaide, South Australia.
	1887	MINCHIN, EDWARD C., Christchurch, New Zealand.
	1885	MINTON-SENEHOUSE, REV. C. A. S., Rosedale Hall, Liverpool, New South Wales.
	1883	MIRRIELELL, JOHN D., Puerto Cortes, Spanish Honduras (vid New Orleans).
	1886	MITCHELL, CHARLES, Protector of Immigrants, Trinidad.
2380	1878	MITCHELL, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR CHARLES B. H., K.C.M.G., Governor of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.
	1885	MITCHELL, JAMES G., Sydney, New South Wales.
	1877	MITCHELL, SAMUEL, St. George's, Grenada.
	1886	MITFORD, CHARLES B., Assistant Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, Sierra Leone.
	1883	MOGG, J. W., Natal Bank, Pretoria, Transvaal.
2385	1883	MOIR, J. M., M.D., Belize, British Honduras.
	1886	MOIR, THOMAS W. G., Pretoria, Transvaal.
	1879	MOLONEY, HON. CAPT. ALFRED, C.M.G., Government House, Lagos, West Africa.
	1882	MOLTENO, JOHN CHARLES, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1884	MONRO GIBSON, Plantation Blenheim, British Guiana.
2390	1884	†MONRO, MALCOLM, Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1881	†MOORE, GEORGE C., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1886	†MOORE, JAMES, Bunbury, Western Australia.
	1888	MOORE, THE REV. OBADIAH, Principal Church Missionary Grammar School, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
	1878	†MOORE, WILLIAM H., St. John's House, Antigua.
2395	1886	MOREHEAD, HON. B. D., M.L.A., Brisbane, Queensland.
	1884	MORGAN, JAMES VAUGHAN, Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.
	1880	†MORGAN, M. C., The Bamboos, Kingston, Jamaica.
	1881	†MORKEL, A. H., Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.
	1885	MORPHETT, SIR JOHN, Cummins, Adelaide, South Australia.
2400	1881	MORRIN, THOMAS, J.P., Auckland, New Zealand.
	1881	†MORRISON, JAMES, J.P., Water Hall, Guildford, Western Australia (Corresponding Secretary).
	1887	†MORRISON, JOHN S., African Boating Company, Durban, Natal.
	1877	MORT, LAIDLAY, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1881	MOSELEY, C. H. HARLEY, Civil Commandant, British Sherbro', West Africa.

	Year of Election.	
2405	1885	†MOSES, CHARLES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	†MOSMAN, HUGH, J.P., <i>Charteris Towers, Queensland.</i>
	1887	MOSSE, DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL CHARLES B., C.B., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1885	†MOULDEN, BAYFIELD, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1888	†MOYSEY, HENRY L., <i>Assistant Government Agent, Matale, Ceylon.</i>
2410	1880	MUELLER, BARON SIR FERDINAND VON, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., <i>Government Botanist, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1878	MUGGERIDGE, ARTHUR L., <i>Las Horquetas, Sauce Porto, Buenos Ayres, South America.</i>
	1886	MULLANE, J., M.D., <i>Surgeon Indian Army, Gauhati, Assam, India.</i>
	1881	†MULLIGAN, HON. THOMAS, M.C.P., <i>Plantation Vive la Force, British Guiana.</i>
	1883	MULLINS, JOHN FRANCIS LANE, M.A., 2, <i>MacLeay Heights, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2415	1882	MULLINS, GEORGE LANE, M.B., 209, <i>Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1880	MUNRO, ARCHIBALD, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1885	†MUNRO, HON. JAMES, <i>Armdale, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1880	†MUNRO, JOHN, J.P., <i>Mensies' Hotel, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887	MURE, JOHN S., <i>New Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras.</i>
2420	1880	MURPHY, ALEXANDER D., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1877	MURPHY, SIR FRANCIS, <i>Edgcomb, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	MURPHY, WILLIAM, M.D., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	MURRAY, ALEXR. KEITH, <i>Hamilton, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
	1883	MURRAY, CHARLES F. K., M.D., <i>Claremont, Cape Colony.</i>
2425	1888	MURRAY, HON. DAVID, M.L.C., <i>Adelaide, South Australia</i>
	1888	†MURRAY, GEORGE J. R., B.A., LL.B., <i>Magill, vici Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1888	†MURRAY, JAMES, <i>St. Catharine's, Ontario, Canada.</i>
	1888	MURRAY, RICHARD WILLIAM, JUN., "Cape Times," <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	MURRAY, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
2430	1882	†MURRAY-AYNSLEY, HUGH PERCY, J.P., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	MURRAY-PRIOR, HON. THOMAS L., M.L.C., <i>Maroon, Logan River, Ipswich, Queensland.</i>
	1883	MURTON, WILLIAM A.
	1877	†MUSGRAVE, SIR ANTHONY, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1887	MUSGRAVE, ANTHONY, <i>Deputy Commissioner, Port Moresby, New Guinea.</i>
2435	1884	MUSTED, JOHN, <i>Plantation La Bonne Mère, Mahaica, British Guiana.</i>
	1886	MYERS, HERMAN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1875	NAIEN, CHARLES J., <i>Pourere, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	NASH, WILLIAM GILES, <i>Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain.</i>
	1885	NATHAN, ALEXANDER McDOWELL, <i>Trevennion Lodge, St. Andrew, Jamaica.</i>
2440	1885	NATHAN, DAVID J., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1879	NATHAN, D. P., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1887	†NATHAN, J. E., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	†NEAME, ARTHUR, <i>Macknade, Herbert River, Townsville, Queensland.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1885	NEETHLING, HON. M. L., M.L.O., Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.
2445	1884	NEIL, PERCEVAL CLAY, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1888	†NEISH, WILLIAM, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1875	†NELSON, FREDERICK, <i>Havelock, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1890	NESSITT, MAJOR RICHARD A., J.P., <i>Port Alfred, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	NEVILL, THE RT. REV. S. T., D.D., Lord Bishop of <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
2450	1888	NEWBERRY, JAMES COSVO, C.M.G., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	†NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN, <i>Singapore.</i>
	1884	NEWMAN, HENRY WILLIAM, M.E., J.P., <i>Lucanow, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	NEWMAN, WALTER, <i>Arlington, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	NEWTON, CHARLES READ, F.R.M.S., <i>Kurseong, Darjeeling, India.</i>
2455	1882	†NICHOLS, ARTHUR, <i>Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	†NICHOLSON, W. GRESHAM, <i>Hanford, Julare Co., California, U.S.A.</i>
	1879	NIGHTINGALE, PERCY, Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	NIMMO, WILLIAM, <i>care of Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1876	NIND, PHILIP HENRY, <i>Better Hope House, British Guiana.</i>
2460	1879	NITCH, GEORGE H., <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	NOAD, WELLESLEY J., <i>Government Railways, De Aar, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	NOBLE, JOHN, Clerk of the House of Assembly, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1873	†NORDHEIMER, SAMUEL, <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1893	NORMAN, GENERAL SIR HENRY W., G.O.M.G., G.C.B., C.I.E., <i>Government House, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
2465	1884	NORQUAY, HON. JOHN, <i>Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
	1886	†NORRIS, CAPTAIN R. J., <i>1st West India Regiment.</i>
	1882	NORTH, HARRY, <i>Board of Executors, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	NORTON, EDWIN, J.P., <i>Grenada.</i>
	1886	NOTT, RANDOLPH, <i>Sydney, New South Wales</i>
2470	1882	†NOYCE, F. A., <i>Durban Club, Natal.</i>
	1883	O'BRIEN, HENRY ARTHUR, <i>Singapore.</i>
	1882	O'BRIEN, COLONEL SIR JOHN TERENCE N., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Heligoland.</i>
	1883	O'BRIEN, LUCIUS R., President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, <i>36, Yonge Street Avenue, Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1883	O'CALLAGHAN, CORNELIUS.
2475	1883	OCHSE, ANDREW, <i>Barberton Club, Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
	1882	O'CONNOR, OWEN LIVINGSTONE, F.R.Met.Soc., <i>Curepipe, Mauritius.</i>
	1883	O'CONNOR, RICHARD S., <i>Singapore.</i>
	1885	ODLING, FRANCIS JAMES, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886	O'DRISCOLL, FLORENCE, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
2480	1885	O'FLAHERTY, THOMAS AUGUSTUS, <i>Natal Bank, Durban, Natal.</i>
	1882	OFFICER, WILLIAM, <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885	OGILVIE, HON. EDWARD D. S., M.L.C., <i>Fulgilbar, Clarence River, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	OGILVIE, REV. CANON GEORGE, <i>Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	OGILVIE, WILLIAM F., <i>Fulgilbar, Clarence River, New South Wales.</i>

Year of Election.		
2485	1880	†O'GRADY, THOMAS, Alderman, Town Hall, Melbourne, Australia.
	1885	O'HALLORAN, J. C., Civil Commissioner, Rodrigues, Mauritius.
	1886	OLDFIELD, H. C., Barberton, Transvaal.
	1884	OLDHAM, JOHN, 51, Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.
	1884	OLDHAM, NATHANIEL, Imperial Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.
2490	1885	OLIVER, HON. RICHARD, M.L.C., Dunedin, New Zealand.
	1882	O'MALEY, MICHAEL R., Colonial Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1876	O'MALLEY, HON. EDWARD L., Attorney-General, Hong Kong.
	1886	O'MOLONY, C. K., R.N., J.P., Town Clerk and Treasurer, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.
	1887	ORGILL, B. C., Kingston, Jamaica.
2495	1886	ORRNEY, JAMES, Melbourne, Australia.
	1879	†ORMOND, HON. FRANCIS, M.L.C., Melbourne, Australia.
	1881	†ORMOND, GEORGE C., Napier, New Zealand.
	1885	ORPEN, CHARLES EDWARD HERBERT, Atherton, Douglas, Cape Colony.
	1879	ORPEN, FRANCIS H. S., J.P., Douglas, Cape Colony.
2500	1879	†ORPEN, J. M., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1880	ORRETT, JOHN, Halfwaytree Post Office, St. Andrew, Jamaica.
	1888	OSBORNE, GEORGE, Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1886	OSBORNE, GEORGE E., Mahadawa, Lunugalla, Ceylon.
	1881	OSBORNE, HAMILTON, Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
2505	1886	†OSBORNE, JAMES, Elsternwick, Melbourne, Australia.
	1886	OSWALD, HERM E., Belize, British Honduras.
	1887	OWEN, MAJOR PERCY, Woollongong, New South Wales.
	1886	OWEN, SAMUEL, Melbourne, Australia.
	1882	†PAGAN, JOHN, Surveyor-General, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
2510	1886	PAGE, ARTHUR E., J.P., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1872	†PAINT, HENRY NICHOLAS, J.P., M.P., Halifax, Nova Scotia.
	1885	PALMER, JOSEPH, Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.
	1885	PARFITT, P. T. J., care of Bank of New Zealand, Adelaide, South Australia.
	1884	PARKE, EDMUND WILLIAM, Alice Springs, Northern Territory, South Australia.
2515	1882	†PARKER, FRED HARDYMAN, M.A., F.R.G.S., J.P., Barrister-at-Law, Registrar of the Courts, Belize, British Honduras.
	1888	PARKER, JOHN H., Lydenburg, Transvaal.
	1883	PARKER, STEPHEN STANLEY, J.P., Perth, Western Australia.
	1884	PARKIN, J. W., Catherine Mount Estate, Montego Bay, Jamaica.
	1879	†PARSONS, OSCIL, Mossiel Station, via Boolegal, New South Wales.
2520	1886	PARSONS, HON. J. LANGDON, Government Resident, Northern Territory, Palmerston, South Australia.
	1883	PARSONS, THOMAS, 8, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.
	1882	PATERSON, GEORGE H., Freetown, Sierra Leone.
	1884	PATTERSON, HON. JAMES B., M.L.A., Melbourne, Australia.
	1887	PATTERSON, MYLES, JUN., Barrister-at-Law, care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Perth, Western Australia.
2525	1880	PAUL, F. W., Khyber Pass, near Auckland, New Zealand.
	1888	PAULING, GEORGE, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1887	†PAWSEY, ALFRED, Winchester Park, Kingston, Jamaica.

Year of
Election.

- 1880 †PAYNE FREDERICK W., JUN., Barrister-at-Law, *Maritimo, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 †PAYNE, JOHN A., *Orange House, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 2530 1878 †PEACOCK, CALEB, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1885 †PEACOCK, HON. J. T., M.L.C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1877 †PEARCE, E., M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1882 PEARSON, REV. JOHN GEORGE, *Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1884 PEARSON, WALTER HENRY, Commissioner for Crown Lands, *Invercargill, New Zealand.*
- 2535 1885 PEEL, JONATHAN, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1880 †PELLEBEAU, HON. MR. JUSTICE ETIENNE, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1883 PEMBERTON, SHOLTO H., Barrister-at-Law, *Dominica, West Indies.*
- 1886 †PENNEFATHER, F. W., Barrister-at-Law, *Adelaide University, South Australia.*
- 1888 PEPPIN, FREDERICK, *Keroongola, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2540 1888 PERCIVAL, EXLEY, B.A., *Queen's College, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1886 PERKINS, HON. PATRICK, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1887 PERKS, THOMAS, *Hebron, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 PERRIN, HARRY W., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 PERRY, WILLIAM, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 2545 1883 PERSSE, DE BURGH F., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1885 PETER, HON. FRANK, M.L.C., *St. Lucia, West Indies.*
- 1884 PETER, HON. WILLIAM SPENCER, M.L.C., *Anama, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1882 PHARAZYN, CHARLES, J.P., *Lingwood, Featherston, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1879 PHARAZYN, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., *Boulcott Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 2550 1883 PHILBEN, GEORGE, *Manley Beach, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1871 PHILLIPPO, HIS HONOUR SIR GEORGE, Chief Justice, *Hong Kong.*
- 1879 PHILLIPPO, HON. J. C., M.D., *Kingston, Jamaica (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1887 PHILLIPS, CHARLES H., Registrar-General, *Trinidad.*
- 1875 PHILLIPS, COLEMAN, *Dry River Station, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 2555 1882 PHILLIPS, GEORGE BRAITHWAITE, Superintendent of Police, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1878 PHILLIPS, HON. J. H., M.L.C., *Belive, British Honduras.*
- 1884 PHILLIPS, LIONEL, *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 PHILLIPS, LOUIS C., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 PICKERING, FRANCIS HENRY, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 2560 1884 PICKERING, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, O.M.G., Protector of Chinese, *Singapore.*
- 1887 PIGOTT, WALTER HENRY, *Alicedale, Albany, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 PIKE, CHARLES, C.M.G., Treasurer of Gold Coast Colony, *Accra, West Africa.*
- 1885 PIKE, STEPHEN, *Watersmeat, near Ladysmith, Natal.*
- 1886 PILCHER, CHARLES E., Q.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 2565 1886 †PILE, HENRY ALLEYNE, *Warleigh, St. Peter, Barbados.*
- 1884 PINNOCK, PHILLIP, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1875 PINSENT, HON. MR. JUSTICE R. J., D.C.L., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*

Year of Election.	
	1884 PIRREZ, GEORGE E., M.B., C.M. (Edin.), <i>Long Lane House, Antigua.</i>
	1884 PITKETHLY, JAMES WILLIAM, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
2570	1886 PITTENDRIGH, W. M., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1878 FLEWMAN, THOMAS, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880 POGSON, EDWARD, <i>St. Kitts, West Indies.</i>
	1885 †POLLARD, W. F. B., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), <i>M.R.C.S., Buston District, East Coast, British Guiana.</i>
	1885 POLLEN, HENRY, M.D., <i>Gisborne, New Zealand.</i>
2575	1879 POOLE, J. G., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885 PORTER, HON. NEALE, C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1886 POTBURY, J. A., B.A., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1886 POTTS, MOSES A., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1883 †POWELL, FRANCIS, <i>Assistant Protector of Chinese, Penang, Stra'ts Settlements.</i>
2580	1880 POWELL, WILFRID, H.B.M. Consul, <i>Stettin, Germany.</i>
	1887 POWERS, CHARLES, <i>Maryborough, Queensland.</i>
	1883 POWNALL, ROBERT EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
	1886 PRELL, STEWART H., "Iona," <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1872 PRESTON, HENRY, <i>Government Botanist, St. Ann's, Trinidad.</i>
2585	1883 PRICE, CHARLES CHICHELEY, C.E., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1881 PRICE, HON. J. M., <i>Surveyor-General, Hong Kong.</i>
	1884 PRICE, R. M. ROSEBY, <i>Melvin, Stittes River, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1887 PRIESTLY, A., <i>Federal Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885 PRINCE, FREDK. ARTHUR, <i>Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.</i>
2590	1880 PRITCHARD, HON. CHARLES, M.L.C., <i>Beaufort West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879 PROWSE, HON. MR. JUSTICE, D.W., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
	1886 PURVES, GEORGE H., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887 PURVES, J. M., M.A., J.P., 88, <i>Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1888 PURVIS, FREDERICK A., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Tauranga, New Zealand.</i>
2595	1879 QUIN, GEORGE, <i>General Post Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 QUIN, THOMAS F. J., <i>Gambia, West Africa.</i>
	1880 RADOLIFFE, REV. JOHN, <i>Kingston P.O., Jamaica.</i>
	1885 RALSTON, ALEXANDER J., <i>Mutual Provident Society, 87, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884 RÁMA-NÁTHAN, HON. P., M.L.C., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
2600	1887 RANCE, THOMAS A., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1887 RANDALL, ALFRED B., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880 RANNIE, D. W., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	1882 RAPHAEL, H. J., <i>Box 27, Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
	1885 †RAVENSCROFT, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, C.M.G., <i>Auditor-General and Controller of Revenue, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
2605	1885 †RAW, GEORGE HENRY, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1885 RAWLINS, F., F.S.S., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1880 RAWSON, CHARLES O., <i>The Hollow, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
	1880 READ, HORATIO, <i>Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1885 REED, JOSEPH, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2610	1882 REID, JAMES, <i>Standard Bank, Malmesbury, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 REID, JOHN, <i>Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>

Year of Election	
1881	REID, J. STUART, <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1886	REID, ROBERT, 27 & 29, <i>Little Flinders Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	REID, WALTER, <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
2615 1888	RENDALL, PERCY, M.D., <i>Assistant-Colonial Surgeon, Gambia, West Africa.</i>
1886	RENNER, PETER A., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1885	RÉNNER, W. SCOTT, M.D., <i>St. Catherines, Montreal, Canada.</i>
1885	RENNER, W., M.D., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1881	REYINGTON, ALFRED, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
2620 1874	RHIND, W. G., <i>Bank of New South Wales, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1881	RHODES, A. E. G., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1880	RHODES, HON. CECIL J., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	RHODES, ERNEST T., <i>Hadlow, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
1888	†RHODES, GEORGE H., <i>Claremont, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
2625 1883	RHODES, R. HEATON, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1885	RHODES, ROBERT H., <i>Bluecliffs, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
1883	RICE, LIONEL K., <i>The Rocks, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
1881	RICH, FRANCIS DYER, J.P., <i>Bushey Park, Palmerston, S. Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1887	RICHARDS, EDWARD H., <i>District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
2630 1881	RICHARDS, ROBERT, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1884	RICHARDS, T. H. HATTON, <i>Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1882	RICHARDS, WILLIAM S., <i>Albion Estate, St. David's P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1887	†RICHARDSON, HORACE G., <i>Queensland.</i>
1874	RICHMAN, H. J., <i>Lincoln Gap, Port Augusta, South Australia.</i>
2635 1880	RICHMOND, CAPTAIN H. F., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
1878	RICHMOND, JAMES, <i>Southdean, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	RICHMOND, HON. JAMES CROWE, M.L.C., <i>Nelson, New Zealand.</i>
1888	RICHTER, G. H., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1882	RIDDIFORD, EDWARD J., <i>Woburn Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
2640 1885	†RIDDOCH, GEORGE, <i>Glencoe, Mount Gambier, South Australia.</i>
1886	RIDDOCH, JOHN, <i>Yallum, Penola, South Australia.</i>
1886	RIGDEN, J. LAMBE, A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1881	†RIMEE, J. C., <i>Barberton, Lydenburg, Transvaal.</i>
1882	RISK, CHARLES
2645 1885	†ROBERTS, HON. CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.P., <i>Chatsworth, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1880	†ROBERTS, RICHARD M., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER DUNDAS, <i>Connewarran, Hazham, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1876	ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER W., <i>Ontario, Balaclava, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	†ROBERTSON, ANDREW, <i>Chairman Harbour Commissioners, Montreal, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
2650 1881	ROBERTSON, GEORGE P., <i>Colac, Victoria, Australia; and Melbourne Club.</i>
1887	ROBERTSON, H. F., <i>Ontario, East St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1883	ROBERTSON, JAMES, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1876	ROBERTSON, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1883	ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, M.D.

Non-Resident Fellows.

lxxv

Year of Election.	
2655 1882	ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS F., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	ROBINSON, GEORGE, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1886	ROBINSON, JAMES, J.P., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	ROBINSON, HON. JOHN BEVERLEY, <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1880	ROBINSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERCULES, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2660 1869	†ROBINSON, JOHN, M.L.C., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1888	ROBINSON, ROSS, <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1883	ROBINSON, THOMAS, <i>Messrs. Bain, Perdue, & Robinson, Winnipeg, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1879	ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM C., G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1878	ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Trinidad.</i>
2665 1882	ROCHE, CAPTAIN W. P., <i>Inspector of Police, St. Lucia.</i>
1886	ROCKE, GEORGE WM., 3, <i>Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	ROCKSTROW, JOHN FREDERICK, J.P., <i>Palmerston, near Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1895	ROCKWOOD, WILLIAM GABRIEL, M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1884	ROGERS, HENRY ADAMS, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2670 1887	ROGERS, J. W. F., <i>St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1887	ROGERS, WM. HEYWARD, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	ROME, ROBERT, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1877	ROMILLY, ALFRED, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1883	†ROSADO, J. M., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
2675 1883	ROSE, HENRY, JUN., <i>care of Messrs. Rose, Wilson & Co., Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1882	ROSS, ARTHUR W., <i>Plaisand, Grenada.</i>
1885	ROSS, DAVID PALMER, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., <i>Colonial Surgeon, Sierra Leone.</i>
1885	ROSS, JOHN K. M., <i>District Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.</i>
1882	ROSS, REGINALD, J.P., <i>Regalia, British Honduras.</i>
2680 1883	ROSS, HON. W., M.L.C., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	ROSS, W. O., <i>West India and Panama Telegraph Company, St. Thomas, West Indies.</i>
1881	†ROTH, HENRY LING.
1887	ROTHER, WALDEMAR H., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1883	†ROTSCCHILD, A. A., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2685 1888	ROWAN, CAPTAIN FREDERICK C., <i>Consul-General for Denmark, Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
1875	ROWE, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Sierra Leone.</i>
1887	ROWE, W. J. VIVIAN, <i>Government Medical Officer, Masern, Basutoland, South Africa.</i>
1883	ROWLAND, J. W., <i>Colonial Surgeon, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1883	ROXBURGH, T. LAWRENCE, <i>Black River P.O., Jamaica.</i>
2690 1886	ROYLE, CHARLES JOHN, <i>Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1881	†RUDALL, JAMES T., F.R.C.S., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	RUDD, CHARLES D., J.P., M.L.A., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	RUMSEY, COMMANDER R. MURRAY, R.N., <i>Hong Kong.</i>
1883	RUNCHMAN, M. S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>

	Year of Election.	
2695	1871	RUSDEN, GEORGE W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1877	RUSSELL, ARTHUR E., <i>Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.</i>
	1875	RUSSELL, G. GREY, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1875	RUSSELL, H. C., <i>Government Astronomer, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1876	RUSSELL, HENRY ROBERT, <i>Mount Herbert, Waipukurau, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
2700	1885	RUSSELL, JOHN BENJAMIN, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Auckland, New Zealand</i>
	1883	†RUSSELL, JOHN PURVIS, <i>Wangai, Moana, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1875	RUSSELL, PHILIP, <i>Carngham, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1877	RUSSELL, CAPTAIN WILLIAM B., <i>M.H.B., Flaxmere, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	RYAN, CHARLES, <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
2705	1881	†SACHSE, CHARLES, <i>Wall Street 93, Berlin, Germany.</i>
	1886	SAALFELD, ALFRED, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	SADLER, E. J., <i>J.P., Westmoreland, Jamaica.</i>
	1873	†ST. GEORGE, HENRY Q., <i>Oakridges, Ontario, Canada; and Montpelier, France.</i>
	1886	†ST. HILAIRE, N. A., <i>Immigration Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
2710	1881	ST. JOHN, MOLYNEUX, <i>Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
	1883	ST. LEGER, FREDERICK LUKE, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	SALAMAN, FREDERICK N., <i>9, Castle Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	SALIER, FREDK. J., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1884	SALIER, GEORGE W., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
2715	1882	SALMON, CHARLES S.
	1882	SALMOND, CHARLES SHORT, <i>Norman Creek, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1884	SADOM, HON. MAURICE, <i>M.L.C., Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1887	SALOMON, MAX G., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	SANDEMAN, HON. GORDON, <i>M.L.C., Burenda, Queensland.</i>
2720	1886	SANDOVER, WILLIAM, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1886	SANDOVER, WILLIAM, JUN., <i>Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>
	1886	SANDS, ROBERT, <i>Marmion, Waverley, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	SANDWITH, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. H., <i>R.M.L.I., Head Quarter Staff, Cairo, Egypt.</i>
	1887	SARAM, J. H. DE, <i>Registrar-General, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
2725	1880	SARGOOD, HON. LIEUT. COLONEL FREDERICK T., <i>C.M.G., M.L.C., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1876	SARJEANT, HENRY, <i>Fordell House, Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
	1877	SAUER, J. W., <i>M.L.A., Aliwal North, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	SAUNDERS, HENRY W., <i>M.D., F.R.C.S., Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881	SAUNDERS, JAMES B., <i>M.L.C., J.P., Tangaati, Natal.</i>
2730	1880	SAUNDERS, JOHN, <i>Secretary, Table Bay Harbour Board, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881	SAUNDERS, REV. RICHARDSON, <i>Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1881	SAUNDERS, S. P., <i>M.L.A., Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1885	SAVAGE, WM., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1878	SAWERS, JOHN, <i>Manchester, Jamaica.</i>

Year of Election.		
2735	1883	†SAWYER, ERNEST EDWARD, M.A., C.E., <i>Engineers' Office, Mormugoa, Goa, India.</i>
	1885	†SAWYER, HON. T. J., M.L.C., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
	1885	SAYCE, EDWARD, <i>Riversdale Road, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884	†SCANLEN, SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	SCARD, FREDERIC I., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2740	1882	SCARTH, WILLIAM B., <i>Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
	1883	†SCHAPPERT, W. L., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1885	SCHERMERUCKER, HON. COL. T., M.L.C., <i>Cape Town; and King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	SCHOLEFIELD, RICHARD WILLIAM, <i>Toowoomba, Queensland.</i>
	1878	SCHOOLDS, HON. HENRY R. PIPON, <i>Attorney-General, St. George's, Grenada.</i>
2745	1884	SCHUTE, FREDERICK, F.G.S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	SCHWABACHER, S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1876	SCOTT, HON. HENRY, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1885	SCOTT, WALTER H., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Great Southern Railway, Buenos Ayres.</i>
	1883	SEALY, THOMAS H., <i>Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
2750	1888	SEARLE, WALTER, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	†SEDGWICK, CHARLES F., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	SEGRE, JOSEPH S., J.P., <i>Savannah La Mar, Jamaica.</i>
	1886	SELWYN, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN RICHARDSON, D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Melanesia, Norfolk Island, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	SENDALL, HON. WALTER J., C.M.G., <i>Government House, Grenada.</i>
2755	1871	SEROCOLD, G. P., <i>Montreux, Switzerland.</i>
	1881	†SERVICE, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879	†SEWELL, HENRY, <i>Trelawny, Jamaica.</i>
	1880	SHAND, HON. CHARLES ARTHUR, M.E.C., <i>Titches Creek, Antigua.</i>
	1886	†SHARP, EDMUND, <i>Hong Kong.</i>
2760	1882	SHAW, HENRY B., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1883	†SHAW, THOMAS, <i>Woorwyrite, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1883	SHEA, SIR AMBROSE, K.O.M.G., <i>Government House, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1884	SHELDON, WILLIAM, M.D., <i>care of J. Murray White, Esq., 69, Elisabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	†SHENTON, EDWARD, J.P., <i>Winchester House, Geraldton, Western Australia.</i>
2765	1884	†SHENTON, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Crawley, Western Australia.</i>
	1886	SHEPHERD, SOLOMAN, <i>Corozal, British Honduras.</i>
	1879	SHEPHERD, WILLIAM LAKE, <i>Johannes Strasses, 33, Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany.</i>
	1869	SHEPSTONE, SIR THEOPHILUS, K.C.M.G., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1869	SHEPSTONE, THEOPHILUS, C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
2770	1885	SHEELOCK, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1879	SHERIFF, HON. R. FFRENCH, <i>Attorney-General, Gibraltar.</i>
	1875	SHERIFF, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE W. MUSGRAVE, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1880	†SHIPPARD, HON. SIR SIDNEY G. A., K.O.M.G., M.A., D.C.L., H.M.'s <i>Administrator of Government, Vryburg, Bechuanaland.</i>
	1881	†SHIRLEY, HON. LEICESTER C., <i>Hyde Hall, Clarks Town P.O., Jamaica.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 2775 1880 SHORTEIDGE, SAMUEL, J.P., *Plantain Garden River P.O., Jamaica.*
 1884 SHERINGTON, WALTER, *Matapiro, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1886 SILLITOE, RIGHT REV. A. W., D.D., *Lord Bishop of New Westminster, British Columbia.*
 1886 SIM, PATRICK, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1887 SIMEON, REV. PHILIP B., M.A., *St. Paul's Mission House, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 2780 1884 SIMMS, ALFRED, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1877 SIMMS, HON. W. K., M.L.C., J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1883 SIMON, MAXIMILIAN FRANK, *Colonial Surgeon, Singapore.*
 1884 †SIMPSON, EDWARD FLEMING, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1883 SIMPSON, SURGEON-MAJOR FRANK, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 2785 1885 SIMPSON, GEORGE, *Lockerville, Western Australia.*
 1882 †SIMPSON, G. MORRIS, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1881 SIMSON, COLIN WILLIAM, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
 1888 SIMSON, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 SIMSON, R. J.P., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
- 2790 1884 SINCLAIR, ARTHUR, *Roslin, Forth, Tasmania.*
 1885 SINCLAIR, SUTHERLAND, *Australian Museum, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1885 SIVEWRIGHT, JAMES, C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1882 SKARRATT, CHARLES CARLTON, *Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1883 †SKINNER, HON. ALLAN MCLEAN, *Resident Councillor, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 2795 1885 SLADEN, DOUGLAS, B.W., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1880 †SLOANE, ALEXANDER, *Mulwala Station, New South Wales.*
 1887 SMELLIE, ROBERT R., *Mayfield, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1885 SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE ALFRED V. W. LUCIE, *Cyprus.*
 1882 SMITH, CHARLES, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 2800 1882 SMITH, C. W., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1887 SMITH, EUSTACE A., *Grafton, New South Wales.*
 1873 †SMITH, HON. SIR DONALD A., K.C.M.G., *Montreal, Canada.*
 1883 †SMITH, HON. SIR EDWIN THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1882 SMITH, HON. FRANCIS, B.L., *Puisne Judge, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 2805 1886 SMITH, FRANCIS GREY, *National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1885 SMITH, GEORGE, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1886 SMITH, H. HAVELOCK, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1887 SMITH, JAMES, *Barrister-at-Law, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1884 †SMITH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, M.L.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 2810 1885 SMITH, JAMES TREVOR, *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
 1885 SMITH, JOHN G., *Madras Club, Madras, India.*
 1883 SMITH, JOSEPH H., *South Australian Railway Commission, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1887 SMITH, HON. OLIVER, M.A., *Queen's Advocate, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1886 †SMITH, R. BURDETT, M.P., J.P., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 2815 1882 SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 SMITH, THOMAS, *Provincial Engineer, Public Works Department, Ceylon.*
 1887 †SMITH, WILLIAM, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1887 SMITH, CAPTAIN WILLIAM J., *Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.*

Non-Resident Fellows.

lxxix

Year of Election.	
1882	SMITH, W. B., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2820 1877	†SMITH, HON. W. F. HAYNES, C.M.G., LL.D., <i>Attorney-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1882	†SMITH, W. H. WARRE, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1885	†SMUTS, C. PETER, M.L.A., M.B., C.M. (Edin.), <i>Mowbray, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	SMUTS, J. A., <i>Clerk of the Papers, House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	SMYTH, WILLIAM, M.L.A., <i>Gympie, Queensland.</i>
2825 1886	SNEDDON, W. D., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	SNELL, GEORGE, M.R.C.S.E., <i>New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1883	SNEYD-KYNKERSLY, C. W., <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1886	SNOWDEN, ARTHUR, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	SOILLEUX, MONTAGU, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
2830 1877	SOLOMON, HON. GEORGE, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1876	SOLOMON, HON. MICHAEL, C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Seville, St. Ann, Jamaica.</i>
1883	SOLOMON, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	SOMERSHIELD, OSCAR, <i>Lorengo Marques, Delagoa Bay, East Africa.</i>
1882	SORAPURE, J. B., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
2835 1884	SOUTHBY, HON. RICHARD, C.M.G., <i>Southfield, Plumstead, Cape Colony; and Civil Service Club, Cape Town.</i>
1879	SOUTHGATE, J. J., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1882	SPAINE, JAMES H., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1877	†SPENCE, HON. J. BRODIE, M.L.C., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	SPENCE, FRANCIS HENRY, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
2840 1886	SPICER, KENNETH J., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1882	SPIESBURY, THOMAS HAMILTON, <i>Colonial Surgeon, Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.</i>
1880	SPOONER, JOHN C., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1881	SPRIGG, HON. SIR J. GORDON, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	SPROULE, JAMES H., J.P., <i>Kandy, Ceylon.</i>
2845 1881	SQUIRES, WILLIAM HERBERT, <i>Adelaide Club, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1881	STABLES, HENRY L., C.E., <i>Nanu, Oya, Ceylon.</i>
1882	STANCLIFFE, F., 175, <i>St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.</i>
1883	STANDING, JOHN WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Santa Ritu, Corozal, British Honduras.</i>
1882	STANLEY, HENRY C., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
2850 1886	†STAUGHTON, S. T., M.L.A., <i>Eynesbury, Melton, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1882	STEER, HON. SIR JAMES G. LEE, M.L.C., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1880	STEIBEL, GEORGE, <i>Devon Penn, Kingston Post Office, Jamaica.</i>
1880	STENT, SIDNEY, C.E., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	STEPHEN, HON. SEPTIMUS A., M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2855 1880	STEPHENS, HAROLD, F.R.G.S., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1873	†STEPHENS, ROMEO, <i>Montreal, Canada.</i>
1879	STEPHENS, MAJOR-GENERAL W. F. (India), <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1887	†STEVENS, FRANK, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1887	STEVENS, HILDEBRAND W. H., <i>Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.</i>
2860 1882	STEVENSON, GEORGE, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1883	STEVENSON, JOHN, M.L.A., <i>Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1882 STEWART, CHARLES, W. A., *care of A. C. P. Commis, Esq., Arlington Villa, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1883 STEWART, EDWARD C., *care of A. C. P. Commis, Esq., Arlington Villa, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1883 STEWART, GEORGE VESEY, J.P., *Mount Stewart, Kati Kati, New Zealand.*
- 2865 1884 STEWART, GEORGE, JUN., D.C.L., F.R.G.S., F.R.S. (Canada), 146, *St. Augustin Street, Quebec, Canada.*
- 1879 STIRLING, J. LAUNCELOT, M.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1882 STOCKDALE, R. H., *Rondebosch, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 STONE, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD ALFRED, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1881 STONE, ROBERT S., *Mauritius.*
- 2870 1881 STOW, FREDERICK, *Hoopstadt, Orange Free State.*
- 1882 †STOW, F. S. P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 STOWE, EDWIN, *Poste Restante, Cairo, Egypt.*
- 1881 STRANACK, J. W., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1884 †STRICKLAND DELLA CATENA, COUNT, *Villa Bologna, Malta.*
- 2875 1881 STROUSS, CARL, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1880 †STRUBEN, H. W., *The Willows, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1880 STREUTT, DR. CHARLES EDWARD, *Swedish and Norwegian Railway, Luleå, Sweden.*
- 1880 STUART, M. V. D., *Collector of Customs, Sierra Leone.*
- 1884 STUART, RICHARD WINGFIELD, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 2880 1886 †STUART, WALTER, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1875 STUDHOLME, JOHN, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1883 STUDHOLME, JOHN, JUN., *Merivale, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1881 STURBRIDGE, GEORGE, J.P., *Mandeville, Jamaica.*
- 1882 SUNTER, REV. M., M.A., *Sierra Leone.*
- 2885 1887 SUTTOR, HON. FRANCIS B., *Bradwardine, Bathurst, New South Wales.*
- 1883 SWAINE, CHARLES S. DE P., *The Priory, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1881 SWAN, ROBERT A., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1884 SWAYNE, JOSEPH QUICKE, *Mullens River, British Honduras.*
- 1883 SWETTENHAM, FRANK A., C.M.G., *The Residency, Selangor, via Singapore.*
- 2890 1881 †SYMON, J. H., Q.C., M.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1884 SYMON, WILLIAM, *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1885 †SYMONS, DAVID, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 SYNNOT, RICHARD W., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 SZCZEPANOWSKI, S. A. PRUS, *Lemberg, Austria.*
- 2895 1879 TAIT, M. M., *Stanmore House, Rondebosch, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 TALBOT, ARTHUR PHILLIP, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Singapore.*
- 1886 TALBOT, GEORGE J., J.P., *Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.*
- 1886 TANNER, EDWARD, *Invercargill, New Zealand.*
- 1888 TANKER, JOHN E., M.Inst.C.E., *Director of Public Works, Trinidad.*
- 2900 1877 †TANNER, THOMAS, *Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1883 TAPSCOTT, GEORGE A. M., *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 TATE, C. J., *National Bank, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
- 1879 TAYLOR, HON. E. B. A., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Nassau, Bahamas.*

Non-Resident Fellows.

lxxx:

Year of Election.		
2905	1887	TAYLOR, GEORGE WILLIAM, J.P., 20, Collins Street West, Melbourne.
	1887	TAYLOR, HENRY WM., Durban, Natal.
	1888	†TAYLOR, JAMES B., Messrs. H. Eckstein & Co., Johannesburg, Transvaal.
	1886	TAYLOR, JOSEPHUS S., Lagos, West Africa.
	1882	†TAYLOR, WILLIAM, Clarendon Street East, Melbourne, Australia.
2910	1883	TAYLOR, W. F., M.D., Brisbane, Queensland.
	1881	TAYLOR, W. P., Pretoria, Transvaal.
	1885	TEBBS, REV. WILLIAM, St. Matthew's Vicarage, Auckland, New Zealand.
	1872	†TENNANT, THE HON. SIR DAVID, M.L.A., Speaker of the House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1883	TESCHEMAKER, THOMAS, J.P., Otaio, Timaru, New Zealand.
2915	1883	THIBOU, HON. JOSEPH T., M.L.C., Basseterre, St. Kitts, West Indies.
	1887	THOMAS, JAMES, J.P., Coromandel, New Zealand.
	1885	†THOMAS, JOHN DAVIES, M.D., Adelaide, South Australia.
	1886	†THOMAS, JAMES J., Broad Street, Lagos, West Africa.
	1882	THOMAS, M. H., Gallehria Estate, Madulkelly, Ceylon.
2920	1884	THOMAS, PAUL, 16, Avenue Carnot, Paris.
	1883	†THOMAS, RICHARD D., Christchurch, New Zealand.
	1884	THOMAS, ROBERT KYFFIN, Adelaide, South Australia.
	1884	THOMPSON, ALEXANDER J., Belize, British Honduras.
	1881	THOMPSON, GEORGE A., Union Club, Brisbane, Queensland.
2925	1885	THOMPSON, HERBERT, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1884	THOMPSON, T. A., M.L.A., Police Magistrate, Nassau, Bahamas.
	1884	THOMPSON, WILLIAM, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
	1886	THOMSON, ALPIN F., Works and Railway Dept., Perth, Western Australia.
	1885	THOMSON, ARTHUR H., Administrator-Gen.'s Dept., Georgetown, British Guiana.
2930	1886	THOMSON, JAMES, Melbourne, Australia.
	1879	THOMSON, JAMES, Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1886	THOMSON, SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN, M.B., Queensland Defence Force, Inchcome, Brisbane, Queensland.
	1873	THOMSON, MATTHEW C., Maldon Downs, Capella, vid Rockhampton, Queensland.
	1880	THOMSON, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., F. C. Avila d Salamanca, Poste Restunte, Avila, Spain.
2935	1882	THOMSON, W. K., Kamesburgh, Brighton, Victoria, Australia.
	1872	THORNE, CORNELIUS, Messrs. Maitland & Co., Shanghai, China.
	1882	THORNE, HENRY EDWARD, Barbados.
	1884	THORNTON, S. LESLIE, Registrar, Supreme Court, Malacca, Straits Settlements.
	1885	†THEURSTON, HON. SIR JOHN BATES, K.C.M.G., Government House, Suva, Fiji.
2940	1882	THWAITES, HAWTREY, Registrar, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.
	1875	TIFFIN, HENRY S., J.P., Napier, New Zealand.
	1884	TILLEY, HON. SIR LEONARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick.
	1886	†TINLINE, JOHN, Nelson, New Zealand.
	1879	TOBIN, ANDREW, Wingades, Balaclava, Melbourne, Australia.
	1879	TOBIN, P. J., Wingades Station, Coonamble, New South Wales.

Year of Election.		
2945	1885	TODD, CHARLES, C.M.G., Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1886	TOMKINSON, HON. SAMUEL, M.L.C., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	TOOTH, ROBERT LUCAS, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	TOPHAM, WILLIAM, H., C.E., <i>Athenæum Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1888	†TOPP, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.</i>
2950	1881	TORBET, W., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	TORLESSE, LIEUTENANT ARTHUR W., R.N., H.M.S. "Scout," <i>Port Augusta, Sicily.</i>
	1884	TORROP, EDWARD C., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1879	TOSSWILL, CAPTAIN R. G. D., <i>Highfield, Kirwee, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	†TOWN, HENRY, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2955	1887	†TOZER, HORACE, <i>Gympie, Queensland.</i>
	1877	TRAFFORD, HIS HONOUR G., Chief Justice, <i>St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
	1886	TRAILL, SYDNEY B., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884	†TRAYERS, BENJAMIN, District Magistrate, <i>Toledo, British Honduras.</i>
	1888	TRAYERS, CAPTAIN H. DE LA COUR, <i>Union Steamship Company.</i>
2960	1888	TREACHER, W. H., <i>Thaiping, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1883	†TRELEAVAN, CHARLES W., <i>Bogul, Balaclava P.O., Jamaica.</i>
	1886	TRIMMINGHAM, J. L., <i>Hamilton, Bermuda.</i>
	1880	TRIMMINGHAM, WILLIAM P., <i>The Grange, St. Michael's, Barbados.</i>
	1883	TRIMMER, ALEXANDER, <i>Buenos Ayres, South America.</i>
2965	1884	†TRIPP, C. H., <i>Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	TRIPP, L. O. H., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	TROTTER, NOEL, <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1886	TROWER, HERBERT A., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1869	TRUTCH, HON. J. W., C.M.G., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
2970	1882	TRUTER, JAMES LIONEL, Resident Magistrate, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	TRUTER, P. J., C.C., R.M., <i>Vryburg, Bechuanaland.</i>
	1888	†TUCKER, GEORGE ALFRED, Ph.D., J.P., <i>Annandale, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1883	TUCKER, HENRY, <i>West End, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	TUCKER, KIDGER, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
2975	1883	TUCKER, WILLIAM KIDGER, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	TUCKETT, J. R., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887	TULLY, W. ALCOCK, B.A., Surveyor-General, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1883	TURNBULL, JAMES THOMSON, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1882	†TURNER, LIEUT.-COLONEL G. NAPIER, care of Union Mortgage & Agency Co., Ltd., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2980	1885	TURNER, HARRY, J.P., <i>Somerton, near Glenelg, South Australia.</i>
	1882	†TURNER, HENRY GYLES, <i>Commercial Bank, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	TURNER, JOHN HERBERT, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1879	†TURNER, WILLIAM S., Chief Commissary of Taxation, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1884	TURNOUR, KEPPEL A., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2985	1882	†TURTON, C. D., Assistant Colonial Secretary, <i>Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1886	TWYNAM, GEORGE E., M.D., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1881	TYSON, THOMAS G., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of Election.	
1885	UPINGTON, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	USHER, CHARLES RICHARD, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
2990 1881	USHER, HENRY CHARLES, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1885	VALENZUELA, JOSÉ MARIA, <i>Comayagua, Republic of Honduras.</i>
1887	VAN DER RIET, THOMAS F.B., Attorney-at-Law, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	VAN RENEN, HENRY, Government Land Surveyor, <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	VAN-SENDEN, E. W., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2995 1887	†VAUGHAN, J. D. W., <i>Suva, Fiji.</i>
1887	VAUTIN, CLAUDE, <i>Technological Museum Laboratory, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	†VEENDAM, DR. J. L., <i>Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
1883	†VELGE, CHARLES EUGENE, Registrar Supreme Court, <i>Singapore.</i>
1888	VENN, H. W., M.L.C., <i>Dardanup Park, near Bunbury, Western Australia.</i>
3000 1869	VERDON, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1883	VERLEY, JAMES LOUIS, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1877	VERLEY, LOUIS, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1886	†VERSVELD, DIRK, J.P., Attorney-at-Law, <i>Riversdale, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	VERSVELD, HENRY.
3005 1881	†VILLIERS, HON. FRANCIS JOHN, C.M.G., Auditor-General, <i>British Guiana.</i>
1882	VINTCENT, LEWIS A., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	VOGEL, HON. SIR JULIUS, K.C.M.G., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1880	VOHSEN, ERNST, <i>Zanzibar.</i>
1884	WACE, HERBERT, <i>Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.</i>
3010 1885	WADDELL, GEORGE WALKER, J.P., <i>Australian Joint Stock Bank, Orange, New South Wales.</i>
1887	WAGNER, JOHN, <i>care of Messrs. Cobb & Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	†WAITE, PETER, <i>Urrbras, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1885	WAKEFIELD, ARTHUR, <i>Wahlabo, St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
1883	WALCOTT, W. CHASE, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.</i>
3015 1883	WALDRON, DERWENT, M.P., C.M., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1880	WALDRON, JAMES L., J.P., <i>Falkland Islands.</i>
1884	†WALKER, CRITCHETT, Principal Under-Secretary, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1876	†WALKER, HON. SIR EDWARD NOEL, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1886	WALKER, JOHN, <i>care of Messrs. Mason Brothers, Limited, Kent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
3020 1881	†WALKER, JOSEPH, M.L.A., <i>Hamilton House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1874	†WALKER, R. B. N., M.A., F.R.G.S., <i>British Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
1883	†WALKER, MAJOR R. S. F., Chief Commissioner of Police, <i>Thaiping, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i>
1882	WALL, T. A., <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1881	WALLACE, JAMES, <i>Chartered Bank, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
3025 1887	WALPOLE, ROBERT S., Secretary to the Wool Growers' Association, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	†WALTER, HENRY J., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>

- 1887 WALTON, JOHN CLARKE, J.P., *Ladysmith, Natal.*
 1881 †WANLISS, THOMAS D., *Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
 1879 WARD, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES J., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 3030 1881 WARD, WALTER J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1873 WARD, WILLIAM CURTIS, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1885 WARE, JERRY GEORGE, *Koort, Koortnong Station, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
 1879 †WARE, JOHN, *Tatyoan, Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.*
 1886 †WARE, JOSEPH, *Minjah, Carramut, Victoria, Australia.*
 3035 1880 †WARE, J. C., *Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.*
 1886 WARMINGTON, ARTHUR, *Mount Pleasant, Golden Spring P.O., St. Andrew, Jamaica.*
 1882 †WARNER, OLIVER W., *Emigration Agent for Trinidad, 11, Garden Reach, Calcutta.*
 1882 WATERHOUSE, HON. G. M., M.L.C., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1885 WATERS, WILLIAM, *Addah, Gold Coast Colony.*
 3040 1883 WATKINS, ARNOLD H., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1886 WATSON, CHARLES MARRIOTT, 22, *Collins St. West, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1885 WATSON, FRANK DASHWOOD, *Najera, Assam, India.*
 1887 †WATSON, HARRISON F., *Mutual Buildings, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1882 WATSON, ROBERT, C.E., *Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.*
 3045 1886 †WATSON, T. T., *Govt. Surveyor, Mutual Buildings, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1879 WATT, GEORGE, *Urana Station, Urana, New South Wales.*
 1887 WATT, WILLIAM HOLDEN, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1881 WAY, E., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1885 WAYLAND, CHARLES FREDERICK BISHOP, *Douglas, Cape Colony.*
 3050 1882 WAYLEN, ALFRED R., M.D., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1885 WEARS, WM. E. LIVINGSTONE, *Nawalapitiya, Ceylon.*
 1887 †WEAVER, HENRY E., C.E., *Club da Engenharia, 6, Rua d'Alfandega, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
 1882 WRBB, THE RIGHT REV. ALLAN BECHER, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Grahams-town, Cape Colony.*
 1880 WEBB, HON. MR. JUSTICE GEORGE H. F., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 3055 1881 WEBB, HON. J. H., M.L.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1883 WEBSTER, ALEXANDER B., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1885 WEBSTER, A. SPEER, 3, *Gresham Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 WEBSTER, CHARLES, J.P., *Mackay, Queensland.*
 1880 WEBSTER, EBEN, *Port Elizabeth Club, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 3060 1885 WEBSTER, WILLIAM, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1880 WEGG, DR. JOHN A., J.P., *Colreville, Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
 1884 WEIL, BENJAMIN BERTIE, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
 1883 WEIL, JULIUS, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
 1884 WEIL, MYER, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
 3065 1881 WEIL, SAMUEL, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
 1869 WELD, SIR FREDERICK A., G.C.M.G.
 1878 †WESTBY, EDMUND W., *Pullitop & Buckaginga Station, New South Wales.*
 1876 †WEST-ERKINE, HON. W. A. E., M.L.C., M.A., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1887 †WESTGARTH, GEORGE C., 2, *O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 3070 1879 WESTRUP, MAJOR CHARLES, *Gisborne, New Zealand.*

Non-Resident Fellows.

lxxxv

Year of Election.	
1888	†WHITE, COLONEL F. B. P., 1st West India Regiment, Sierra Leone.
1881	WHITE, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON H. MASTER, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	WHITE, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1880	WHITE, MONTAGU W., <i>Cedar Hill, Antigua.</i>
3075 1886	†WHITE, ROBERT H. D., M.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1885	†WHITE, REV. W. MOORE, LL.D., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1876	WHITEHEAD, PERCY, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1881	WHITEWAY, SIR WILLIAM V., K.C.M.G., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1875	WHITMORE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR G. S., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
3080 1878	WHYHAM, HON. WILLIAM H., M.L.C., <i>St. John's, Antigua (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1886	†WHYTE, W. LESLIE, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	†WICKHAM, H. A., <i>Belise, British Honduras.</i>
1883	WIENER, LUDWIG, M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	WIGHT, HENRY LUCIEN, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
3085 1888	WILCOX, JOHN SYMS, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	WILKINSON, FREDERICK, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1883	WILKINSON, W. BIRKENSHAW, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1879	WILES, JOHN, J.P., 107, <i>Collins Street, W., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	WILLCOCKS, EDWARD J. B., <i>Principal of the Training Institution, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
3090 1881	WILLIAMS, CHARLES, <i>care of Messrs. J. D. Alty & Co., British Guiana.</i>
1882	WILLIAMS, G. BLACKSTONE, J.P., <i>Assistant Resident Magistrate, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	WILLIAMS, HON. MR. JUSTICE HARTLEY, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	WILLIAMS, H. WYNN, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1884	WILLIAMS, WM. BEUNO, <i>care of Messrs. John Parry & Co., 66, Chapel Street, Prahran, Victoria, Australia.</i>
3095 1886	†WILLIAMS, ZACHARIAH A., <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1882	WILLIAMSON, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1879	WILLIAMSON, HON. GEORGE WALTER, M.L.C., <i>Grenada.</i>
1879	WILLIAMSON, JAMES, <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	WILLIAMSON, SAMUEL, <i>care of Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
3100 1880	WILMAN, HERBERT, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1876	WILMOT, ALEXANDER, J.P., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	WILSON, ALEXANDER, <i>Mount Emu, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1886	WILSON, DAVID, <i>Commissioner Northern Province, &c., Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1883	WILSON, FREDERICK H., <i>Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
3105 1885	WILSON, JAMES, <i>Bimbirrim, Maryborough, Queensland.</i>
1887	WILSON, JAMES, <i>Oriental Diamond Mining Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	WILSON, JOHN, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1881	WILSON, MAJOR JOHN, J.P., <i>Waterside, Cambridge, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1888	WILSON, NEWMAN, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
3110 1883	WILSON, JOHN CRACROFT, <i>Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1875	WILSON, HON. JOHN N., M.L.C., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1884	WILSON, ROBERT, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>

- 1881 †WILSON, HON. WALTER H., M.L.C., *Eldon Chambers, Brisbane, Queensland; and Queensland Club (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1880 WILSON, HON. WILLIAM, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 3115 1885 WILSON, WILLIAM, *Hart's Wharf, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1887 WILTON, MAJOR J. R. H., *1st West India Regiment, Sierra Leone.*
- 1885 WINCKLER, A. R., *care of Messrs. Hardie & Gorman, 131, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 †WINDEYER, HON. MR. JUSTICE W. C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 WINDSOR, PETER F., *Hebron, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
- 3120 1877 WING, EDGAR, *Hare Street, Echuca, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1880 WINTER, CHARLES T., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1886 †WINTER, HON. WM. IRVING, M.L.C., *Noorilim, Murchison, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1883 WISHART, WILLIAM, *Kingston, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1886 WITTENOOM, FREDERICK F. B., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 3125 1886 WITTS, BROOME LAKE, *Seven Hills, near Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 WOLLASTON, CHARLTON F. B., J.P., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 WOLSELEY, W. A., *Plantation Lusignan, British Guiana.*
- 1884 WOOD, B. C., J.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1879 WOOD, JOHN EDWIN, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 3130 1878 WOOD, READER GILSON, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1887 WOODHOUSE, ALFRED., M.E., *Sheba Mine, Barberton, Transvaal.*
- 1883 †WOODHOUSE, EDMUND BINGHAM, *Mount Gilead, Campbelltown, New South Wales.*
- 1885 †WOODHOUSE, HENRY MARRIOTT (Persian Consul), *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 †WOODS, SYDNEY GOWER, *The Treasury, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 3135 1881 WOOLFORD, J. BARRINGTON, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1884 WOOLLAN, BENJAMIN MINORS, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 WORSFOLD, W. BASIL, M.A. (Oxon), *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1883 WRIGHT, A. E. AMAND., *Glenelg, South Australia.*
- 1887 WRIGHT, ARTHUR JAMES, 79, *Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 3140 1885 WRIGHT, J. B., J.P., *Bendoo, Sherbro', West Africa.*
- 1886 WRIGHT, WILLIAM FREDERICK, *H.M.'s Customs, Umsinkulu, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 WYATT, ALFRED, *Police Magistrate, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1872 WYATT, CAPTAIN W. J. (late Cape Mounted Rifles).
- 1882 WILLIE, J. C., *Lisbon-Berlyn, Lydenburg, Transvaal.*
- 3145 1885 WYLLIE, BRYCE J., *Haldumulla Estate, Ceylon.*
- 1887 WYNDHAM, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, H.B.M. Consul, *Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.*
- 1883 WYNNE, AGAR, *Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1888 YATES, LEOPOLD, *District Stipendiary Magistrate, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 YEARWOOD, TIMOTHY, M.L.A., *Edgill, Barbados.*
- 3150 1887 YOCKMONITZ, ABRAHAM, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 †YONGE, CECIL A. S., M.L.C., *Furth, Dargle, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1882 YOUNG, ABETAS, *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1888 †YOUNG, CHARLES G. G., M.A., M.D., *District Medical Officer, New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.*

Year of Election.		
3155	1884	YOUNG, DAVID ALEXANDER, <i>Jonesville, Corosal, British Honduras.</i>
	1883	†YOUNG, HORACE E. B., <i>Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland.</i>
	1882	†YOUNG, JAMES H., <i>M.L.A., Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1888	YOUNG, JOHN, J.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
3160	1883	YOUNG, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1887	†ZEAL, HON. WILLIAM AUSTIN, <i>M.L.C., Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	ZOCHONIS, GEORGE, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1881	ZWEIFEL, JOSUA, <i>The National African Company, River Niger, West Africa.</i>

LIST OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., TO WHICH COPIES
OF THE "PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL
INSTITUTE" ARE PRESENTED.

GREAT BRITAIN.

- The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
 „ Anthropological Institute, London.
 „ Athenæum Club, London.
 „ Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 „ British Museum, London.
 „ Brown's Free Library, Liverpool.
 „ Cambridge University Library.
 „ Carlton Club, London.
 „ Castle Mail Packets Co., London.
 „ City Liberal Club, London.
 „ Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.
 „ Colonial Office, London.
 „ Crystal Palace Library.
 „ East India Association, London.
 „ Free Public Library, Barrow-in-Furness.
 „ „ Birmingham.
 „ „ Bradford.
 „ „ Bristol.
 „ „ Chelsea.
 „ „ Darlington.
 „ „ Derby.
 „ „ Dumbarton.
 „ „ Dundee.
 „ „ Leeds.
 „ „ Manchester.
 „ „ Norwich.
 „ „ Nottingham.
 „ „ Oldham.
 „ „ Plymouth.
 „ „ St. Margaret and St. John, West-
 „ „ Sheffield, [minster.
 „ „ Swansea.
 „ Guildhall Library, London.
 „ House of Commons, London.
 „ House of Lords, London.
 „ Institute of Bankers, London.
 „ Institution of Civil Engineers.
 „ Intelligence Department, War Office.
 „ London Institution.
 „ London Library.
 „ Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
 „ National Club, London.
 „ Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., London.
 „ Peoples' Palace Library, London.
 „ Reform Club, London.

- The Royal Asiatic Society, London.
" Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham.
" Royal Gardens, Kew.
" Royal Geographical Society, London.
" Royal Statistical Society, London.
" Royal United Service Institution, London.
" Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh.
" Society of Arts, London.
" Stirling and Glasgow Public Library.
" Trinity College, Dublin.
" Victoria Institute, London.

COLONIES.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

- The Houses of Parliament, Ottawa.
" Legislative Assembly, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick.
" " " Newfoundland.
" " " Ontario.
" " " Prince Edward Island.
" " " Quebec.
" " " Victoria, British Columbia.
" Bureau of Statistics, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
" Canadian Institute, Toronto.
" Council of Arts and Manufactures, Montreal.
" Geographical Society, Quebec.
" Geological Survey of Canada.
" Hamilton Association.
" Historical & Scientific Society of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
" Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.
" Literary and Scientific Society, Ottawa.
" MacLeod Historical Society, Alberta, N.W.T.
" McGill University, Montreal.
" Mechanics' Institute, Victoria, British Columbia.
" Mercantile Literary Association, Montreal.
" Nova Scotia Historical Society.
" Public Library, Toronto.
" Queen's University, Kingston.
" University of Toronto.
" University Library, Winnipeg.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

New South Wales.

- The Australian Museum, Sydney.
" Engineering Association of New South Wales.
" Free Public Library, Bathurst.
" " Newcastle.
" " Sydney.
" Geographical Society of Australasia.
" Houses of Parliament, Sydney.
" Mechanics' Institute, Albury.
" Royal Society of New South Wales.
" School of Art, Grafton.
" " Maitland West.
" " Wollongong.

Royal Colonial Institute.

Queensland.

The Houses of Parliament, Brisbane.
 „ School of Art, Bowen, Port Denison.
 „ „ Brisbane.
 „ „ Ipswich.
 „ „ Rockhampton.

South Australia.

The Houses of Parliament, Adelaide.
 „ Philosophical Society, Adelaide.
 „ Public Library, Adelaide.

Tasmania.

The Houses of Parliament, Hobart.
 „ Mechanics' Institute, Launceston.
 „ Public Library, Hobart.
 „ „ Launceston.
 „ Royal Society of Tasmania.

Victoria.

The Houses of Parliament, Melbourne.
 „ Athenæum and Burke Museum, Beechworth.
 „ Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum, Melbourne.
 „ Mechanics' Institute, Sale.
 „ „ Sandhurst.
 „ „ Stawell.
 „ Public Library, Ballarat.
 „ „ Castlemaine.
 „ „ Geelong.
 „ „ Melbourne.
 „ Royal Society of Victoria.

Western Australia.

The Houses of Parliament, Perth.

NEW ZEALAND

The Houses of Parliament, Wellington.
 „ Auckland Institute.
 „ Canterbury College, Christchurch.
 „ New Zealand Institute, Wellington.
 „ Public Library, Dunedin.
 „ „ Wellington.

CAPE COLONY.

The Houses of Parliament, Cape Town.
 „ Chamber of Commerce, Cape Town.
 „ „ Port Elizabeth.
 „ Public Library, Cape Town.
 „ „ Grahamstown.
 „ „ Kimberley, Griqualand West.
 „ „ Port Elizabeth.

NATAL.

The Houses of Parliament, Pietermaritzburg.
 „ Public Library, Durban.
 „ „ „ Pietermaritzburg.

WEST INDIES.

- The Free Public Library, Antigua.
" Free Library, Barbados.
" Court of Policy, British Guiana.
" Houses of Parliament, Grenada.
" Jamaica Institute.
" Victoria Institute, Jamaica.

MAURITIUS.

- The Public Library, Port Louis.

INDIA.

- The Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras.

CEYLON.

- The Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch).

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

- The Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch).

AUSTRIA.

- The Geographical Society, Vienna.

GERMANY.

- The Imperial German Government.
Deutschen Kolonialvereins.

HOLLAND.

- Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde
Van Nederlandsch-Indië.

UNITED STATES.

- The Department of State, Washington.
" Smithsonian Institution "

CHARTER AND RULES

OF THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

Founded 1868.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
The Charter ... ..	... xovi
Rules ... ..	... ciii

Index to Rules.

	RULE
Accounts of Institute ... ..	... 27
„ Audit of ... ..	... 48
„ Books of, at Council Meetings ... ..	... 47
„ Statement of Annual Meeting ... ..	... 27
„ (see “Treasurer”) ... ..	... 45
Admission of Fellows (see “Fellows”)	
Alterations of Rules	65—67
„ Majority required for ... ..	... 67
Annual Meeting (see “Meetings”).	
Appointments to Vacancies on Council ... ..	... 6
Auditors, Appointment of ... ..	... 48
Ballot at Council Meetings ... ..	... 25
Balloting for Councillors at Annual Meetings... ..	61—64
Bankers, Drafts on, how signed... ..	... 48
„ Monies to be paid to ... ..	... 46
Chairman, Casting vote ... ..	... 44
„ in absence of Secretary, to appoint Fellow to take Minutes ... ..	... 26
„ of Council ... ..	... 39
„ to regulate Discussions ... ..	... 43
„ to sign Minutes of Council ... ..	... 26
„ when President absent ... ..	... 42

	RULE
Committees, Finance and House	33
" Library and Museum	33
" Papers and Publications	33
" how appointed	36
" Non-Fellows of Institute may be nominated to... ..	38
" Power to bind on Institute	37
" Subjects may be referred to	35
" to examine household, &c.	34
Confirmation of <i>ad interim</i> appointments to Council... ..	6
Constitution and Objects... ..	1
Corresponding Secretaries	32
Council, Accounts to be examined by	27
" <i>ad interim</i> appointments	6
" Balloting for Councillors at Annual Meeting	61—64
" may elect Chairman	39
" Meetings of, how summoned	24
" Minutes of	26
" Non-Attendance of Councillor	8
" Number of	4
" of whom it shall consist	6
" Resident Fellows, eligible for... ..	5
" Retirements from	7
" Quorum	25
" Voting at, when by Ballot	25
" Vacancies	6
Discussions	1
" Authority of Chairman at	43
Dividend, &c., not to be distributed	3
Drafts, how to be signed... ..	48
Expulsion of Fellow	16
Fees and Subscriptions	17—23
" " in arrear	22, 22A, 23
" " compounding Non-Resident	18
" " Non-Resident... ..	18
" " of Resident Fellows	17
" " Non-Resident, when to pay Resident subscription	20
" " of Fellows withdrawing	15
" " Resident, when to pay Non-Resident subscription	19
" " when due and payable	21
Fellows, Admission of, &c.	9
" Completion of election... ..	12
" Council to elect	11
" Notice of election	11
" Proposal of Candidates	9—10

Royal Colonial Institute.

	RULE
Fellows, Resident, eligible for Council	5
„ (see “ Fees and Subscriptions ”).	
„ Honorary	2 and 14
„ Non-Resident	2
„ Resident	2
„ Admission of	9—14
„ Expulsion of	16
„ Non-Residents becoming Resident	13
„ Privileges of, when payments in arrear	22
„ Withdrawal of	15
„ to have Proceedings and Publications	8—29
Finance and House Committee	33
Government of Institute	4
House Committee... ..	33
Library	1 and 30
Library Committee	33
Meetings—Annual	58—64
„ Ballot at... ..	64
„ Balloting List for	61
„ Business at	60—61
„ Chair to be taken at	62
„ The date of	58
„ Scrutineers at	62—64
„ Notice of	56
Meetings—Ordinary	49—53
„ Minute-book of Council on table	52
„ Order of proceedings at	51
„ Papers to be read at	53
„ Special business at	52
Meetings—Special	54—57
„ at request of Fellows	54
„ Council may call	54
„ Notice of	55
„ on day of Ordinary Meetings	56
„ Quorum of Fellows at	57
Minute-book of Council	26
„ on table at Ordinary Meetings	52
Museum	1 and 30
„ Committee	33
Notice of Annual Meetings	52
„ Council Meetings	24
„ Election of Fellows	12
„ Proposal of Fellows	10
„ Special Meetings	55
„ Subscriptions in arrear	23
„ Withdrawal of Fellows	15

Index to Rules.

xcv

	PAGE
Objects and Constitution	1
Officers, Clerks, &c.	31
Papers and Discussions...	1
„ and Publications' Committee	33
Paper to be approved before being read	53
President	39—44
„ Casting vote	44
„ Duties of	40 and 41
„ in absence of Secretary to appoint Fellow to take Minutes	26
„ Term of office of	7
„ to consider filling up of vacancies in Council	41
„ to regulate Discussions	43
„ to supply Chairman when absent	24
„ when Vice-President to act for	39
Proceedings to be published	23
„ Each Fellow to have copy	29
Reading-Room	1 and 30
Rules, Alterations of	65—67
Secretary, Honorary	6
„ place supplied when absent	26
„ to keep Minutes of Council	26
„ Corresponding... ..	32
Scrutineers at Annual Meeting	62—64
„ how appointed	62
„ to receive voting papers	63
„ to report result of ballot	64
Treasurer	45—48
„ <i>ex officio</i> Trustee	45
„ Funds to be vested in	45
„ has charge of accounts	46
Trustees, Funds to be vested in	45
„ Number of	45
Vacancies in Council, Appointments to...	6
Vice-Presidents, Number of	6
„ Retirement of	7
„ when to act for President	43
APPENDIX.—No. 1. Form of Candidate's Certificate	cxiii
„ No. 2. Form of Balloting List	cxiv
„ No. 3. Form of Bequest	cxv

GRANT

UNTO THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

OF

Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation.

DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting.

Whereas HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., have by their Petition, humbly represented to us that they are respectively the President and Chairman of the Council of a Society established in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and called by Our Royal Authority the Royal Colonial Institute, the objects of which Society are in various ways, and in particular by means of a place of Meeting. Library and Museum, and by reading papers, holding discussions, and undertaking scientific and other

enquiries, as in the said Petition mentioned, to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting as well Our Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, as Our Indian Empire, and the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the British Empire, and that it would enable the said objects to be more effectually attained, and would be for the public advantage if We granted to His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., WILLIAM DROGO MONTAGU, DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., and the other Fellows of the said Society, Our Royal Charter of Incorporation.

And whereas it has been represented to Us that the said Society has, since its establishment, sedulously pursued the objects for which it was founded by collecting and diffusing information; by publishing a Journal of Transactions; by collecting a Library of Works relating to the British Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, and to India; by forming a Museum of Colonial and Indian productions and manufactures; and by undertaking from time to time scientific, literary, statistical, and other inquiries relating to Colonial and Indian Matters, and publishing the results thereof.

Now know ~~ye~~ that We, being desirous of encouraging a design so laudable and salutary, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, granted and declared, and DO by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, will, grant and declare in manner following, that is to say:—

1. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, and such other of Our Loving Subjects as now are Fellows of the said Society, or shall from time to time be duly admitted Fellows thereof, and their successors, are hereby constituted, and shall for ever hereafter be by virtue of these presents one body politic and corporate by the name of the Royal Colonial Institute, and for the purposes aforesaid, and by the name aforesaid, shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with full power and authority to alter, vary, break, and renew the same at their discretion, and by the same name to sue and be sued in every Court of Us, Our heirs and successors, and be for ever able and capable in the law to purchase, receive, possess, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any goods and chattels whatsoever, and to act in all the concerns of the said body politic and corporate as effectually for all purposes as any other of Our liege subjects, or any other body politic or corporate in the United Kingdom, not being under any disability, might do in their respective concerns.

2. *The Royal Colonial Institute* (in this Charter hereinafter called the Institute) may, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, take, purchase, hold and enjoy to them and their successors a Hall, or House, and any such messuages or hereditaments of any tenure as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Institute, but so that the yearly value thereof to be computed at the rack rent which might be gotten for the

same at the time of the purchase or other acquisition, and including the site of the said Hall, or House, do not exceed in the whole the sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. And We do hereby grant Our especial Licence and authority unto all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate (otherwise competent), to grant, sell, alien and convey in mortmain into and to the use of the Institute and their successors any messuages or hereditaments not exceeding the annual value aforesaid.

3. There shall be a Council of the Institute, and the said Council and General Meetings of the Fellows to be held in accordance with this Our Charter shall, subject to the provisions of this Our Charter, have the entire management and direction of the concerns of the Institute.

4. There shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of the Institute. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, and not less than twenty Councillors; and the Secretary if honorary.

5. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, shall be the first President of the Institute, and the other persons now being Vice-Presidents and Members of the Council of the Institute shall be the first Members of the Council, and shall continue such until an election of Officers is made under these presents.

6. A General Meeting of the Fellows of the Institute shall be held once in every year, or oftener, and may be adjourned from time to time, if necessary, for the following purposes, or any of them :—

(a) The election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and other Members of the Council.

(b) The making, repeal, or amendment of rules and bye-laws for the Government of the Institute, for the regulation of its proceedings, for the admission or expulsion of Fellows, for the fixing of the number and functions of the Officers of the Institute, and for the management of its property and business generally

(c) The passing of any other necessary or proper resolution or regulation concerning the affairs of the Institute.

7. The General Meetings and adjourned General Meetings of the Institute shall take place (subject to the rules of the Institute and to any power of convening or demanding a Special General Meeting thereby given) at such times as may be fixed by the Council.

8. The existing rules of the Institute, so far as not inconsistent with these presents, shall continue in force until and except so far as they are altered by any General Meeting.

9. The Council shall have the sole management of the income, funds, and property of the Institute, and

may manage and superintend all other affairs of the Institute, and appoint and dismiss at their pleasure all salaried and other officers, attendants and servants as they may think fit, and may, subject to these presents and the rules of the Institute, do all such things as shall appear to them necessary and expedient for giving effect to the objects of the Institute.

10. *The* Council shall once in every year present to a General Meeting a report of the proceedings of the Institute, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure, and of the financial position of the Institute, and every fellow of the Institute may, at reasonable times to be fixed by the Council, examine the accounts of the Institute.

11. *The* Council may, with the approval of a General Meeting, from time to time appoint fit persons to be Trustees of any part of the real or personal property of the Institute, and may make or direct any transfer of such property necessary for the purposes of the trust, or may at their discretion take in the corporate name of the Institute Conveyances or Transfers of any property capable of being held in that name. Provided that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance or other disposition of any hereditaments belonging to the Institute shall be made unless with the approval of a General Meeting.

12. No Rule, Bye-law, Resolution or other proceeding shall be made or had by the Institute, or any meeting thereof, or by the Council, contrary to the

General Scope or true intent and meaning of this Our Charter, or the laws or statutes of Our Realm, and anything done contrary to this present clause shall be void.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourselves at Our Palace at Westminster, the Twenty-sixth of September in the Forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.



CARDEW.

RULES

Corrected up to the Annual Meeting, 21st February, 1888.

OBJECTS AND CONSTITUTION.

1. THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE is established to provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading-room and a Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, nor any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character.

2. The Institute consists of Resident, Non-Resident, and Honorary Fellows.

3. The Institute shall not make or distribute any gift, dividend, division, or bonus, in money, unto or between any of its Fellows.

4. The government of the Institute, and the management of all its concerns, are entrusted to the Council, subject to the Rules of the Institute.

5. Every Resident Fellow shall be eligible to fill any of the offices in the Council.

6. The Council shall be chosen from the Resident Fellows, and shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents (not exceeding twenty), four Trustees, twenty-four Councillors, a Treasurer (who shall also be, *ex-officio*, a Trustee), and a Secretary (when honorary). The Council shall have power to fill up any vacancies occurring in the above offices during the interval between the Annual Meeting; such *ad interim* appointments to be subject to confirmation at the next succeeding Annual Meeting.

7. A portion of the Council shall retire periodically, but be eligible for re-election, viz., the President every second year, and one-fourth of the Vice-Presidents and one-fourth of the Councillors every year in rotation; the names of those so retiring to be previously announced by the Council, as hereinafter provided.

8. If any Councillor shall fail to attend the Meetings of the Council for six consecutive calendar months, except by leave of the Council, the office of such Councillor shall thereupon become vacant.

ADMISSION, &c., OF FELLOWS.

9. Every gentleman desirous of admission into the Institute as a Fellow must be proposed and recommended according to the form No. 1 in the Appendix hereto; and such recommendation must be subscribed by two Fellows at least, one of whom must certify his personal knowledge and approval of such candidate.

10. The certificate thus filled up shall be delivered to the Secretary, and shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in the Rooms of the Institute, for at least one week previous to election, in order that any Fellow objecting to the Candidate may communicate with the Council thereon.

11. The election of Fellows is entrusted to the Council, and the names of those so elected shall be regularly announced from the chair at each Ordinary Meeting.

12. Notice of Election shall be sent within three days to every newly-elected Fellow, together with a copy of the Rules of the Institute, and a list of the Fellows. But no election of a Fellow shall be complete, neither shall the name of any person so elected be printed in any list of the Institute, nor shall he be entitled to exercise any of the privileges of a Fellow, until he shall have paid his admission fee and first year's subscription, or compounded for the same as hereinafter provided for; and unless these payments be made within three calendar months from the date of

election, such election shall be void ; this time may, however, be extended at the discretion of the Council.

13. Gentlemen resident in the Colonies or India may be elected as Non-Resident Fellows in the same manner as Resident Fellows. Should any such Non-Resident Fellow come to the United Kingdom permanently to reside, he shall be required to pay an Admission Fee of Three Pounds (less the sum, if any, paid by him as an Admission Fee on election as a Non-Resident Fellow), and become a Resident Fellow of the Institute.

14. The Council shall have the power of appointing as Honorary Fellows, Foreigners or Colonists of distinction, or other persons, whose association with the Institute may be considered advantageous ; but such Honorary Fellows shall not be entitled to vote nor fill any office in the Institute.

15. Any Fellow may withdraw from the Institute by signifying his wish to do so by letter, addressed to the Secretary at the rooms of the Institute ; provided always that such Fellow shall continue to be liable for his annual subscription for the year in which he signifies his wish to withdraw. He shall further continue liable for such annual subscription until he shall have discharged all sums, if any, due by him to the Institute, and shall have returned all books or other property borrowed by him of the Institute ; or shall have made full compensation for the same, if lost or not forthcoming.

16. Whensoever there shall appear to be cause for the expulsion of any Fellow of the Institute, the subject shall be laid before the Council, and if a majority of the Council shall, after due deliberation, determine by ballot to propose to the Institute the expulsion of such Fellow, the President shall in that case, at a Special Meeting of the Institute summoned for that purpose, announce from the chair such determination of the Council. The Meeting shall thereupon proceed to determine the question by ballot, and on its appearing that two-thirds of the Fellows present have voted for the expulsion of the said Fellow, the President shall proceed to cancel his name in the Register.

FEES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

17. Every Resident Fellow shall, on his election, be required to pay Three Pounds as his admission fee, and Two Pounds as his annual subscription for the year ending on the 31st December then

next ensuing ; or he may compound for his annual subscription, either at his entrance by the payment of Twenty Pounds, or after the payment of five or more annual subscriptions, by the payment of Fifteen Pounds.

18. Every Non-Resident Fellow shall, on his election, be required to pay One Guinea as his Admission Fee, and One Guinea as his Annual Subscription for the year ending the 31st December then next ensuing ; or he may compound for such subscription by the payment of Ten Pounds. Any Non-Resident Fellow who shall have become a Resident Fellow and wishes to compound, may do so by the payment of Twenty Pounds, or, if he shall have compounded as a Non-Resident Fellow, by the payment of the same sum as would have been required from a Resident Fellow, deducting the amount already paid on his compounding as a Non-Resident Fellow.

19. Any Resident Fellow absent from the United Kingdom for the whole of any calendar year, shall be liable to pay the Non-Resident Fellow's subscription of One Guinea only, if he shall have given notice in writing to the Secretary of his intended absence.

20. On and after January 1, 1885, any Non-Resident Fellow arriving in the United Kingdom, shall pay the Resident Fellow's subscription of Two Pounds per annum (less the amount already paid as a Non-Resident Fellow for that year), and shall continue to pay the same during his temporary stay in the United Kingdom.

21. All subscriptions shall be due and payable on the 1st of January in each year.

22. No Fellow shall be entitled to vote or enjoy any other privilege of the Institute so long as he shall continue in arrear. Honorary Fellows are not required to make any payments. The amount of Annual Subscription to be paid by Fellows absent from England, or joining late in the year, or for a limited time, may be varied by the Council.

22a. A List of the Fellows who shall be in arrear at the time of the Annual Balance of the Accounts of the Institute shall be laid by the Treasurer before the Auditors to be certified by them.

23. Once in every year the name of every Resident Fellow in arrear for three months, or, in the case of a Non-Resident Fellow, or twelve months, together with a statement of the arrear, shall be reported to the Council by the Finance Committee, and immediate notice of the same, with an account of such arrear, shall be forwarded to every Fellow at his last known address whose

name shall have been so reported. If the arrear be not paid within one calendar month, or, in the case of a Non-Resident Fellow, within twelve calendar months from the date of such notice, or within such further time as the Council may grant upon special cause to them shown, the name of the Fellow so reported, together with a statement of the arrear, shall be suspended in the Rooms of the Institute. If the arrear shall not be discharged within three months after such suspension, the Council may remove the name of such Fellow from the list of Fellows.

COUNCIL.

24. The President, two Vice-Presidents, or any four Councillors, may at any time call a Special Meeting of the Council, and when such Meeting is to be held, every Member of the Council residing in the United Kingdom shall be summoned by notice specifying the object thereof.

25. In all Meetings of the Council five shall be a quorum ; and all questions shall be decided by open vote, unless a ballot be demanded by any three Fellows present.

26. Minutes of the proceedings of every Meeting of the Council shall be taken during their progress, in a rough book, by the Secretary, or, in case of his absence, by a Fellow present, whom the President or Chairman shall appoint for the occasion ; they shall be afterwards copied into a fair Minute-book to be kept for that purpose, read at the next Meeting of the Council, and when confirmed, signed by the President or Chairman.

27. The Accounts of the Institute shall be from time to time examined by the Council, who shall present and cause to be read to the Annual Meeting a complete statement thereof, together with a report on the general affairs of the Institute during the preceding year.

28. The Council shall, from time to time, publish the proceedings and transactions of the Institute, and accompany them with maps, papers, and other matter, as occasion may require.

29. Each Fellow shall be entitled to a copy of the publications of the Institute ; but the mode of distribution shall be decided by the Council.

30. The Council shall, so soon as convenient, establish a Library, Reading-room, and Museum, to which all Fellows, and strangers provided with an order from a Fellow, shall be admitted, under such restrictions as may appear to the Council necessary.

81. The Council may appoint persons, not being Members of the Council, to be salaried Officers, Clerks, or Servants, for carrying on the necessary concerns of the Institute, and may define the duties to be performed by them respectively ; and may allow to them respectively such salaries, gratuities, and privileges as to the Council may seem proper ; and may suspend or discharge any Officer, Clerk, or Servant from office, whenever there shall seem to them occasion for so doing.

82. The Council may appoint in any Colony or Dependency of the British Empire, one or more Fellows as Corresponding Secretary or Secretaries.

COMMITTEES.

83. There shall be three permanent working Committees of Council, namely : 1st, Finance and House ; 2nd, Library and Museum ; 3rd, Papers and Publications.

84. Twice at least in each year a Committee of the Council shall examine, in detail, the state of the Household, the Secretary's department, and the degree of care displayed in keeping the Official Books, the Library, the Museum, &c.

85. The Council may refer particular subjects to Committees, and such Committees shall report to the Council the result of their proceedings. The President, Chairman of the Council, and Secretary (when honorary) shall, *ex officio*, be Members of such Committees.

86. All Committees shall be appointed by the Council.

87. No act, order, or resolution of any Committee shall bind the Institute unless it be done or made by the direction and authority of the Council, or be ratified by them.

88. It shall be competent for the Council to invite the co-operation of persons, not Fellows of the Institute, but who have special knowledge of any particular subject, and to place such persons on any Committee which may be appointed.

PRESIDENT.

89. The President presides at all Meetings of the Council and of the Fellows. The Council may elect a Chairman of the Council, who shall preside in the absence of the President. In the absence of the President, and of the Chairman of the Council, one of the Vice-Presidents, or one of the Members of the Council, shall supply the place of the President or Chairman of the Council.

40. It is the President's duty to carry out the Rules of the Institute, to see that all the Officers of the Institute, and Members of the Council and of Committees, perform the duties assigned to or undertaken by them respectively; to call for Reports and Accounts from Committees and persons; to cause of his own authority, and when necessary, Special Meetings of the Council and of the Committees to be summoned, and to propose, from time to time, to the Council such measures as shall appear to him conducive to the welfare of the Institute.

41. It is his duty, conjointly with the Council, to consider and resolve on the names of Fellows who are to be recommended at the Annual Meeting to fill up all vacant offices.

42. When prevented from being present at the Meetings of the Fellows or Council, or from otherwise attending to the current business of the Institute, he will be expected to give timely notice thereof to the Chairman of Council or to one of the Vice-Presidents, or, in their absence, to some other Member of the Council, or to the Secretary, in order that his place may be properly supplied.

48. The President, or, in his absence, the Chairman for the time being, shall have power to rule and regulate the discussions arising at any Meeting of the Institute.

44. In all Meetings of the Institute and Council, except in the cases otherwise provided for, the decision of a majority of the Fellows voting shall be considered as a decision of the Meeting, the President or Chairman having a casting vote, in addition to his own vote.

TREASURER.

45. The Treasurer is, *ex officio*, one of the Trustees of the Institute; and the funds of the Institute shall be vested in his name and in those of the other four Trustees.

46. The Treasurer has special charge of all Accounts, and shall see to the collection of all sums of money due to the Institute, which, when received, shall be immediately paid to the Bankers of the Institute.

47. In concert with the Secretary, the Treasurer shall keep a list of the Fellows of the Institute, with the name and address of each accurately set forth, which List, with all Books of Account, shall be laid on the table at every Ordinary Meeting of the Council.

48. He shall pay all accounts due by the Institute, as soon as they have been examined and approved by the Council. But no

drafts on its Bankers shall be payable unless signed by two of the Council and countersigned by the Secretary; and the accounts of the Treasurer shall be annually audited by two Fellows, one selected from the general body of the Fellows and one from the Council, proposed by the President or Chairman, and approved by the first Ordinary Meeting held after the 1st of January.

ORDINARY MEETINGS.

49. The Ordinary Meetings shall be held on such evenings, and at such hour, as may from time to time be fixed by the Council.

50. Visitors, if introduced by Fellows, may be present at the Ordinary Meetings, such privilege of introducing Visitors being limited to one only for each Fellow; but should a Fellow desire to introduce a second visitor, he can obtain from the Secretary a special card of admission.

51. At the Ordinary Meetings the order of proceedings shall be as follows:—

A. The Minutes of the last Meeting to be read, and, if their accuracy be not questioned by the Meeting, to be signed by the President or Chairman.

B. Election of Candidates to be announced.

C. Papers and Communications to be read and discussed.

52. At the Ordinary Meetings of the Institute nothing relating to its Rules or Management, except as regards the election of Fellows, shall be brought forward, unless the same shall have been announced in the notice calling the Meeting, or be otherwise provided for in these Rules. But the Minute-book of the Council shall be on the table at each Meeting, and extracts therefrom may be read to the Meeting on the requisition of any Fellow.

53. No Paper shall be read at any Ordinary Meeting of the Institute unless it shall have been approved of by the Council or by the Committee on Papers and Publications; but this approval shall not be taken as expressing an opinion upon the statements made or the arguments used in such Paper.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

54. The Council may at any time call a Special General Meeting of the Institute, and it shall be imperative on the Council to summon each Meeting, whenever required in writing so to do by at least twenty-five Fellows of the Institute.

55. A week's notice at least of the time when, and the object for which, every Special Meeting is to be holden, shall be sent to every Resident Fellow; and no other business than that of which notice has been thus given shall be entered upon or discussed at such Meeting.

56. A Special General Meeting, convened as herein provided may be holden on any one of the days appointed for the Ordinary General Meetings, in which case the special business shall be entered upon immediately after the ordinary business of the day is closed.

57. Thirty Fellows must be present to constitute a Special General Meeting.

ANNUAL MEETING.

58. The Annual Meeting shall be held in the month of February or March.

59. Notice of this Meeting shall be sent to every Resident Fellow whose address is known, and shall be inserted in two or more newspapers, one week at least before the day of Meeting.

60. The business of this Meeting shall be to elect the Council and Officers for the ensuing year, to receive the Annual Report of the Council, to hear the President's Address, and to consider such business as shall be brought forward by the Council or with the sanction of the Council, and which shall have been stated in the notice convening such Meeting.

61. It being required to make certain annual changes in the Council, as before specified, a sufficient number of printed balloting lists, according to the Form No. 2 in the Appendix, shall be prepared previously to the meeting. One of these balloting lists shall be sent to each Resident Fellow, with the notice of the Annual Meeting.

62. The chair shall be taken at the hour appointed in the notice of the Meeting, or as soon thereafter as twenty Fellows shall be present, whereupon the Chairman shall appoint two or more Scrutineers from among the Fellows present, to superintend the ballot during its progress, and when it is closed, to examine the lists and report the result to the Meeting.

63. Each Fellow voting shall deliver his balloting list, folded up, to one of the Scrutineers, who shall immediately put it into the balloting-box.

64. The ballot shall close when half an hour shall have elapsed from the time of the Chairman taking the chair. The Scrutineers shall then report the number of votes for each person to the Chairman, who shall declare the persons on whom the election has fallen.

ALTERATION OF RULES.

65. Any alteration in these Rules, recommended by the Council, may be proposed at the Annual Meeting, or may be submitted at any Ordinary or Special Meeting, notice thereof having been given under the provisions of Clause 52, provided that such proposed alteration shall have been exhibited in a conspicuous place in the Rooms of the Institute, for at least one calendar month previous to the Meeting at which it shall be submitted.

66. Any twenty-five Fellows may propose to the Council any new Rule, or the alteration or repeal of any existing Rule, by letter addressed to the Secretary; and, if dissatisfied with the answer of the Council, they may require that their proposition be referred to a Special General Meeting, which the Council shall convene for that purpose, within one calendar month after receiving such requisition.

67. No repeal or alteration of any of these Rules, nor addition thereto, shall be considered valid, unless concurred in by three-fourths of the Fellows present and voting in each case.

Name

Title

Residence

being desirous of admission into the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
we, the undersigned, recommend him as eligible for Membership

Dated this day of 18

} from personal knowledge.

Proposed 18

Elected 18

FORM OF BALLOTING LIST.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE. BALLOTING LIST FOR THE COUNCIL.

Offices.	Present Council.	Fellows changing office or going out of the Council.	List proposed by the Council.	Names substituted by any Fellow.

NOTE.—If any Fellow desires to alter the list proposed by the Council, he must erase the names he proposes to omit, and enter those he desires to substitute for them in the last column.

No. 3. FORM OF BEQUEST.

I bequeath the sum of £ to the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882, and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Corporation shall be an effectual discharge for the said Bequest, which I direct to be paid within calendar months after my decease, without any reduction whatsoever, whether on account of Legacy Duty thereon or otherwise, out of such part of my estate as may be lawfully applied for that purpose.

Those persons who feel disposed to benefit the Royal Colonial Institute by Legacies, are recommended to adopt the above Form of Bequest.



ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

SESSION 1887-88.

FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held on Tuesday, November 8, 1887, at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole.

Sir HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Member of Council, in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting (June 14), which were confirmed, and announced that since that meeting 88 Fellows had been elected, viz., 29 Resident and 59 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

W. H. T. Allen, Esq., Hugh J. Anderson, Esq., Sir Graham Berry, K.C.M.G.; John Andrew Macdonell Bonar, Esq., Godfrey Buckley, Esq., George Whitmore Christie, Esq., Henry Clarke Collison, Esq., J. E. Cracknell, Esq., Ralph Caldwell Crafton, Esq., Rev. John Cunynghame, Colonel Sir Francis W. de Winton, R.A., K.C.M.G.; Ernest Glanville, Esq., Staff-Commander Walter Neilson Goaler, R.N.; Maurice Macmillan, Esq., Edward Noyes, Esq., Walter Pears, Esq., Edmund B. Power, Esq., Magnus Pyke, Esq., Horace Richardson, Esq., John Medlicott Rumball, Esq., Edward Nassau Senior, Esq., Walter Severn, Esq., Henry G. Slade, Esq., Felix William Spiers, Esq., Alfred Stevens, Esq., Robert Stewart, Esq., James Waghorn, Esq., Hugh Watt, Esq., M.P.; Fitzwilliam Wentworth, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

John Shillito Allen, Esq. (Queensland), Samuel Nesbit Allen, Esq. (Queensland), John Mitford Atkinson, Esq., M.B. (Hong Kong), Hon. Henry Alleyne Bovell (Barbados), Hon. F. T. Brentnall, M.L.C.

(Queensland), James Henry Briggs, Esq. (Cape Colony), Samuel Butcher, Esq. (Natal), James H. Chisholm, Esq. (Cape Colony), Douglas Clark, Esq. (India), Chief Justice Fielding Clarke (Fiji), Sylvester John Cole, Esq., M.B., C.M. (Gold Coast Colony), Arthur W. Cumming, Esq. (Cape Colony), Andrew Davidson, Esq., M.D. (Mauritius), Charles J. Egan, Esq., M.D. (Cape Colony), John Fenwick, Esq. (Queensland), Harry Garnett, Esq. (British Guiana), Robert Gillespie, Esq. (Victoria), Francis G. Gostling, Esq. (Bulama, West Africa), Hon. Mr. Justice J. W. Gwynne (Canada), Jeffery Harvey, Esq. (Cape Colony), John Haygarth, Esq. (Queensland), William Henderson, Esq. (Cape Colony), Robert Hicks, Esq. (Victoria), Edward George Hornabrook, Esq. (Orange Free State), John Hotson, Esq. (Victoria), F. H. Pons, Esq. (Cape Colony), R. F. Jones, Esq. (Orange Free State), A. Rawdon Kitching, Esq. (Sierra Leone), Thomas Lailey, Esq. (Canada), Isidore Lissner, Esq., M.L.A. (Queensland), William John Malpas, Esq. (Queensland), Alexr. Marks, Esq., J.P. (Victoria), Alexander McGregor, Esq. (Cape Colony), Charles K. McKellar, Esq., M.B. (New South Wales), William McLaughlin, Esq. (New Zealand), William George Motley, Esq. (New South Wales), Anthony Musgrave, Esq. (New Guinea), B. C. Orgill, Esq. (Jamaica), Herbert Palmer, Esq. (New South Wales), Thomas Perks, Esq. (Cape Colony), Charles H. Phillips, Esq. (Trinidad), J. M. Purves, Esq., Edward H. Richards, Esq. (Lagos), William Heyward Rogers, Esq. (Cape Colony), Waldemar H. Rothe, Esq. (New South Wales), Dr. W. J. Vivian Rowe (Cape Colony), Frank Stevens, Esq. (Natal), Francis Bathurst Suttor, Esq. (New South Wales), George William Taylor, Esq., J.P. (Victoria), J. T. D. Vaughan, Esq. (Fiji), John Clarke Walton, Esq., J.P. (Natal), H. Fraser Watson, Esq. (Cape Colony), William Holden Watt, Esq. (New South Wales), Henry Edward Weaver, Esq., C.E. (Brazil), George Charles Westgarth, Esq. (New South Wales), Peter Ford Windsor, Esq. (Cape Colony), Cecil A. S. Yonge, Esq., M.L.C. (Natal), Hon. William Austin Zeal, M.L.C. (Victoria), Abraham Zockmonitz, Esq. (Cape Colony).

It was announced that donations of Books, Maps, Photographs, &c., had been received from the various Colonial Governments, Societies, and Institutions both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from a great number of Fellows of the Institute.

The following additional subscriptions to the Building Fund were reported :—

Amount already announced	£4966	14	0
Balance of Jubilee Celebration Fund	102	10	9
Hon. J. W. Agnew, M.D. (Tasmania)... ..	10	0	0
James G. Mitchell, Esq. (New South Wales)... ..	1	1	0
	<u>£5080</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>

The CHAIRMAN : It is with extreme regret I have to announce to you that the Marquis of Lorne, who was to have occupied the chair to-night, has found himself unable to come up to London in time. In these circumstances I appear before you in my usual capacity of emergency man. I am sorry to say, also, there are others who have been prevented from being with us. Sir George Tryon, who took so much interest in the Defence Question while in Australia, was most anxious to be present, and so were our old friend Sir Arthur Blyth and others. This is the first meeting of the session, and it is usual on such occasions for whoever occupies the chair to report what has happened since the close of the previous session. I will do so very briefly, and, indeed, there is not a great deal to report. You have all heard with great pleasure that the progress of the Institute has been exceedingly satisfactory—about 90 members having been added to the list since our last meeting. With regard to questions to which the Council have given their attention, there are only two of such importance that I need touch on them. The Council thought it their duty to join in the representations made to Her Majesty's Government in favour of a subsidy being granted to a new line of mail steamers between Vancouver and Hong Kong. As you are aware, those representations have been in some degree attended with success, and I am sure that all the members of the Institute will be glad to think that the Institute joined in the representations that brought about that result. There is another question which the Council have more recently had under consideration, and have pressed on the attention of the Government, and that is the desirability of co-operating in the proposed exploring expedition from Australia to the Antarctic regions. This is a matter in which the Australian Colonies are deeply interested. They look at the question not only from a scientific point of view, but as likely to lead to commercial advantages—such as the extension of the whale fisheries—advantages in which the Mother Country as well as Australia would share. It therefore seemed to us highly desirable that the Institute should do all that lies in its power to promote the application which has been made by the Agent-General of Victoria in favour of some kind of subvention from the Imperial Government towards this object. I will not keep you any longer from the main business of the evening, which is to listen to a paper by Canon Dalton on Imperial Federation. It gives us great pleasure that we have been able to secure for our first meeting this session a Paper by so accomplished a writer as Canon Dalton, and one who has had

such opportunities of seeing most of our Colonies as Canon Dalton had when he accompanied his illustrious pupils on their voyage almost round the world. No doubt he saw the Colonies *en fête*, but still he must have had ample opportunity of satisfying himself of the loyal feelings entertained by the colonists towards the Throne, and of their warm attachment to the Mother Country—and both of these feelings are most important factors in any consideration of the question of Imperial Federation. I am reminded that the title of the paper is not Imperial Federation, but “The Colonial Conference of 1887,” but I may say that to my mind that Conference was the first step towards that federation which we all desire to see accomplished. I now call upon Canon Dalton to read his paper.

CANON DALTON: To prevent misconception, I may say that the term “Imperial Federation” does not once occur in the paper. I have kept entirely clear of all the thorny matters that gather round that interesting subject, and I shall merely ask you to listen to what I have to say on the Colonial Conference, and on that alone.

Canon DALTON then read his paper on

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE OF 1887.

When the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute did me the honour to request that I should read before you a paper on the Colonial Conference, it was with much diffidence that I accepted their invitation. For there are many Fellows of this Institute who are far more competent than I can pretend to be, both to form and to express an opinion that should be worthy of your attention on that first gathering of responsible Colonial ministers and representatives that met last spring in conference with Her Majesty's Government. I had hoped that some leading Colonial statesman, or someone who had actually taken part in the deliberations themselves, would have stood to-night where I am standing now. I can speak only as an outsider and an onlooker, and it is very difficult for one occupying such a position to arrive at an absolutely correct understanding of the transactions he surveys. Their true import, and the conclusions that may be legitimately drawn from them, are liable to be modified by so many considerations of which he has no cognizance. And more, no two men regarding the same circumstances even from the same standpoint, will describe what they see in terms which seem altogether accurate or satisfactory to each other. And further, I remember

that my standpoint gives but a limited outlook: I am only an onlooker from one side of the water. Although it has been my privilege to have visited all the British Colonies, with the exception of two or three of the smaller ones, and although by reading the Colonial newspapers, and by correspondence with residents in the chief Colonies, I strive to keep in touch with Colonial feeling, yet I am aware, after all, how great is the liability of being misled, and of finding that what was supposed to be the opinion of the majority, or of the leading men in a Colony, is not what it appears to a home-staying Britisher. This consideration must of necessity largely affect the legitimacy of the conclusions arrived at. I can but comfort myself by recollecting that even in England, in regard to our own home matters, we are liable to make similar mistakes; that sometimes the most confident of prognostications made by those who have fullest access to all the data deemed necessary to form an intelligent estimate of the opinions of Englishmen on some given subject, have been proved signally erroneous by the results of a general election—an experience which I am told has even been repeated in similar circumstances once or twice in the Colonies themselves. If, therefore, any utterance of mine to-night seems to any of my hearers wide of the mark, or to be founded on fatal misconceptions of Colonial feeling, I shall not only be prepared to accept, but would gratefully welcome, the corrections of those who are better informed than myself, for I well know that the observations of those who will follow me in the discussion of this most important subject will be far more pregnant with instruction and usefulness than anything I can offer. My function is simply to furnish a basis for the discussion, and then to make way for my betters.

For convenience sake, I will divide the observations that have occurred to me under three heads:—

(1) As to the general state of feeling in Great Britain and Ireland on Colonial matters prior to the calling together of the Conference.

(2) As to what actually took place during those memorable five weeks between the 4th April and the 9th May last, as far as the Blue Books inform us of them; and

(3) As to two or three results that may reasonably be expected to follow from the Conference.

As to the first of these, we sometimes hear it said that it was some great change in home opinion regarding the Colonies that rendered the calling of this Conference possible; that few at home cared much about the Colonies till the Exhibition at South

Kensington last year opened men's eyes to their worth, so that they suddenly woke up to a perception of their greatness and importance ; that henceforth we may congratulate ourselves on the reversal of our former Colonial policy and the taking up of a new and better departure for the future. Now, such statements, like all others which men make honestly, contain maybe some grains of truth, but, I venture to think, are very far from containing the whole truth and nothing but the truth. If it were so—if there had been some great change in English opinion as to the worth of Colonies ; some sudden recognition of a truth newly discovered—then I think it would be only reasonable to suppose that what has often resulted in similar cases of conversion would follow also in this case. We might confidently look afterwards for some revulsion of feeling ; some reaction consequent on the cooling of the overfervid enthusiasm of new converts ; some recognition of other considerations that would qualify the general application of the new truth, and the sweeping conclusions its first adherents might wish to draw from it. But in reality there has been no sudden change in British feeling regarding the value of Colonies ; no sudden awakening or rash conversion ; no feverish excitement due to such temporary causes as the Colonial Exhibition, which we may anticipate will be succeeded by a cold fit of torpor and sluggishness in this matter, now that the show is closed and the exhibitors have gone home. In reality the current of British feeling regarding the worth of Colonies has been the most deep, persistent, and continuous in its strength of any that have ever swayed the people of these realms. The thread of history regarding Colonial acquisition is so interwoven with our own country's very existence for the last thirty years ; the efforts required, the sacrifices made, the indomitable resolution requisite for the building-up of a Colonial empire, spite of all adversaries, disappointments, and disenchantments, have been so great, that an onlooker might justly suppose that Great Britain cared for very little else except Colonies. It would seem to have been a deeply-implanted instinct of British statesmen generation after generation to undergo any risk, to jeopardise the dearest interests of our island home, rather than forego the privilege of assisting to raise to the full measure of their powers this fabric of Colonial dominion. To be careless about Colonies, to think we could do very well without them, to doubt the expediency or the possibility of consolidating their union with us beneath the freedom-giving sceptre of our Queen, *this* is to be blind to the plainest teachings of history ; *this* is to attempt the

reversal of all our former policy since the day when the existence of the New World was first unveiled to the Old, and each of the European nations entered into rivalry to secure a share of its commerce and possession ; *this* is to run counter to the deliberately formed judgment of the wisest and the most cautious, as well as the most far-seeing, not only of the present, but of many generations of British statesmen.

What are the real facts of the case ? Regarded from a practical business point of view, surely our National Debt may afford some index as to the price we have paid, and are still paying, for our Colonies. In 120 years 800 millions of debt were piled up. If we ask ourselves why was this debt incurred, the answer, if we may judge by results, will be, To acquire Colonies. If we seek to know what we have got to show for this outlay, poured out for many generations, the answer is simply, The Colonies and India. At each successive addition to that debt new Colonies were added to those we already possessed. At the close of each of the wars, the expense of which was in great measure defrayed by the National Debt, more Colonies were invariably the outcome, won by our fathers' efforts and sacrifices, the burden of which they thus shared with us their posterity. As we look back, therefore, upon the various periods of the Debt's increase, we can actually strike a rough balance-sheet, setting on one side our outlay, and on the other our acquisitions, and thus estimate what each of our Colonies cost us to win. They cost us, of course, far more than the sum total of the National Debt. The wars that gave them to us cost, over and beyond what we were obliged to borrow, a very heavy addition to the annual expenditure at the time, and their maintenance afterwards cost further large sums ; but, nevertheless, it is fair to take the National Debt as the minimum their acquisition cost.

The cost of winning our earliest and latest Colonies is not shown at all in the National Debt. The wars of Elizabeth's time on the Spanish main were paid for by other means, and so, too, was the greater part of the cost of the Colonies most recently acquired in the fifty peaceful years of the Victorian age. The great result of the wars with Spain in the first of the two great Queens' reigns was our first colonisation of the New World. The right of footing for our colonists in the West was thus won from Spain, and the result was that Virginia, New England, and Maryland were founded on the mainland under the two first Stuarts, and that Bermuda, Barbados, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, and the Bahamas were acquired in the West Indies, and Madras in India. "The quiet

days of James I. reaped what had been sown in the stormy days of Elizabeth."

But whether the Government of England was in the hands of Republicans or Royalists, made little or no difference in the carrying out of British Colonial policy. Jamaica was acquired by Cromwell's generals and soldiers, and the Protector's war with the Dutch was one distinctly waged for Colonies and commerce. As the Elizabethan struggle ended in a great expansion at the cost of Spain, so the Civil War led to an expansion chiefly at the cost of the Dutch, so that our North American settlements thenceforward acquired quite a new character. After the Restoration the same policy continued. Under the two later Stuarts, New York was conquered from the Dutch, the Carolinas were founded, and Pennsylvania was settled by the Quakers. What were afterwards the Hudson Bay territories, St. Helena, and the Gold Coast were also won; and the factories at Bombay and Calcutta were added to that at Madras in India.

But all these were but the beginnings of our Colonial Empire, and look small beside the great Colonial Empires that France and Spain and Holland had meanwhile been rearing.

The great internecine contest for Colonies between the three great maritime powers was only now about to open; that contest of giants, some part of the cost of which is represented to us by the National Debt. It began, as you know, under William and Anne. The wars that succeeded have been labelled the wars of the French and Spanish succession, and the war of the Austrian succession. But do not let us be misled by labels. Regarding the labels only, English patriots have lamented that we should ever have allowed ourselves to be drawn into continental quarrels, and have wondered at the amazing stupidity of our ancestors in squandering millions of money and thousands of lives in continental wars, to decide the question as to who should sit on the throne of Spain, or who should wear the crown of France, or that of Austria. As if such dynastic questions mattered one iota to the people of England; as if the personal quarrels of continental princes affected the democracy of these islands! The truth being, as we shall see directly, that without these wars neither the democracy in England, nor that in America, nor that in Australia, would ever have come into existence at all. Without this expenditure, the circumstances that have made the existence and multiplication of that

democracy possible, in all human probability would never have been at all. For what did the decision of that dynastic question mean? It was simply and solely this: If France and Spain had been united under one crown, as Louis XIV. desired, the French and the Spanish Colonies would also have been united, and the New World would have been thus closed to England. The question was whether England was to lose all the Colonies she had already acquired, and be shut out from ever acquiring more. Though waged in Europe, in great part these wars were distinctly Colonial wars. Some of them were so avowedly and openly, all were so in reality. Here, as Professor Seeley has shown, is the great adequate and simple cause for them. The struggle was for ascendancy in North America, in India, and on the sea. Each of these wars was waged simultaneously in the New World and India, as well as in Europe. But in the New World lay the whole interest of the Spanish succession for England. England fought to resist the union of the crowns of France and Spain, and in the contest all the New World and the old Catholic world was against Protestant England. The negotiations of William and the campaigns of Marlborough were undertaken to keep America and India and the Southern seas open to English enterprise. You remember in Southey's well-known little poem how the German boy, when playing with an old skull, turned up on the field of Blenheim, puzzled his granddad Kaspar by asking him "what they fought each other for." "He could not well make out," for he had seen some of his own countrymen arrayed on either side, the French with the Bavarians pitted against the Austrians with the Prussians, and the English. His German bewilderment was perhaps natural; though that "great and famous victory" was the most disastrous event that ever befell the Most Christian King and ravager of the Palatinate. But no British or Colonial boy can doubt now or fail to see "what good came of it at last," or to understand the real objects, aims, causes, and ends of that long series of wars. Look at the hard facts of the case. What did we pay for the wars of William and of Marlborough? What did we get for our money? Besides what we paid in annual expenditure, we incurred debt to the amount of 54 millions.* At the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, which closed them, besides the stipulation that the crowns of France and Spain, and consequently their twin Colonial empires,

* At the accession of William the Debt was £664,263; at his death and Anne's accession it was £16,391,702; at her death and George I.'s accession it was £54,145,363.

were never to be united against ours, we got in America Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and in Europe Gibraltar and Port Mahon, with the control of the Mediterranean; and, besides this, rights of trade with the Spanish Colonies in South America and a commercial treaty with France, that evidently were calculated to prepare the way for a new expansion of commerce and Colonies. The stepping-stones were thus laid for our subsequent march to India and Australia, and the beginnings were made of what has since grown to be the Canadian Dominion. Great as the cost seemed then, this gain was achieved by incurring in eighteen years debt to the amount of something over half our present annual Imperial expenditure.

During the reign of George I. the debt decreased, for Louis XIV. had died the year after George came to the English throne, and a short breathing space was allowed; and during the next thirteen comparatively quiet years we paid off over two millions of debt, so that when George II. came to the throne it stood at £52,092,288. Then the thunder-clouds of storm burst upon us again, and three wars, with the same enemies as before, and concerning the same questions—wars with France and Spain, and wars for Colonies and commerce—ensued. Colonial Empire is the one object and aim of all these three wars: in all, France and Spain take part against us. The first was partly with France and partly with Spain. It began in the Spanish Main in 1739, and was ended by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. It was really waged against the united house of Bourbon. Nearly the whole of the New World, South America, Central America, and a very large part of North America, belonged to Spain: to France belonged Canada and the large expanse of land at the back of the English settlements that merely fringed the Atlantic coast; and the ambition of France was to unite in one strategic line the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, to thus cripple and overwhelm our North American Colonies, and then to join all the Spanish Colonies with her own by uniting the sceptres of France and Spain, and the dominion of the Netherlands too, as was fondly hoped, and with it the Dutch Colonial Empire, in the hands of the Bourbons by family compact. If successful in this adventure, not only the lordship of Europe would have been hers, but America from one pole to the other, and the Eastern seas as well as the Western would have been closed to the British, for at the same moment France was intriguing for Empire in the native courts of Hindostan. Again, let us ask what did we pay to frustrate these designs? It cost us twenty millions addition

to our debt.* The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, as far as England and France were concerned, was a mere truce, which held but eight years. The conflict was suspended, not closed; for the main question at issue, that of the American Colonial frontier, was left undecided, so that we ought not to say that in 1756 a new war broke out, but rather that the old war was continued, and became the famous seven years' war of Olive, of Chatham, and of Wolfe. In North America and India there had, in fact, been no cessation of war at all, the peace had not amounted even to a truce. This war ended at the treaty of Paris in 1763, and the debt then stood at £188,865,480. At the cost of this last sixty millions we had won Florida from Spain, Canada from France, with New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and thus had rounded off our possessions in North America. Unlimited scope was thus purchased for the development of the Anglo-Saxon race on that continent, free henceforth from any fear of French or Spanish molestation. A firm foundation had also at the same time been laid of our Empire in India; and in the West Indies Tobago and the fertile islands of Grenada and St. Vincent and Dominica, and the stronghold of St. Lucia, had been wrested from our foes. Thus the Colonial empire of France was submerged by a great wave of English conquest in each hemisphere. This war was ostentatiously a Colonial war, engaged in for the possession of the New World and the sea, and it was waged primarily in the New World and on the sea.

Then followed twelve years of peace, 1763 to 1775, and the debt was decreased by over ten millions. But this interval was again only a pause, not a conclusion: in these years the rivalry of the Bourbons and England for Colonial extension was still a standing factor.

But, the weight of the debt thus amassed was so huge and alarming, the cost of winning the North American continent, and of freeing our Colonies there from all further dread of French and Spanish ascendancy was felt to be so prodigious, that it seemed only fair to the Englishman of those days to endeavour to raise a revenue from them by taxation, if thus haply they might bear a part of the Imperial burdens. The war had been made in their interest, and should be partly, at all events, paid for by them. The plea was at first sight a just one, but to assert it then, and in the way that Grenville did, was, we can now see, not only unwise, but

* At the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle the debt stood at £77,488,940.

insane. The result is known. The disaster came upon us at the moment when our Colonial greatness had reached its height. The Colonies, in their unformed condition, and in their unsettled relation to England, and before the days of steam or electricity, could not be brought into a common system. Then, though all rivalry of France and Spain as against England in the New World was over, yet both came to the aid of our insurgent Colonies. The disastrous American war closed in 1783 with the surrender of our American Colonies; nearly the whole of our Colonial Empire was gone at one stroke in disgrace and disappointment. "We had humbled the Bourbon in preceding wars, this was his terrible counter blow." At the beginning of the American war the debt stood at £128,588,685; at the end of that terrible business it was doubled, and stood at £249,851,628. It is idle to throw the blame on the obstinacy of the king or the imbecility of the ministers: the people of England entered upon that war, which seemed to them a just vindication of their rights, and adhered to it to the bitter end, with the desire of retaining a hard, sordid monopoly of the Colonial trade, and with a coarse arrogance, with a selfish recklessness, with the same stubborn tenacity and the same wilful blindness as are sometimes attributed to their rulers alone. But what priceless lessons did we purchase even at this great outlay—an outlay equal to that which the acquisition of our Colonial Empire up to that time had cost us! The great lessons we learnt were that the union of the Colonies and Mother Country could not be maintained by force; that Colonial trade and taxation must be free and untrammelled, and altogether in Colonial hands. At first sight it may seem a huge price, without taking any count of the precious lives lost on both sides in that fratricidal war, and the ill-will and jealousy it long left behind in the two halves of the kindred race, to have paid for such a lesson; but we must remember that from this severe teaching we learnt the secret of Imperial Union that has enabled us to build up under happier auspices another Colonial Empire, altogether distinct from the first; the value of one year's annual commerce of which at the present time is more than equal to the sum total added by the American war to the National Debt; and, furthermore, that after all it cost the descendants and successors of our American colonists more than four times that sum nearly a hundred years later to learn the secret of Republican Union in their own civil war.*

* The American National Debt in 1866 amounted to £564,647,274, or \$2,773,236,173. In twenty years, on November 1, 1886, it had been reduced to \$1,724,419,463, or £344,883,892; that is to say, to about £5 per head of the population of the United States.

In the nine years' peace that came to England between 1784 and 1793, £10,501,380 were wiped off the debt. But this was only a pause again; the treaty of Paris was assumed by both sides to be temporary only. The wars of Great Britain with France and Spain after the French Revolution were for the same Colonial objects as those that preceded it. The Bourbon indeed had passed away, but not the Bourbon's quarrel. The quarrel was Colonial. Names and labels may be changed, but policies cannot be reversed with a light heart suddenly, and a nation take up a new programme at its will. Men cannot if they would blot out the past, for they are what the past has made them. For 200 years there was a long continuous struggle, the outcome of the development of laws as fixed and unalterable as any we see working in nature. The French Revolution made no alteration in the action of these laws. It convulsed Europe; but the tenor of the Foreign and Colonial policy of Great Britain remained unchanged.

In 1798, at the beginning of the great French war, the debt stood at £239,350,248, about one-third of what it is now. The other two-thirds were incurred in resisting the Corsican, who revived all, and more than all, the ambitious schemes of the Bourbons; who aimed at universal world dominion, and whose one untiring object was the humiliation of England and the appropriation of her Colonial and Indian empire. In 1798, Nelson at the Nile overthrew his schemes of Eastern empire; in 1805 when he was waiting at Boulogne to cross the Channel, Nelson at Trafalgar with the destruction of the French and Spanish fleet, not only saved England from invasion but also gave her at one blow the henceforth unquestioned supremacy of the sea. Often, indeed, it seemed to some that we had entered into a war too great for our purses, but it was impossible to draw back. In resisting the French tyrant England was compelled to put forth all her might for nearly a quarter of a century, and for a portion of the struggle to stand alone against the united forces of the whole of Europe; in this great war over 600 millions were added to the debt, and in 1817 it touched its maximum, £840,850,591, being at that time £45 6s. per head of the population of the British Isles.* And in the end what had we got to show for the money? The great war gave us in Europe, Malta and Heligoland; in the West, Trinidad, Demerara, and British Honduras; in Africa, Sierra Leone, Ascension, and the

* In 1885 it had only been reduced during all the subsequent years of prosperity by over 100 millions, and stood at £742,282,411, or about £20 5s. per head of the population of the United Kingdom.

Cape; which last, with the actual possession of Ceylon and certain vague claims over Tasmania then renounced by the Dutch, broke up the Dutch Colonial empire. The beginning of the Straits Settlements was made; Mauritius passed to us from the French, and all hope or prospect of a French empire in India was completely ended. France lost all her Colonies, her subject Holland nearly all, and Spain, in the revolutions of this great war, lost her hold upon South America. Thus the fabric of our three great rival Colonial empires, those of France, Spain, and Holland, had dissolved as a dream. So that, furthermore, beside these immediate gains for this expenditure of 600 millions, we may fairly put the opening that was won for the subsequent development of the Australasian Empire. If we had not by this outlay and by these giant efforts conquered in that war, the northern half of Australia in all probability would have remained Dutch, and the southern half French, as Napoleon Land, to this very day, and the French flag would even now be floating over New Zealand.

Thus, at the cost of war after war, and by incurring a debt that seemed overwhelming, the Colonial policy that has caused Great Britain to steadily grow into Greater Britain, was maintained continuously, persistently, and spite of all catastrophe and opposition. Since then, though no new debt has been incurred, and though part of the old has been wiped out, colonisation and the acquisition of colonies has continued on an unprecedented scale. The growth has been almost involuntary. Spite of protests, renewed again and again, that we really could not grow any more, we were quite ashamed of our big limbs, the British political organism has persisted in steadily growing, even beneath the action of those who by profession were most opposed to Colonial increase. The period of war closed, because the cause for war was removed by the overthrow of the Colonial empires of our rivals. Hence the long peace since 1815 between England and France. But in peace the same principle of Colonial expansion may be observed developing itself just as markedly. For trade, commercial interests, not empire, not mere lordship, this was the propelling cause that drove Great Britain against her will to undertake those wars. The cod fisheries were at the root of England's Canadian empire, and in India it was our factories that had to be defended. Not in ambition but in anxious fear did England undertake, carry through, and conclude all these several wars that we have glanced at, which were in reality one long continuous struggle with intervals of peace, the result of temporary reaction against such bloody and expensive wars to which

England was urged as by the hard, severe, unrelenting orb of her fate. As in the strenuous wrestle itself this motive power is everywhere discernible, so too, and perhaps more so is it in the period of rest that has followed the stress of conflict. Natal added in 1888, Aden and Socotra in 1889, Hong Kong in 1843, Fiji in 1874, North Borneo in 1877, Cyprus in 1878, Southern New Guinea in 1884, Bechuanaland and Zululand even more recently, attest just as effectively the continuity of the laws that have regulated the growth of our Colonial Empire.

What can accentuate this more strongly than the increase that has taken place during the comparatively peaceful fifty years of the Queen's reign, during which her Colonial subjects of European descent have increased from under 2 to 9 millions; those of Asiatic race in the Indian Empire from 96 to 254 millions, and those of other peoples in the Colonies and dependencies from 2 to 7 millions. The increase of Colonial trade, of shipping and of revenue has been in proportion to that of population. Between 1837 and 1885 the trade of Canada increased from 10 to 47 millions, that of British Africa from 8 to 42 millions, and that of Australia from 8 to 115 millions a year. Surely the principle that underlay the outlay of the National Debt, and all the exertions and sacrifices of our forefathers in acquiring a Colonial Empire, have been amply justified by the result, however much we may demur to the financial wisdom with which large portions of that debt were placed upon the market.

Not care for Colonies! Surely it would be fairer to suppose the British care for nothing else, seeing that for 300 years the country has never for a single generation intermitted their acquisition. Therefore I think that we may safely affirm that the calling together of the Colonial Conference was not the sudden reversal of a former policy, from which we may expect as sudden a reaction, but rather the natural and orderly outgrowth of what had been slowly maturing through a long series of years, till steam and electricity rendered such an intercommunion of Imperial and Colonial statesmen practicable and useful.

But is there no exception to this general truth? Has there been no disregard of Colonies, no talk of letting Colonies go, of the possibility of a new disruption, nay even of its probability if not inevitable certainty? There are few of us who when watching the broad current and strong unresisting sweep of some great river, have not also observed a backward swirl and eddy that has been produced in one part of its course by the resistance offered by some obstacle, to its

onward flow. Such resistance to the current of the steady advance of our Colonial Empire was the loss of the American Colonies. It only for a time retarded its advancing career, and the current afterwards swept on with accelerated strength ; but nevertheless an eddy of an opposite tendency was engendered thereby, that may be said to have since constantly played around the obstacle. The lesson which that secession taught us was well learnt ; for twenty or thirty years after the acquisition of our second Colonial Empire, another disruption and secession was regarded as inevitable ; it was deemed a matter of course that our present, like our former, colonists should wish to "emancipate themselves." Like schoolboys who have got a lesson by rote, we kept repeating to ourselves what we had learnt from the American war : "You cannot hold Colonies by force ; their trade and taxation must be left to themselves." We left it so ; and then illogically expected the result that had followed from not leaving it so would as certainly follow from our having taken an exactly opposite course. We disregarded the fact that all the motives and reasons that led to the disruption of our former Colonial Empire had passed away ; and that other causes of an entirely opposite tendency had come into operation ; that all the forces of political growth, both at home and in the Colonies, tended to the development of greater union, not disunion ; that through the discovery of steam the sea no longer disunited but joined, as by broad and easily-traversed highways, the outlying portions of the British Empire ; and that electricity gave a new circulation and nerve-force to the one vast growing organism of Great and Greater Britain. We kept our minds, in fact, circling in the eddy round the one obstacle that had interrupted and lay athwart the great current of our Colonial expansion.

I have dwelt, therefore, at what may seem to some an inordinate length, on the concurrent increase of the National Debt and of our Colonial acquisitions, as affording an index of the persistency of the operation of this great law ; for two reasons. First, because when once the connection is recognised, the unlikelihood becomes strikingly apparent that we in these islands shall ever come to care little about our kindred over seas, or would willingly be induced to part company with them, seeing that the acquisition of our Colonial Empire is the chief gain we have now to show for the expenditure of over 700 millions of our National Debt. On that outlay we are still, and shall be for many a long year, paying interest, and to think that we should by neglect or disregard part with or carelessly lose the object purchased, before even we have paid the bill in-

curred, would scarcely seem reasonable, especially as the value of what we acquired, chiefly in the pursuit of lawful industry and peace, is continually increasing. And for a second reason I have dwelt upon it, because I think a due perception of this fact is the best answer to the objection we sometimes hear put forward, against a closer union between the Colonies and the Mother Country, in that our foreign policy in Europe cannot coincide with the Foreign policy which our Colonies would wish to carry out for themselves.

But our Foreign policy for the past 800 years has been a Colonial policy; it is so still, and as long as our Colonial Empire remains it will continue to be such. Advocates for Imperial union in the Colonies (such as the late Prime Minister for New Zealand*) tell us that one great obstacle to closer union is that they take comparatively a small interest in European affairs to what England does; that no colonist could be expected to care to meddle in continental politics, that it is a matter of supreme indifference to them who rules in Bulgaria or at Constantinople. But we have recognised that Great Britain for 800 years has rarely, if indeed ever, actually by force of arms interfered in continental affairs except as they affected her Colonial Empire. And now the Suez Canal, Egypt, and the so-called Eastern Question, only affect us and them as barring our intercommunications. Would Australia like to see India in Russia's hands? or France in possession of Egypt? or either of them mistress of the eastern end of the Mediterranean? Such questions as these we hope will not result in war, but they are the only ones that, with their collateral issues, anyone can imagine would be likely to lead Great Britain to interfere in Continental matters. British statesmen, no more than Colonial, care who rules in Bulgaria or at Constantinople, except as it may affect the freedom of the route between Great Britain, India, and Australasia. In fact, with the expansion of trade consequent on the use of steam and electricity, the whole centre of foreign policy has been, I do not say shifted from the old world to the new, but it has been at least so radically affected by the new, that the consideration of all the problems that are likely to vex the peace of Europe, are such as affect our Colonial Empire as much as, even if not more than, ourselves. Take the three cases sometimes put forward as extreme specimens of questions that could not possibly affect the British dominions as a whole—Afghanistan,

* The Hon. Sir Robert Stout, "A Colonial View of Imperial Federation," *Nineteenth Century*, No. cxxi., March, 1887, pp. 353-4.

Belgium, and Newfoundland. "Nobody can believe (we are told)* that Australia would undergo risk or pay money for a war, say for the defence of Afghanistan against Russia, or for the defence of Belgian neutrality: or that the Australian would willingly find his resources crippled for the sake of European guarantees or Indian frontiers." In point of fact, however, the Australian has the keenest money interest in both these questions. The Afghan frontier is only interesting to us or to them, because it concerns our peaceful maintenance of the Indian Empire. Now, the direct trade of Australia with India is already large and rapidly increasing; the imports have quadrupled, and the exports doubled themselves in the last two years. If any disarrangement of India occurred it would affect the pockets of Australians by interfering with this trade. It would also, by interfering with the supply of coolie labour from India to the West Indies, affect their attempts at reviving trade also. And it is further to be borne in mind that it is the same Power which, while it threatens the Afghan frontier, threatens also the Australian and Canadian intercommunication in the Pacific. The Australasian direct trade with Hongkong, China, and Japan is menaced by the same great North Pacific Power. Australia has nearly as much interest, for instance, in the maintenance of Hongkong under the British flag as we have; her direct trade with China for tea and silks coming immediately after that of Great Britain in quantity.

In the maintenance of the neutrality of Belgium, again, the Australian has almost a keener interest than the Englishman himself. As you stand upon the miles of quay at Antwerp, although the trade between Australia and Belgium is in its infancy, you cannot fail to be impressed both at the exports of Belgian manufacturers and the imports of Australian wool you there find being loaded and unloaded. If the direct trade between the two countries increases as fast as it has done lately, in a few years' time the Australian interest in Belgium will exceed our own. And the same may be said of the direct trade between Antwerp and Canada; it is already very considerable, and is increasing by leaps and bounds. The principal exports from Belgium are iron goods of all kinds—bars, plates, and joists, rails and machinery of all descriptions. The Indian railways have lately begun to supply themselves from Belgium with rails, sleepers, bolts, nuts, &c. Antwerp, thanks to Belgian neutrality, is the greatest shipping port for all the adjacent

* By the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P., on "The Expansion of England," in *Macmillan's Magazine*, No. 292, February, 1884, p. 250.

countries; the tonnage of the ships entering and leaving it is nearly one-half of that of the port of London. A large quantity of the machinery shipped there comes from as far south as Paris, and from German works, from Vienna and Eastern Germany. The sugar machinery of Queensland is nearly all shipped there, for Belgian iron can be delivered in all ports east of Singapore, in China, and in Australia one pound per ton cheaper than English, estimating the freight paid for each as equal. If, therefore, the prosperity of Antwerp is at all owing to the neutrality of Belgium, and the progressive, peaceful, commercial character of the Belgians thereby fostered and allowed free play, Canada and Australia have quite as much interest in its maintenance as England.

Again, we are told*: "The objections to a closer union with the colonists, arising from the absence of common interest on foreign policy, may be illustrated in the case of the disputed rights of fishery off Newfoundland. We cannot easily believe that the sugar-planter in Queensland or the coffee-grower in Fiji would willingly enter into war with France, however authentic might be the explanations given to him of the reasons why the fishermen of Nova Scotia had destroyed the huts and drying-stages of French rivals in a disputed question." Surely we may reply, he would probably perfectly understand and appreciate the reasons; for the same Power that raises these irritating discussions on the banks of Newfoundland raises far more irritating convict questions in his own neighbourhood in New Caledonia and the Pacific Islands, and he would only too eagerly seize upon the opportunity for making a clean sweep of the loathsome dregs once and for ever from his doors.

Again, our objector went on†: "Nobody dreams of asking a farthing of Australia in support of our expedition to Egypt. Its object was the security of the Suez Canal, though to nobody is the Canal more useful than to our countrymen in Australia. It has extended the market for their exports, and given fresh scope to their trade. English statesmen do not expect to find cheerful open-handedness in Colonial contributions for Imperial purposes." The words were scarce published before the New South Wales contingent started for the Soudan, and Victorian gunboats cordially and patriotically volunteered to take part with the British fleet at Suakin, and Canadian voyageurs assisted in the ascent of the

* By the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P., on "The Expansion of England," in *Macmillan's Magazine*, No. 292, February, 1884, p. 256.

† *Ibidem*, p. 250.

British force up the Nile. The fact is, that the more closely the subject of the community of trade interests and foreign relations is considered, the more intricate will be found to be the network of interwoven interests that binds our large English-speaking Colonies to us and us to them. Their and our present life, social, political, commercial, is the outcome of a long series of interacting causes, the slowly-developed result of the centuries that have gone before. We cannot reverse the decrees of Fate or Providence. In the future that will follow orderly from the present and the past, for, good and ill, we are all one, linked together indissolubly by every imaginable tie of interest and affection.

The burden, then, of all these sad, terrible, and costly wars we have glanced at this evening, was undertaken not only to preserve inviolate the shores of this island realm, and to hinder the Bourbon from re-imposing the fugitive and Frenchified Stuart as his pensionary upon unwilling subjects; not only to ward off the Buonaparte, whose ambition it was to reduce England, as he had reduced all other European kingdoms, to be his tributary and vassal; but more than all else we may say that, judging by results, these wars were undertaken in order that there might arise and grow and be built up on sure and lasting foundations, the noble structure of our present British Colonial Empire. By a mysterious law of nature, it is the tornado and the thunderstorm that are the necessary precursors of the bright quiet sunshine of healthy and restful peace. As we now enjoy the showers of blessing and the boon of plenty which the fifty years of prosperity that succeeded the great war have brought us, do not let us ungratefully forget that which as cause went before this its effect. Every English, Scotch, and Irish soldier who fell in those long drawn-out marchings and counter-marchings in the Low Countries, or on the Rhine, or in the Spanish Peninsula, no less than they whose dust is mingled with the soil of the Colonies themselves, and who breathed their last upon the torrid plains of India or of Egypt, or perished amid the hardships of South African, Canadian, New Zealand, or Chinese campaigns; every sailor of our four island nationalities whose blood reddened the West Indian, the Atlantic or the Mediterranean wave, what time in single combat ship met and grappled ship, or what day or night their souls passed away amid the roar of the elements or the thunder of conflicting armaments, whereof those of the enemy again and again outnumbered and outmatched our own;—all these died to win for us and for our children the peaceful and thenceforward undisturbed fruition alike of our own and of Colonial tilth

and industry. It is to them and to their unstinted efforts, that we their descendants, both those that remain at home in this the workshop of the Old World, as well as those who have swarmed abroad to other lands in the New, owe all we are and all we have. There is not a single individual out of all the myriads of the Queen's English-speaking subjects beneath the sun, whether he patiently wins his bread as lumberman in the backwoods amid Canadian snows, whether he rides at large over his cattle ranche, or cultivates the broad corn-growing prairie of the Far West; whether he plies his handicraft in one of the fair city hives of the southern hemisphere, or lives laborious days as miner or as vinedresser, or as up country squatter or sheep farmer in the bush or in the veldt; whether he dwells in tropic islands as planter amid his coffee, cocoa, and cinchona trees, or raises the tea, the sugar, the cotton, the spices, and the drugs that minister to our needs; or whether in repose he now enjoys at last the accumulated store of his hard-earned wealth—there is not one of all these in their several stations and callings who does not owe all he is and has to those struggles of our ancestors in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, just as directly and just as much as he owes it to his own energy and enterprise, and to the instincts of rational freedom and strenuous industry, which he has also inherited from those self-same forefathers. Those generations of our progenitors are the "great cloud of witnesses" wherewith as fellow-countrymen of one united Realm we are now "compassed about." "These all" (it may be said in reverence) "these all died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them and greeted them from afar; these all through faith subdued kingdoms, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in war, turned to flight armies of aliens; others, moreover, had trial of bonds and imprisonment, being destitute, afflicted, tormented; and these all received not the promise, God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect." We are told that some who dwell upon these thoughts are prone to become bombastic Jingoës. The recognition, however, of a plain truth can never be dangerous. And surely such considerations as the foregoing might be expected to beget rather in those who realise them a spirit of sober-minded humility. We are entering into other men's labours, of whom it is a difficult matter to prove ourselves no degenerate seed. No sane man pretends that infallibility or immunity from grievous error and mistakes was either theirs or can be ours. But with full firmness of resolve we must take up

our lot, and the responsibility that attaches to its use. We may not shirk, or shuffle it off, or avoid it. The heritage acquired is indeed a vast one, but it is shared by all the British race. If each unit thereof will but conscientiously bear his individual share and do his duty, then in proportion as he weighs well the issues that depend on the due performance of his task will he be less and less inclined to spurn with Pharisaic indifference or separatist self-sufficiency, the encouragement and the moral strength that come from the sense of common effort, or the organisation necessary for the attainment of common objects and common ends.

(2) What actually took place at the Conference is the best demonstration of the truth of all this.

The Conference met on twenty-two days in all. The first day's sitting was of a preliminary and opening character; on the two last which wound up the Conference final and closing remarks were naturally made on most of the subjects that had come under previous discussion. Of the rest of the sittings the portions of five are reported as "confidential;" the affairs then discussed related to the Cape, and to the New Hebrides, and the Pacific Islands, and thus involved questions of a delicate international nature. On them the frankest expression of opinion was invited from the Colonial delegates, and the fullest and most unreserved explanations were given by Her Majesty's Government. But while negotiations were pending with the foreign powers affected, whose susceptibilities had to be considered, the Blue Book was necessarily silent concerning them, lest their publication should defeat the very object which both the Home and Colonial governments had in view. But on the remaining days the variety of topics discussed demonstrates more forcibly than any *a priori* reasoning the homogeneity of the interests of the people of the Colonies and of the Mother Country, and that for all intents and purposes they are one united kingdom. Purely legal and business questions, for instance, occupied seven days, or fully a third of the time and attention of the Conference; general defence questions had three days to themselves, posts and telegraphs had another three days, and the Australasian naval squadron three days more to itself. As evidence that English party politics had nothing to do with the summoning of the Conference, but that it was an outcome of the continuity of our Colonial policy, at the opening meeting members of the late Liberal as well as the present Conservative Ministry, and members of Parliament and other distinguished men of every shade of political opinion, were invited and attended. Subsequently, when questions specially concerning

particular departments were under consideration, members of Her Majesty's Government occupied with those several departments and experts took part in the discussions with the twenty-five Colonial Representatives; of these last three were Colonial premiers, and seven ex-premiers; seven others were members of present Colonial ministries, and two others were at the time presidents of Colonial legislatures.

Of the legal and business matters discussed, which occupied so large a share of the attention of the Conference, it will be sufficient now to enumerate the following:—The measures requisite to be taken for a uniform census throughout the Empire in 1891; and for alterations in existing laws relating to the Mercantile Marine with view to better prevention of loss of life at sea; questions touching the establishment of an emigrants' information office; of the exercise of the prerogative of pardon, and the granting of dissolution by Colonial governors; questions regarding the probate of wills, and a further similarity in marriage laws; trade questions, such as would be advanced by a uniformity in patent laws, and in those affecting the use of mercantile marks; the adoption of a decimal system; the loss sustained by so many of the Colonies (the West Indies, Canada, Queensland, New South Wales, Fiji, Natal, Mauritius), through the present prevailing system of sugar bounties. Tentative proposals were also put forward for giving material advantages in trade to all members of the British Empire over foreigners, and also for conceding to the other Colonies the same privileges as Canada already possesses, of dealing directly with foreign governments on tariff questions. On all these matters, from whatever point of view we may be predisposed to regard them, as free traders, fair traders, protectionists, or advocates of reciprocity, much useful information was elicited and given by the different deputies. Finally, a general agreement was arrived at between Her Majesty's Government and the delegates, as to the principle of two draft Bills to be submitted by them to their Colonial Legislatures and to the Imperial Parliament, with the view of getting rid of the delays and difficulties now incidental to obtaining the enforcement of Colonial judgments and orders in bankruptcy pronounced in any Colony or in the Mother Country, and thus to remove a great hardship and real detriment to free commercial intercourse; and also as to the investment of trust funds in Colonial stock, stamp duties on transfer, and the position of unclaimed Colonial dividends now accumulating at the Bank of England.

Thus out of these seven days' debate and mutual interchange of

opinion resulted much good practical work, on non-contentious matters affecting the social and commercial welfare of the British people here and in the Colonies. But the action of all these laws lies mainly beneath the surface of society, and though most important for the peaceful development of the community in all that concerns their daily life, their property, arts, and industry, they are surpassed in popular estimation by the discussion and decisions arrived at regarding the consolidation of the great military and naval resources of the Empire for purposes of mutual defence; since "it is not too much to say that the whole fabric of the commercial system of the Empire, on which the well-being, and even the existence, of ourselves and the Colonies in a great measure depends, is ultimately based upon the defensive power capable of being exerted in time of war;" seeing also that "in a war with a maritime power British interests would be exposed to risks to the extent of two-thirds of the sea-borne trade of the world."* The most significant decision of all arrived at by the Conference regarding such defence was undoubtedly the arrangement, according to which the Imperial Government offered to supply five cruisers and two torpedo-gunboats to the Australasian Colonies for "coastal defence," on consideration of a yearly payment for ten years by those Colonies of about £126,000. Of this sum £91,000 a year is reckoned for maintenance,† and the rest as a percentage of 5 per cent. on the initial cost for depreciation: this is estimated at £35,000 a year. By this means Australasia would secure, in addition to the Imperial fleet in those waters, which is not to be diminished, and in addition to what has already been done, and is still being done, by her own Colonies for their harbour defence, a sea-going squadron of her own, though under the command of the Admiral on the station, for the defence of the floating trade in Australasian waters, and at the same time the general naval defences of the Empire would be appreciably strengthened. Australasia has already spent over six millions on land defences. Of this sum, the New South Wales and Victorian Governments

* Sir Henry Holland, opening address to Conference, *Proceedings*, vol. i. p. 10.

† This merely provides for their maintenance in time of peace; the extra expense in time of war is to be borne by the Imperial Government. The ships will take two years to build and equip; and the Colonial payments are to begin from the date of their first commission. Three of the cruisers and one gunboat are always to be in commission, the others in reserve. Any ship lost by casualty or accident is to be made good by the Imperial Government, to whose absolute ownership all seven vessels will revert at the end of ten years. The cruisers are to be of the improved *Archer* class, and the gunboats of the *Rattlesnake* type. Two ships of the Royal Navy are always to be in New Zealand waters.

have expended upwards of 8 millions on fortifications with the newest type of armament, to secure their capitals, Sydney and Melbourne, against any possible attacks.

It has been placed on record by Her Majesty's Government that this patriotic resolve of the Australasian delegates regarding the addition to the Royal Navy in their waters is only the natural supplement to the energy, ability, and self-sacrifice with which their Colonies had already contributed their share towards the general defence of the Empire. Neither have the other Colonies in each quarter of the globe been less forward in taking up their share. When the Imperial troops were withdrawn from the Colonies, each Colony agreed to be responsible for its own land defences, and the Imperial Government undertook the sole responsibility for their naval defence. Canada, ever since the confederation of her provinces, has expended £100,000 a year on such land defences; her available force at the present moment is 37,000 men. Australasia's total armed strength stands at 84,000 men; the trained forces of the Cape and Natal at 5,500 and 1,500 respectively. In each case there are large reserves that might be drawn upon in time of need. The Cape Government and that of New Zealand have also had to bear a heavy additional outlay through native wars.

The second important decision arrived at by the Conference under the head of defence was that relating to Table Bay and Simon's Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope. With regard to the latter, as it is exclusively a naval station, the entire cost is to be defrayed by Her Majesty's Government. With regard to Table Bay, the Cape Government will supply the sites, the materials, and the labour necessary for the erection of the works, and the Home Government will provide the armament, at an estimated cost of £75,000, and will be responsible for the superintendence, and all special technical fittings. The same principle that the Imperial Government should find the armament and the Colony the fortification has been applied in the arrangements made regarding Esquimalt in Canada, Hong Kong, Singapore, Mauritius, and Ceylon. In all these five cases, where there are mixed Imperial and Colonial interests, the cost of the necessary defences will be thus shared. But with regard to protecting the main lines of British commerce throughout the world, in addition to undertaking the defence of the four Imperial fortresses—Gibraltar, Malta, Halifax, and Bermuda—the Imperial Government alone will bear the responsibility of adequately fortifying Sierra Leone, St. Helena, Jamaica, and St. Lucia, as four coaling stations.

Two subordinate questions that tend manifestly to the furtherance of the essential union in training, arming, and organisation between the several forces of the various Colonies and the Imperial forces, were also determined on; namely, first, the appointment of an Imperial officer by the War Office for the inspection and organisation in time of peace of all the Australasian land forces (in the same way as is already done for all the Canadian forces), and as military adviser to the several Governments as regards their defences, over which he would exercise supreme command in time of war; and, secondly, the engagement, under improved conditions, of Imperial officers on the active and retired lists for service with Colonial forces.

It was in the power of the Queen's Government to grant these requests by Royal warrant and Treasury order, without waiting for reference to Parliament, as far as our part of the arrangement was concerned; but the question of the salary of the general inspecting officer (and, consequently, his actual appointment) must await, of course, the decision of the Australian legislatures.

As regards the fortification and armament of the two strategic points and coaling stations at King George's Sound in the South-West, and Thursday Island in the North-East of Australia, no decision was arrived at. Much interesting discussion took place between the Imperial Government and the Australasian delegates as to the proportion and sharing of expense. A general desire was expressed by the latter for a thoroughly effective armament of these most important points, even at an enhanced expense, rather than for one that would be ineffective though cheaper. Also that they should be held in peace time by detachments of the Royal Marines belonging to the Australian squadron, rather than by any mere locally raised contingent. Such force would serve as a well-trained nucleus, to be supplemented by Australians in time of war.

Although nothing was decided about Thursday Island, yet the scheme put forward by the Imperial Government for the establishment of British authority over South New Guinea was assented to by the Australian delegates. It was, in fact, almost identical with that originally put forward by New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland in 1885. The Imperial Government is to spend in all £29,000, as the cost and maintenance for three years of a steamship for the use of the Administrator, who will be appointed by the Crown, and be in some respects subordinate to the Governor of Queensland. That Colony guarantees to find £15,000 a year for the expenses of the administration; the other Australian

Colonies will settle their several contributions towards this sum with her. Any revenue raised in South New Guinea is to be applied to the reduction of such amount. The necessary Bill for carrying out this scheme passed the two Houses of the Queensland Legislature November 4, 1887.

Next to the vital question of Defence, and closely allied to it, were those connected with the Postal and Telegraph Service. Though favourable to the idea of an Imperial penny post in the abstract, it was felt by all that at present it would be premature. Many of the Colonies have not yet a penny post within their own borders; twopence being with them the lowest fee for the transmission of a letter. While such is the case it would be manifestly too soon to enter upon this wider scheme, which would mean loss of revenue for them and increase of taxation. But the general hope was expressed that though at present impracticable for financial reasons, this much-desired cheap means of intercommunication between all parts of the Queen's realm might be ultimately attained.

The Colonies declined to enter the Postal Union because the adequate representation to which a comparison with other countries represented on the board entitled them would not be granted. At present such small States as Costa Rica, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Paraguay, San Domingo, San Salvador, Servia, Uruguay, and Venezuela have one vote each; the total revenue of all these States only amounts to seven millions. To all the Australian Colonies, with a revenue of twenty-three millions, it is proposed to concede only one vote between them all. Before entering, each Colony stands out for a separate vote for itself.

The Conference expressed their admiration of the energy and enterprise shown by the Canadian Government in the carrying to a successful completion the Canadian Pacific Railway, and marked their sense of the Imperial importance of the connecting link thus established between Great Britain, Canada, the East, and Australia. Akin to the proposals of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for a service of powerful steamers across the Pacific, to be built according to Admiralty specifications, so as to be available as cruisers in time of war, and to be subsidised by the Imperial and Canadian Governments, was the equally important one for the establishment of a telegraph line from Canada to Australia across the Pacific. This—as affording an alternate means of communication in time of war, or of European or Asiatic disturbance which might derange the present lines, and thus completely isolate the Colonies from the Mother Country,

whereas the proposed line would pass entirely over British territory and beneath the open sea from Great Britain and Canada to Australia, and from Australia to India—it was unanimously held would be of the utmost importance, both from a defensive, political, and commercial point of view; in fact, sooner or later, was a vital necessity for the union of the Empire. The discussions arising out of the proposal are some of the most interesting and instructive in the Blue Book. Few things more than such a line would tend to draw Australia closer to Canada, and both closer to Great Britain. It appeared probable that the Colonies would, if the Imperial Government joined, subsidise such a submarine line. Most seemed sanguine that ultimately it would be laid, and that it was merely a question of time and sharing the expense. Meanwhile each and all were very anxious that every doubt as to its practicability should without delay be set at rest by a thorough and exhaustive survey of the ocean bed by deep-sea soundings from Vancouver to Fiji, New Zealand, and Australia. There was not a single dissentient to the warm sympathy expressed with the undertaking, one of the possible results of which would be a perfect revolution in the communications between the Mother Country, India, and her Colonies. The total expenditure necessary for the laying of this new line, as well as for the more ambitious project of buying up all the other telegraphic lines, such as the Eastern Extension and the South Australian, on which the present communications depend, was estimated by the more sanguine at a capital sum the annual interest on which would be under £60,000 a year. This it was proposed to divide in proportion between Great Britain, Canada, the Australian Colonies, and India, at a cost to each of very little over the subsidies they annually pay to the present existing lines. This, if agreed to, would simply be a development of the principle that already prevails with regard to our Home and Indian telegraphs, which are entirely owned by the Indian Government. Of course, there are many and great difficulties in the way of such a project; but, in the words of Mr. Service, “the more it is thought of the more it will grow upon the mind.”

Such, then, is a summary of the subjects actually brought before the Conference in the space of one short month. The record of the proceedings of the Conference will remain for all time as a most valuable historical document, relative to what, if we consider all the issues that are likely to ensue therefrom, it is no exaggeration, but sober truth, to say may rank as the most im-

portant event of the nineteenth century. Every question was dealt with in a straightforward, business-like way, and with an obvious and never-failing desire to work for the common good. Shortness of time conduced to conciseness of statement. Every thing vague or indefinite was studiously avoided. There was no attempt to waste time in parliamentary or oratorical displays, no wanderings from the subject in hand into the devious by-paths of debate. Each matter was thoroughly and exhaustively looked at from every possible point of view, and it would be difficult to add any further statement of fact upon any one of the subjects handled. Though everything that passed, with the exceptions already specified, has since been published, so that the public may know what each individual minister or delegate thought and said upon each particular matter, yet the Conference enjoyed the advantage of considering on its own merits, and its own merits alone, every proposition brought before them, undisturbed by sensational comments, which would have necessarily resulted, if their proceedings had been fully reported from day to day in the press. To the President's tact, full knowledge of the subjects brought before the Conference, and untiring urbanity and attention, the success that attended the Conference is in no small measure due. He himself in the closing memorandum expresses his deep sensibility of the loyal support he received from all the members, and bears witness to the "courteous and considerate spirit that animated the meeting throughout, and maintained the harmony of their proceedings unbroken."

(8) What are some of the results that may reasonably be expected to follow from the Conference?

As soon as the Conference broke up, a writer in the leading paper in the oldest of the Australian Colonies said that its results could briefly be summarised as nil.* Technically speaking, the newspaper was quite right. The Conference neither possessed nor claimed any power to come to any final or binding decision on any single matter whatsoever. It was assembled for consultation and discussion alone; neither the Colonial delegates nor the Imperial Ministers were empowered to bind their respective countries to any final decisions upon the questions submitted to them. Every conclusion arrived

* *Sydney Morning Herald*, June 22, 1887, p. 5: "We know all the results of this Jubilee Conference, perhaps better than the representatives themselves. It is hardly necessary for them to dilute the little word 'nil,' in 100 pages of big type." The first volume of "The Proceedings of the Colonial Conference, presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, in July, 1887," contains 562 pages, and the second volume 338 pages.

at had to receive the ratification of the several Colonial Legislatures, as well as that of the Imperial Parliament, before it became operative. It was, therefore at that moment, technically accurate to say that the immediate result of the Conference was nil. But it is not so now. The proposal made to the Conference by Her Majesty's Government, and unanimously agreed to by the Colonial deputies, that the mutually guaranteed neutrality of the New Hebrides should be preserved, by their being placed under a joint Anglo-French Naval Commission—this, the only question that did not require the assent of the various Parliaments, has since been accomplished. It was the only one that could be carried out at once by the Imperial Ministers of the Crown, whose hands were materially strengthened in settling this vexed question with France by the strong and unmistakable expression of Colonial opinion then elicited. But with this exception—not an unimportant one—no recommendation, even though it was arrived at by the unanimous vote of the Conference, has yet been carried into actual execution. Six months have already passed since it broke up. At least three Colonial Ministries that were concerned in the inception of the Conference have gone out of office. The recommendations of the Conference, and the Bills necessary for carrying them into execution, have not yet been passed by the several Colonial Legislatures. Six more months at least must elapse before they can be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, and then their consideration may be still further delayed, and their possible modification by the House of Commons may necessitate their reference back again to the various Colonial Governments, whose additional amendments may require their re-consideration again by the Imperial Parliament; nay, let us paint the prospect as dark as you like, the exigencies of party warfare may even lead to their final rejection, quite irrespective of the merits of the case. We may grant all this as within the bounds of possibility; I do not say of probability. And what then? Probably the same as history shows us has happened in similar cases; and all the more so, since when men of British race have deliberately, after weighing with calm reason all the merits and issues of the case, set their hearts and minds on achieving a given end, the obstacles that are thrown athwart their path only lead them to set their faces with sterner resolve to break down whatever opposition may stand between them and their goal. The history of every Confederation is in this respect the same; whether we look at the smaller or the larger ones, those that existed in the ancient or have come into being in the modern world. Nearly all

have begun in the same way. To go no further afield, it was so, for instance, in Switzerland, in the United States, and in Germany. The several Governments of each of the component parts at first nominated delegates to meet together in a Conference, just as our delegates and ministers did in London last spring. In each case these (just as ours did) consulted together on matters of common interest, but possessed no binding or ultimate power of decision. History shows us that their conclusions were ever referred in the first instance back to each of their governments for ratification, sometimes to become the cause of angry and acrimonious debate, sometimes to be rejected, always to be jeopardised by the confusion and dangers begotten of delay. And what resulted? Each confederation after a longer or shorter period of such experience, developed through various stages into a Federation, that is to say, came to cheerfully acquiesce in the existence of a permanent central authority, in which each of them was fully represented, and to which they gave a direct power over, and whose conclusions were final and binding on the whole regarding, certain specified matters affecting the common interests of the whole as a whole. No man can ever say with absolute certainty what the future may have in store, or even that he will see the sun rise again to-morrow. But, judging by our knowledge of the laws of nature, we confidently expect it to do so, and we prepare ourselves accordingly. The laws that govern the development of national organisms are just as fixed as those that govern the healthy growth and development of the individuals that compose them. Political history is the observation of such laws. As the Conference was the healthy outcome of our national growth in the past, we may anticipate from it a further vigorous and legitimate development. The Conference was nothing less than a confederate assembly; it remains to be seen whether its successors will develop in an analogous, I do not say precisely similar, way to others that have preceded it in history. For if there was one belief that was universally felt and expressed by all the members of this Conference, a belief shared by everyone who has paid any attention to its proceedings, it was this, that it was only the first of a series, or as Lord Salisbury called it in his opening address, "the parent of a long progeniture." Now that effective demonstration has once for all been given of the comparative ease with which, thanks to steam and electricity, Colonial and Imperial statesmen may meet face to face for purposes of mutual consultation, even the pessimist must allow that the bugbear of "inevitable disruption," which haunts his dreams,

has become somewhat attenuated, even if it be not altogether dissipated. For culpable beyond all prospect of culpability would they be who would henceforth allow any difficulties or friction that may conceivably arise between the Mother Country and the Colonies to develop into dangerous symptoms before a friendly meeting of the parties interested was called. But I think that with happier augury we may justly anticipate far more than such a merely sedative and negative result as that, valuable as is the mere destruction of misconceptions and prejudices that may arise on one side or the other. The Conference will be the first of a series. May each of these be as productive of good as this year's has been, where Canadian, South African, and Australasian, each by meeting his brother colonist, and all by being brought face to face with the Imperial Ministers in London, came to know each other better, to estimate more fully the solidarity of their interests, to perceive, by interchange of information, the means by which these could best be defended, organised, and advanced, and not least, where each felt that his political horizon was widened as he was enabled, from personal contact, to appreciate better the point of view from which his fellow statesmen regarded the various questions that most nearly concerned the particular part of the Empire to which they belonged.

One sentiment above all others this Conference cannot fail to inspire alike in unprejudiced onlookers and in those who were privileged to take any share or part in it, and that is an aspiration for an ever-increasing union with our kinsfolk on either side of the sea and of the strength that results therefrom. The fabric of the United Kingdom and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, is built up of self-governing parts. Each portion, each nation, each Colony, is an organic part of a greater whole. As each, while preserving its local autonomy fully unimpaired, draws closer to its fellow; as the Canadian provinces band themselves for objects of common interest, so have some of the West Indian, so have the Australian, even so now the South African appear to be going to do. We can thus watch, as it were, the actual growth of the various limbs of one organic whole as they wax in strength beneath our eyes. The process we behold taking place is not like that belonging to some low species of organisation in the animal world. The British Empire is not like some amorphous jelly fish or invertebrate of low order of vitality that is about to shed its useless limbs, each of which, endowed with a separate divisibility, is doomed by further fissure in time to fall asunder in its turn. The process that is taking place is the exact opposite of anything of the kind. Adhesion, not fissure, is the

law that is in action. Union, not dismemberment, is the law of democratic progress. These aggregations of various Colonies are so many synchronous signs of the same principle of development, of consolidation not of disintegration, of orderly and organic growth, "until the whole body politic fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth according to the working, in due measure, of each several part, maketh increase unto the building up of itself" as one united realm. Whatever then be our individual temperaments, whether we be naturally prone to be over-sanguine, or, on the contrary, to be unduly cautious and despondent, or whether we be blessed with a happy mean between the two extremes, I think that all here present to-night will at least agree that this first attempt to bring the members of each of the self-governing portions of the Queen's realm into joint deliberation, bodes well for the furtherance of that object which has been the corporate aim of the Royal Colonial Institute for the twenty years of its existence, and towards which every single individual member, whether he reside here or in the Colonies, or in India, has sought during that time to contribute his mite, namely, to guard and preserve, so that we may hand down to our sons, not only in name but in reality and truth, as we have received it from our fathers, that priceless inheritance—a United Empire.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.): I will now call on Mr. Service, who is the only Colonial Delegate to the Conference remaining in England.

Mr. JAMES SERVICE (late Premier of Victoria): It is quite impossible to take up this paper, which has evidently cost the rev. lecturer a great amount of time and thought, and, on the spur of the moment, to criticise it with any degree of thoroughness. Called upon as I have been, any criticism I may make must therefore be of a somewhat partial, superficial, and discursive character. The Rev. Canon has divided his subject into three parts. The first is a perfect gold mine of information in respect to the history of our Colonies and the cost at which we have acquired them. I shall not attempt to dwell on that part of the subject, but, from a hasty glance at the paper, I may say that this is a gold mine which one may safely advise everyone present to investigate and to invest in, without there being the least chance of his losing his money—that is, his time—by so doing. But so far as the figures, and, probably,

so far as some of the dicta which the rev. gentleman has laid down are concerned, they may be open to a difference of opinion—a difference of opinion as to whether the Colonies have cost quite so much as the rev. gentleman, in his natural desire to magnify his subject, put that cost, and as to whether the meaning of the word Colonies at the present day bears any resemblance to the meaning of the word in the olden times to which he refers. The two latter parts of the paper are those on which I may be able to make a few remarks that may be of interest to the meeting. The subjects dealt with at the Conference, of which I had the honour to be a member, have, so far as they are revealed in the Blue Book, been made abundantly clear by the rev. gentleman. So far as that book shows, you have got as good an idea of what occurred as any one reading the book and studying the subject could get. The rev. gentleman referred to a remark in an Australian newspaper to the effect that the results of the Conference had been *nil*. That remark was unquestionably based on an entire misconception of the nature of the Conference, and not only that, but an entire blindness to the fact that results sometimes come from what I may call inorganic bodies—which this Conference was—and, moreover, that results of the greatest import to the Colonies concerned would, with an absolute certainty, flow from the Conference, supposing the Colonial Legislatures gave effect to the decisions arrived at. As the Rev. Canon very properly observed, the Conference was not called for the purpose of legislating, but there can be no doubt that the Conference served the purpose for which it was called. In passing, I may endorse all that has fallen from the rev. lecturer as to the manner in which this Conference was convoked. The fact that the Conference received the countenance and approval of the two great political parties in England, and that both joined in giving us the fullest welcome that Englishmen can give to their colonists, gives us, in looking to the future, the comforting assurance that the whole of this country is united as one man in the feelings and sentiments that inspired the calling together of that assembly. I wish to add my testimony to what has been said concerning the President, Sir Henry Holland. There is not the slightest doubt that the success of the Conference was largely due to his admirable tact and management as chairman. With reference to what was done at the Conference, I think an Australian newspaper of all newspapers in the world should be the last to say that the results were *nil*, because the results, so far as they affect Australia, were substantially greater than in respect of any other portion of the

Empire. There are two questions that I may mention. The rev. lecturer has very properly referred to the New Hebrides question. There is no doubt whatever that that question was brought to a head by the action of the Conference. It was made manifest to the Imperial authorities that Australia as one man was determined that the New Hebrides should not fall into the hands of a nation that had bound itself not to take possession of that territory. Communications had previously passed between the Australian Governments and the Imperial Government, and those communications were not always of one meaning. There were discrepancies in the views held by ruling statesmen. When, however, we met together and discussed the question, every man said, in a voice that could not be misunderstood, "Under no circumstances will we consent to France obtaining possession of the New Hebrides." The solution of the question that has now been effected—which, I may mention, was hinted at in the Conference—is as satisfactory as it could be under the circumstances. I feel, and all Australians feel, a certain satisfaction that the long struggle is at an end, and that we have to a certain extent gained our point. At the same time, we cannot but feel a considerable degree of bitterness that we should have had to fight so hard and so long in a case where our opponent had not one vestige of justice or of right on his side. Again, there was the question of Australian defence. If nothing had been done but to assist in the settlement of the New Hebrides question and the putting of the question of Australian defence on a proper footing, the Conference would, I think, have been worthy of all that the rev. lecturer has said of it. What is the fact with reference to the navies proposed to be constructed for the Australian seas? It is quite true that not one of the Australian Parliaments has yet approved of the resolutions passed at the Conference, but that really means nothing when you come to consider that some of those Parliaments have not yet met, and others have only just met. To none of them have the questions been submitted, for reasons of a local kind that are perfectly satisfactory, but when they are submitted there is no reason whatever to suppose that a single local Legislature will reject the resolutions. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that Australia will go unitedly for carrying out the decisions of the Conference. There is another point to which I may be permitted to refer—a point which in the nature of things would not appear in the Blue Book. It is, in my opinion, one of the most important practical results connected with the Conference. I refer to the

bringing together of leading men from all parts of the Empire to discuss matters connected with the welfare of the Empire. We immediately began to take each other's measure. Although the Imperial authorities received us with the utmost warmth and kindness, we felt that we were to some extent on our trial. We had a kind of feeling that we were regarded somewhat askance—a feeling that the Imperial authorities were not quite sure whether we could be entirely trusted, that they were not quite sure that we had enough of the old blood in us to rise to the Imperial level. When we separated we had very different feelings towards each other. I think the feeling on the part of the Imperial Ministers who attended the Conference was that we from outlying dependencies of the Empire fairly represented in character, disposition, intellect, and general capacity the population of these islands—that, as in Wick or Thurso or John-o'-Groat's you would probably find men equal in every respect to those in London, so also in Sydney, Adelaide, and other distant places, you would find men equal to those you find at John-o'-Groat's. So a feeling grew that, although we colonists represented only comparatively small communities, yet we do the thing we have to do as effectively in its way, and as far as the necessity arises, as the gentlemen representing the Imperial authority. I tell you frankly that, meeting for the first time with representative colonists from the Cape, Newfoundland, and Canada—men who are really the Queen's lieutenants in carrying on the administration of those distant provinces—I had a high appreciation of my position as a citizen of the British Empire, and I felt that nothing could harm the British Empire so long as men of that sort were to be found defending its interests; unless, indeed, the men at the head of affairs should fall into a state of false security and allow the Empire to be taken by surprise on some occasion by the enemy. We were brought into personal relationship with each other. I was astonished at the general Imperial knowledge and perspicacity displayed, and at the manner in which merely local interests were subjected to the grand interests of the whole Empire. I have taken a greater interest in Natal, the Cape, Canada, and Newfoundland since the Conference than I ever did before, and the personal relationships into which the Imperial Ministers were brought with leading men of the various Colonies, and they with one another, must be productive of the most beneficial results in the future. There is another point I must mention—the defence of the Empire. I have a greater knowledge of the necessity of maintaining the Cape of Good Hope as one of our great naval

stations, and I feel a greater interest in the matter than I did before. I feel a greater interest, also, in the Canadian Pacific Railway, the new mail service—which I am glad to see the Imperial Government has decided to subsidise—and in the proposal to establish a telegraph line between Canada and Australia. With respect to the latter question, I may observe that doubt has arisen as to whether a cable could be laid in the deep sea that lies between the two countries. Efforts have been made to induce the Imperial Government to assist in making the survey, and I believe some sort of promise has been received that that will come in due course; but the Canadians—with that resolution and go-aheadism which seems to me almost to outstrip that of their southern neighbours in the United States, are determined not to allow the matter to slip, and I understand that at the present moment communications have been made to the Governments of the Australian Colonies, asking them to contribute a small subsidy, the Canadians undertaking the survey themselves. This is a matter which closely concerns the interests of the Empire, and for my part I hope some conclusion on the matter will be arrived at without much delay. Such a line, which would not pass through any foreign territory, would give us a sense of security that we do not now possess. It is, in my opinion, of great importance that the English people should rouse the Imperial authorities to some energy in the direction of providing, whilst peace exists, the means of keeping the peace when it is threatened.

Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Mauritius): The paper of Canon Dalton is a very valuable contribution to Colonial history. The only point to which I desire in particular to draw attention is that the Colonies have been created mainly through the instrumentality of our navy. At the time the greater part of our foreign possessions were acquired the British fleet was equal in strength to the navies of all the other Powers combined, and if our ascendancy is to be maintained it is absolutely necessary that every attention should be devoted to strengthening that branch of the service. The Conference has brought the Colonies into closer union with Great Britain, and in time of need they may be trusted to provide loyal men to defend the interests of the Empire, and that is, because, as pointed out by Canon Dalton, they enjoy the benefits of self-government. That great principle has made the Colonies loyal, and, to complete the real defence of the Empire, should be freely extended nearer home.

Sir GRAHAM BERRY, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Victoria): It is,

I know, customary on these occasions for a discussion to follow the reading of the paper, but when we are all agreed the difficulty is to have any real discussion. All that has been said by the Rev. Canon in his paper I thoroughly endorse. It is impossible too highly to value the Colonial Empire of Great Britain. Whether that Empire cost all in money and life that the paper states, or whether the leading motive of the efforts that were put forth was the acquisition of Colonies, I will not stop to discuss. The result, at all events, was the acquisition of one of the greatest Colonial Empires the world has ever seen. If that Empire was valuable when it was acquired, I venture to say that it is ten times more valuable to-day in respect of the trade and commerce between the several parts of that Empire and the Mother Country. In regard to the valuable paper that has been read by the Rev. Canon, I would say that there has been an indirect, an indistinct, an impalpable, and yet not less valuable increase of the Federation spirit since the holding of the Conference. The public discussion of the questions that were under deliberation at the Conference, the attention directed to the several Colonies of the Empire, the remarks in the press, and last, though not least, the persistency with which these subjects are brought before the public by the Royal Colonial Institute by representative men, gradually but surely informs public opinion, and whether or not the measures recommended at the Conference are ever embodied in legislation in the particular form recommended, I will venture to say that our progress is not less real in the minds of the people of the several parts of the Empire. If you look at the matter in the least hopeful spirit—supposing that none of the proposals discussed ever receive the force of law—yet the conviction is gradually growing that the right thing to aim at, and that the great source of strength in the future, is to bind together the scattered elements of strength that the Empire contains. But I do not for one moment believe that any of the results of the Conference will be lost. I have the fullest confidence that in all the Australian Colonies that which the Delegates agreed upon will be endorsed by the various Legislatures. Everything cannot be done in one session. Political exigencies alone must prevent that. Since the holding of the Conference three Ministries, at least, that then held office have ceased to exist. There is every reason to suppose, however, that the present Ministries will be actuated in this matter by the same motives as the Ministries that preceded them, and just as eager to carry out the decisions of the Conference—in some cases more so. Apart from this, however, what I feel

is that with the education of opinion that is now taking place the Legislatures of the future will be compelled to bring about such a Federation as shall place on a sure and certain basis the grand civilisation that the British Empire now represents. There is no difference of opinion, so far as I can learn, in any representative gathering in England with regard to the desirability of Federation, and I am quite sure there is none in the Australian Colonies; and knowing that, and having faith in our principles, I feel confident that we or our sons will surely see the grand result at which we are aiming.

Captain J. C. R. COLOMB, C.M.G., M.P.: Perhaps I may be allowed in the first place to comment upon a passage in the speech of Sir John Pope Hennessy, in which he said that the Colonies were maintained by the navy. I think he hardly meant that. ("Secured.") It is unnecessary, then, to say more than this—that the reciprocal duties and functions between the navy and the Colonies can hardly be defined. A great part of our naval supremacy rests in the fact that we have these great Colonial possessions. Without them we could not be masters of the sea. One is filled with hope by being led to suppose that the recommendations of the Conference with regard to the creation of the Australian wing of the Imperial navy will shortly be an accomplished fact. It is a source of infinite satisfaction, seeing that no Parliamentary action has yet been taken in the matter, to hear, as we have heard to-night, that the scheme will in all probability be carried out. In regard to the paper, I may say that I share in the admiration that has been expressed by the previous speakers. It is so valuable, so weighty and so true that contemplative silence is better almost than any considerable discussion. There is, however, one point of which I am sure the reader of the paper is not unaware, and yet to which he has not, in my opinion, directed sufficient attention. I refer to the effect that the Conference possibly has had on foreign countries, that may one day or other be our enemies. We are congratulating ourselves on the settlement of the Afghan frontier question, and on the settlement—the best that could be made under the circumstances—of the difficulty concerning the New Hebrides. It is only in the future, when the secrets of diplomacy are revealed, that we shall learn how far the Powers concerned became amenable in view of the spectacle that that Conference presented to the world; and, for all we know, the settlement of those two important questions may to some extent be the outcome of that great historical event. With regard to the question of defence, we must never forget that,

both at home and in the Colonies, we have our hot fits and our cold fits, and I trust that the solution of the New Hebrides difficulty may not make our Australian fellow-subjects careless in providing for defence. I trust also that the removal of these two troublesome questions will not bring on in the United Kingdom one of those cold fits in regard to the defence of the Empire which in the past have been so disastrous and expensive, and have exposed us to so much danger. Although this Conference laid down the basis of a great new departure—and the ultimate success of our efforts I may say that I for one do not doubt—yet we must remember that we do not possess any machinery that ensures the continuity of united action, with a view to giving effect to that which the Conference laid down. Even should every suggestion of the Conference be carried out, we must not run away with the idea that the Empire is absolutely secure. What is there to compel the Imperial authorities actively and steadily to undertake the construction of these defensive works? Nothing but the hot fit that may possess the nation. Certain things are promised at the Cape, at Simon's Bay, at Sierra Leone, and at St. Lucia. Where is the power that is to compel the Government to keep their promise? Where is the constant, steady pressure to come from that will ensure they shall be carried out? Granting, however, that these works are accomplished, let me point out that I do not see that at the Conference one of the most important elements of defence received any consideration whatever. I refer to the supply of war material in time of war—the actual manufacture and supply of such necessary articles as powder and shot. Recollect what the Empire is; recollect the enormous forces for which we have to provide in the Colonies, in India, and at home. In time of war we should have to provide powder and shot for these forces—forces in Australia, in Canada, in India, in Singapore, in the West Indies, and at home; and every man, and every gun, and every ship will depend for the supply on two places in England—Woolwich and Elswick—both near the sea. [Mr. SERVICE: We are getting our own magazine in Australia.] Yes, Canada some time ago wisely established a manufactory, and the statesmen of Australia are also taking measures to rectify the defect. Canada, Australia, the Cape, and the Mother Country should each, according to their means, be the source of supply for the whole of the surrounding regions. It is with the view to pointing out how much remains to be done that I have made these remarks. I am quite sure that the paper we have heard to-night will have

a vast educational effect on every Englishman, in whatever part of the Empire he may live who reads it, and will show him the absolute necessity of following up the steps that have been taken towards providing for the proper defence of the Empire, and for the joint maintenance of common interests and mutual defence of common rights.

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG: Sir Graham Berry referred a few minutes ago to the difficulty of discussing a paper on which probably all in the room are heartily agreed. Is it not something, however, to get together so large an audience to listen to a paper so full of information, so instructive, and so valuable? The thanks of the Royal Colonial Institute are due to the Rev. Canon for having so clearly and succinctly set before us the results of the great Imperial Conference of 1887. An Australian newspaper has said that the results of the Conference were *nil*. This may be, as the Rev. Canon expressed it, technically correct; but the assertion is, nevertheless, radically wrong. It is impossible that the results of the Conference can be justly estimated in a moment; and a long time must elapse before the British public at home and in the Colonies thoroughly realise them. I hold in my hand the Blue Book relating to that great Imperial gathering. It is one of the most interesting and instructive documents ever issued by Parliament. I have read every word of it with deep attention, and I recommend others to do the same. Mr. Service has said that the Rev. Canon's paper is a gold mine; but this Blue Book is a most valuable gold mine also. I confess I have never read a volume so full of interest. It is the record of one of the most remarkable gatherings that has ever taken place in the history of this country. One cannot but be struck with the able manner in which the whole proceedings were conducted and the success that attended them. In his opening remarks this evening the Chairman used a phrase which, as applying to the Conference, was not perhaps strictly correct, because in the original despatch of the Secretary of State convoking the Conference the subject of Imperial Federation was expressly excluded; yet there can be no doubt that those important words were in the hearts, if not actually on the lips, of many of the Delegates assembled. Evidence of this was given in more than one of the discussions which took place. I think all who were concerned—either prominently or less so—in the calling together of the Conference cannot but be delighted at the success of the proceedings; and those of us who are so deeply interested in Imperial Federation must feel the greatest satisfaction

at the advance which the cause has made as the outcome of the first Conference ever held between representative Delegates from the Colonies and the Government of the Mother Country in the heart and metropolis of the Empire.

Mr. F. P. LABILLIERE: I am sorry and I am glad that, unlike my friend, Mr. Young, I have not read through the report of the Conference during my recent vacation. Had I done so, I should, no doubt, have returned better primed with information than I am at the present moment; but, on the other hand, I certainly should not have been so refreshed by my holiday. If the Conference has done nothing else, it has burst certain bubbles which were afloat in certain quarters with respect to the question of the Unity and Federation of the Empire. Not very long ago, whenever we spoke of Imperial Federation, we were told that there would be no work for an Imperial Council or Parliament. Canon Dalton, in his *résumé* of the subjects submitted to the Conference, has shown us what a large number of questions were dealt with, and if a Conference were to sit annually to consider the various concerns and interests of the Empire, there would be ample work for such a body, if it were to meet at a regular time every year. Another of the bubble objections—about which we shall, I hope, hear no more—was that the interests of the several parts of the Empire—the interests of Canada, of Australia, and of the Mother Country—are so divergent, that they have so little in common, that we cannot possibly have a joint Imperial foreign policy of advantage to all. What has been proved by the Conference? What has been proved by recent events—the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway, for instance, and by various questions which have arisen? They prove that our Imperial interests are one and indivisible. Take the Pacific question. It is surely the common interest of the Mother Country, of Canada, and of Australia: they are all equally concerned in maintaining British ascendancy and in protecting British commerce in the Pacific. If we, as an Empire, were to break asunder, those interests would probably all go to the wall. I should like to read to you the remarkable words of a remarkable man—words which I ventured to quote some twelve years ago in a discussion which took place before this Institute on my paper on “The Permanent Unity of the Empire.” They were taken from the interesting volume of “Recollections and Suggestions” by Earl Russell—then recently published—in which he says:—“I am disposed to believe that, if a Congress or Assembly representing Great Britain and her dependencies could be convoked from time to time to sit for

some months in the autumn, arrangements reciprocally beneficial might be made. I mean that, on the one hand, the Metropolitan State might promise protection to the Colonies by her army and navy against any foreign or barbarous enemy, and, on the other hand, the contribution of three or four millions towards our army and navy estimates might be granted by the Colonial Parliaments, and an engagement taken not to charge more than a certain percentage, say 10 per cent., *ad valorem*, on British produce and manufacture. . . . In my eyes it would be a sad spectacle—it would be a spectacle for gods and men to weep at—to see this brilliant Empire, the guiding star of freedom, broken up.” Earl Russell little dreamt—the most ardent Imperial Federationist little thought—that in the short space of twelve or fourteen years this idea would be realised to the extent to which it has been realised by the holding of the Conference which has recently taken place. This Conference was a Parliament of the Empire. A Parliament, no doubt, of a very elementary kind, but, as Canon Dalton has shown, all federations begin in that way—in a very elementary, rudimentary combination—and as it has been found necessary to give to the central body more and more powers, those powers have been given. If that Conference were to meet annually, we should, no doubt, have a regular Federal Parliament. Advanced Federationist though I am, I, however, quite agree that in excluding the subject of Imperial Federation from consideration at the first Conference, the Imperial Government exercised a most sound discretion. It is far better to teach a principle by practical experience than by the discussion of any number of theories on the subject. The Empire has been taught an object lesson in Imperial Federation. Mr. Service, in his excellent speech, spoke of the advantages to Colonial statesmen of being brought face to face with each other, and of being made acquainted with the various questions affecting different portions of the Empire. I have no doubt that from these small beginnings we shall witness a progressive and complete development of the great principle of Imperial Federation, and the establishment in some form or other—and I rejoice to think there are various ways in which this can be done—of a thoroughly effective organisation, which, while securing to the whole Empire the inestimable blessings of local self-government, will also ensure that freedom from attack which can only be ensured by all our territories standing shoulder to shoulder, by our organising our defence, and by our determining to hold our own against all-comers. The question of the New Hebrides

has already been mentioned. Upon that and other questions the Colonies have for the first time been taken into council by the Mother Country, and I believe that the result has been to impart to our foreign policy more of the quality which for some years our policy has perhaps rather lacked—I mean backbone. I believe that the effect of taking the Colonies into council, and of giving them a voice in the settlement of these questions, will be to infuse into our policy greater firmness, and that this will lead, not in the direction of war, but in the direction of peace. Looking at the question all round, results beyond our most sanguine anticipations have flowed, and are still likely to flow, from the great Conference—the Parliament of the Empire—which recently met in this metropolis.

Mr. H. J. JOURDAIN, C.M.G. : In Canon Dalton's able paper, and in the discussion that has followed, we have heard much that is of interest concerning the political advantages that are likely to accrue from the Conference. As a commercial man, I should not like this discussion to terminate without reference being made to at least one great commercial advantage also. It has been briefly mentioned by the Rev. Canon. I allude to the sugar trade question, which so deeply interests so many of our colonists. It is an important practical question, which the President, I think, very wisely permitted to be brought before the Delegates. Although for many months previously Her Majesty's Government had promised that this question should receive every possible attention, yet I firmly believe that the discussion which the question received at the Conference has had very much to do with the fact that on the 24th of this month an international conference on the subject will be opened in this country. I am sorry Mr. Service has left the room, for I should have liked to take this opportunity of thanking him most cordially for the able support he gave to the representatives of Colonies which are more deeply interested in this question even than he can be. I mention this question because anything affecting our trade, interests us very deeply. Without our trade we should not be able to maintain our navy and other means of defence. In my opinion, the international conference on the sugar question is really an outcome of the Colonial Conference, and deserves to be ranked among the practical results of the meeting, and I only regret that at this late hour there is no time to make more than this brief reference to an all-important subject affecting largely the commercial and trade interests of the Mother Country, and still more vitally our sugar-producing Colonies.

Mr. G. W. TAYLOR (Victoria): As I was in Victoria when the

reports were received respecting the proceedings of the Conference, I may be allowed to bear testimony to the fact that, instead of being considered as *nil*, the work of the Conference was, almost without exception, regarded with satisfaction and hopefulness. The paper we have heard this evening is not only interesting but is instructive. It will disseminate a large amount of very useful information. We have heard a great deal lately about Imperial Federation and the unification of the English-speaking race. So far as the Australian Colonies are concerned, the feeling on the subject is very strong, and I do not think I am going beyond the bounds of truth when I say that the affection of the Australian Colonies towards the Mother Country is, if anything, even warmer than the affection of the Mother Country towards them. We were all greatly pleased, therefore, to learn that the Imperial Government had called together a Conference of the representatives of all parts of Her Majesty's dominions to discuss questions of common interest. This I regard as about one of the first steps taken of a practical character towards improving the present system of transacting the business of the Colonies with the Mother Country, from which I hope and trust a more direct system of representation will be found, such as will put an end to the vexatious delays of the past, and that will bring the Colonies into more direct touch and contact with the executive authority and that of the Imperial Parliament itself. There is also another matter that I wish to refer to. Having been in this country now for some months, I have been very much struck with the attention paid and prominence given to the Bulgarian and other foreign questions in the London daily press. What little notice is paid to the Colonies. I go for days, ay, and weeks, without seeing scarcely a paragraph or a single telegram from any of the Australian Colonies! Now this does appear to me most strange, that, in view of Australia being one of the best, if not the best, consumer of British manufactured articles, the English merchants, the banking and financial authorities, should not combine in some way with the London and provincial press so as to secure through daily telegrams, not as from foreign countries, but headed as from our Australian Colonies, somewhat on the same lines as the principal newspapers in the various Australian Colonies are doing. I feel convinced that the news received daily in the Colonies by wire from Great Britain accounts in a large degree for the growing feeling of warm attachment towards the Mother Country, and if the British press would do the same both countries would be drawn closer together, and would profit largely by extended

business relationship. The press, indeed, of the United Kingdom might do much by this means of drawing the several parts of the British Empire more closely together into one unbroken bond of lasting friendship. In the main, the conclusions arrived at by the Conference will, I believe, be supported by the Colonial Legislatures generally.

The CHAIRMAN : It only remains for me at this late hour to ask you to join in the pleasing duty of giving a hearty vote of thanks to Canon Dalton for his instructive and eloquent paper. I am sure the motion will be passed with universal commendation, and I will only add myself that I have presided on this occasion with very great gratification indeed.

The motion was carried with acclamation.

CANON DALTON : I thank you, Sir Henry, very heartily for the kind terms in which you have proposed, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the warm way in which you have accorded, the vote of thanks for the paper that I have had the pleasure of reading before you this evening. There are only two remarks that I would wish now to make in reference to what has fallen from the speakers who have taken part in the discussion. Mr. Service was kind enough to call the first portion of my paper a "gold mine." I would wish distinctly to remind you that it was not I who first discovered this mine. The mine itself and the way thither had been previously pointed out by Professor Seeley, in several series of lectures delivered to his pupils in the University of Cambridge, amongst whom I have the honour to reckon myself one. A good deal of those lectures has been given to the public in his book "*The Expansion of England*," of which the portions that relate more particularly to "*Colonial Expansion*" have recently been republished under that title in a shorter and more concise form; so that everyone will now be without excuse if he does not follow Mr. Service's advice to examine and glean for himself some of the good things which this mine of facts contains concerning the foreign and Colonial policy of England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. As to the reference to the Colonial newspaper that described the results of the Conference as *nil*, I would also wish to remind you that I merely quoted it by way of illustration, and as representing the extreme view that anyone could possibly hold of the absolute minimum of direct result achieved by the Conference at the time of its breaking up. I am inclined to believe that, since the passage referred to was written, a different opinion amongst all sober-minded persons who look facts in the face free

from all foregone conclusions, such as the managers of the very excellent newspaper referred to undoubtedly are, must now prevail as to the effects of the Conference having been absolutely zero. I thank you again very heartily for the way in which my paper has been received.

On the motion of Sir JOHN COODE, a vote of thanks was passed to Sir Henry Barkly for presiding.

SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held on Tuesday, December 18, 1887, at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, Whitehall Place.

The Right Hon. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, M.P., Vice-President, in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that 48 Fellows had been elected, viz., 1 Honorary Fellow, 16 Resident, and 31 Non-Resident Fellows.

Honorary Fellow :—

George Halse, Esq.

Resident Fellows :—

Edward Tancred Agius, Esq., Surgeon-Major W. G. Black, W. A. Browne, Esq., W. Duff Bruce, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.; John Henry Butt, Esq., Thomas William Carlton, Esq., M.I.M.E.; Charles L. Eberhardt, Esq., Yvon Richard Eccles, Esq., T. Dyer Edwardes, Esq., William Ralph Hawken, Esq., The Rev. John Fenwick Kitto, M.A.; Lachlan Macpherson, Esq., George McArthur Scales, Esq., E. M. Sturges, Esq., Ernest Cook Taylor, Esq., Rear-Admiral Sir George Tryon, K.C.B.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Edwin Thomas O'Reilly Beilby Esq. (New South Wales), William Septimus Bellew, Esq., J.P. (Cape Colony), Thomas J. Breakspear, Esq. (Jamaica), Edgar F. Brown, Esq. (New South Wales), John Munro Bruce, Esq. (Victoria), C. Chawner, Esq. (British Guiana), Thomas James Davey, Esq. (Victoria), Edward Bates Dorsey, Esq., Charles Dyer, Esq. (Cape Colony), Joseph Henry Flack, Esq. (Victoria), James Ford, Esq. (Cape Colony), Walter Faithfull Garland Esq. (Johore), Edward Charles Hepworth Hill, Esq. (Singapore), Stanley Grantham Hill, Esq. (Queensland), Walter H. Holt, Esq. (Queensland), Theodore William Hughes Hughes, Esq. (Calcutta), John Mount Hutton, Esq. (Cape Colony), William Knox, Esq. (Victoria), Robert Knox MacBride, Esq., M.Inst.C.E. (Ceylon), David P. Maitland, Esq. (New South Wales), John Stein Morrison, Esq. (Natal), J. E. Nathan, Esq. (New Zealand), Myles Patterson, Junr., Esq. (Western Australia), L. C. Phillips, Esq. (Cape Colony), A. Priestley, Esq. (Victoria), Charles Lewis Ripoll, Esq. (Jamaica), H. F. Robertson, Esq. (Victoria), James Smith Esq. (New Zealand), Oliver Smith, Esq. (Lagos), C. J. Tate, Esq. (South Africa), William Wyndham, Esq. (Dutch Guiana).

Donations of Books, Maps, &c., were also announced.

THE CHAIRMAN : I have now to invite Mr. Walter Hazell to read his paper. You know Mr. Hazell and Mr. Hodgkin recently made a visit—I cannot call it an official, or even a semi-official, visit—to

the Australasian Colonies ; but they were deputed to go there and collect facts with reference to emigration, and have published a very interesting work on the subject, entitled, "The Australasian Colonies : Emigration and Colonisation." We shall hear from Mr. Hazell to-night—within the compass of a speech which I hope he will not make too short—the outcome of what he saw in Australia and New Zealand in regard to that very important question. I beg to introduce Mr. Walter Hazell.

Mr. HAZELL then read his paper on

PRACTICAL MEANS OF EXTENDING EMIGRATION.

It may perhaps be well that, at the outset, I should explain why I have ventured to accept the invitation of the Royal Colonial Institute to read a paper upon such an important subject. For some years I have come into personal contact with people in this country who are desirous of emigrating. I joined with a few other gentlemen in starting the Self-Help Emigration Society, which from its small office at 50, Fleet-lane, Farringdon-street, has helped out during this year alone 550 people, chiefly to Canada, who have immediately obtained work. With others I waited upon successive Colonial Secretaries to urge upon the Government the establishment of the Emigrants' Information Office, which was at length opened, and has for more than a year been doing much useful work ; and within the last year I have spent six months in visiting all the Australasian Colonies (except Western Australia), and have, with my friend Mr. Howard Hodgkin, made as full an inquiry as the time at our disposal permitted, into the question of the openings which these Colonies afford for the introduction of immigrants. As I have by these means had an opportunity of seeing various sides of this complicated question, it is possible that the aspect of the subject that will now be put before you, and the discussion which may follow, will not be absolutely useless.

It is now nearly 800 years since the expansion of England began, and perhaps at no period of our national life was the question of our relation to this continued expansion of more consequence than at the present moment. In the record of our country's history, there is nothing of which an Englishman may be more justly proud, than of the fact that from these little islands, pioneers have gone out into the wildernesses of the New World, and have built there other Englands, on the basis of our own language, laws, literature, civilisation, and religion. And this outpouring of our surplus population still goes on, and is likely to continue far into the

unseen future. So considerable is this flow, that, without burdening you with statistical statements, it may be well to remind you that the emigration from Great Britain, after omitting foreigners who have entered our country and left it again, and also after deducting the large numbers who have returned, amounted, in 1886, to 152,892. To their credit be it said, the great bulk of these people have gone out of their own accord, without guidance or aid of any kind from Government or from any other organisation.

It may be urged that if so large a number emigrate entirely without help, there is no need for any public action on the question, which can be left to find its own level. But it is not so; though so many have left our shores, many more have been added to our population by the excess of births over deaths, and thus our crowded population still continues to grow more dense, at the rate of 850,000 per annum. It is too obvious to every observer that, now and for a long time past, a large number of people in this country cannot obtain sufficiently remunerative employment to enable them to live with the reasonable comfort that any citizen of a civilised country may naturally desire. Surely we need not to-night dispute the evidence so constantly thrust upon us, that there are tens of thousands of deserving people in this country, who from want of work or from wretched pay, are in constant grinding, hopeless poverty. All must admit that in the past, myriads have escaped from poverty here by founding new homes and building up new communities in our Colonies.

The question then arises, Is it the duty of the State, or of public-spirited individuals, to do anything to guide or increase this outgoing stream of people, so as to improve the position of those who go, and to leave more room for those who remain? On the threshold of this subject we are met with many difficulties which have to be overcome. Some affirm that emigration is proposed only by those who desire to get rid of our superfluous population, from craven fear that if they remain here socialistic troubles will ensue; and such people are apt to resent such proposals in no measured terms. Especially is the cry raised that, if our laws and customs relating to the holding of land were altered, and other reforms were introduced, there would be plenty of room in this country for everybody. It is perhaps enough to reply to these arguments that no one ought to consider emigration as an universal remedy for our social ills, and that promoting it should not delay needed changes at home, and that nobody is asked to leave the country against his will. All that the most ardent advocates

of emigration desire, is to state as clearly as possible the advantages and disadvantages of residence in Greater Britain, and to give to suitable people who desire to try their fortunes there, reliable information, and sometimes pecuniary help towards their passage or towards their establishment on arrival. There are other difficulties felt by individuals, which deserve respect and tender handling. There is the deeply-rooted sentiment against leaving the land of one's birth, which appears to be particularly strong in Ireland and the inland parts of Great Britain. There is the natural prejudice among those who have not travelled, or who have never gone into enterprises of great pith and moment, against starting life afresh in a new and untried land.

It is most reasonable that people should require the fullest information, before entering upon so grave an undertaking as leaving, perhaps for ever, their native land. It must be remembered that knowledge of Colonial life is very unequally distributed at home. Among all classes, even the humblest, can be found people who have family or other connections with the Colonies, and who have as perfectly intelligent ideas of them as could be expected. But others, whose attention has never been called to the subject, are in a state of ignorance upon the question which would be ludicrous if its results were not lamentable. An Australian lady visiting England recently told me that educated people she had met here, had more than once complimented her upon speaking the English language so well, and upon the fairness of her complexion ! This is no isolated instance. I have come across others where persons, otherwise educated, are so ignorant of Australia as to suppose that the Australians mean the aboriginal races. And if this be so with cultivated, what may be expected of illiterate people—especially in remote districts—if they have had no personal contact with the Colonies ? To them the whole matter is a sealed book. The amount of money to be raised before the voyage can be paid for is appalling to contemplate by those whose calculations are reckoned only in shillings and pence. If we could imagine the position of those who, with no capital, with no resources, with no experience of travel, with no knowledge of Colonial institutions, and with no connections there, have yet ventured with their wives and their tender little ones to embark upon the dread voyage into the unknown, we should at least give the working people of England credit for a great deal of pluck and enterprise, the benefit of which the Colonies are now enjoying, in the undoubted vigour and “go” which their population exhibit. No difficulty more deserves careful removal than the unfounded dread of

banishment into an unknown and barbarous region. It is hard to bring home to untaught, untravelled people the fact, that in these Colonies, some of which have within the memory of one generation been reclaimed from the wilderness, the emigrant will at once enter upon a condition of comfort, taken all round, far higher than he could ever have realised in the old country. But to the timid, vivid imagination supplies the lack of actual facts. "No, sir," said a labouring man, "I ain't a going to emigrate. Why, I had a brother and a cousin as went to Australia, and after a year they never wrote any more. I knows why they and other poor emigrants ain't heard of again. They goes further and further up the country, and they works and works till they drops, and then the kangaroos eat them!"

The State has already recognised its duty by opening the Emigrants' Information Office, at 81, Broadway, Westminster, which has been established for the sole purpose of gathering from all sources independent information, and diffusing it with entire impartiality throughout the whole country. When it is remembered that the vote for the maintenance of this Office is only £500 a year, and office room and printing, it will at once be seen how impossible it is to present this subject to the notice of 86,000,000 people with such an infinitesimal sum. However, it is a point gained to get the State to realise its duty in this matter. Just as the local authorities give information, by signposts and otherwise, to direct inland travellers, so the State should do its best rightly to inform those who wish to journey into the outlying parts of our Empire.

The classes who are possible emigrants may be divided into three sections—not of social grades, but of personal characteristics. There are first the strong, plucky, self-reliant people, often with a little capital, who without guidance of any kind are steadily finding their way to the Colonies. For this class perhaps little more could have been done in the past, except to have given them the information which the Emigrants' Information Office now provides, and if this had been done before, much money, and great difficulty and anxiety might have been saved to those who, in the absence of better information, have gone to the wrong place, or have gone at the wrong time. At the other extreme are those whom we might selfishly be very glad to spare, while the Colonies would be equally unwilling to receive them. They are the physically, mentally, or morally weak, who are unable to hold their own in the struggle of life, and who form the failures of an old country, and especially of our great cities. Let us help them in other ways, but do not let

us be so short-sighted as to send them out to new countries. The frequent result is that they either drift back to England, or through their letters home discourage more suitable people from following them; and, lastly, they form a source of irritation between the Mother Country and the Colonies.

Our Colonial friends are determined that they will not have the failures of the old country cast upon their shores. During our recent visit to New Zealand we inquired from Invercargill in the extreme south to Auckland in the north, as to the prospects of immigrants, and the one answer was, that they would be glad to see immigrants of the right stamp, but they protested in the strongest possible way against the weak, the incompetent, and the ne'er-do-wells being sent over to be a burden upon them. They remember too well that some years ago, when the Colonial Governments were taking out emigrants free, notwithstanding the exercise of every precaution, some came who were utterly unfit for Colonial life, and have ever since formed the most unsatisfactory residuum of the great towns.

Any attempt to foist paupers upon the Colonies would be short-sighted, because just as the United States Government has already made strong representations to our Government upon the subject of pauper emigration, so all the Colonies—being practically independent of the Mother Country—could and would very speedily put an absolute end to the importation of such people. Between these two extremes, however, there is a class too large to number, who sorely need the help which emigration can give them, but who have not sufficient information or means to take up the matter entirely without help. One can say with absolute certainty that this is a very large class. It is equally certain that a great number of them are open to hear the truth about the Colonies, and to act upon the truth when they learn it. One of the difficulties which the friends of emigration have to encounter is, that while some use their influence to dissuade from emigration entirely, others have circulated information a great deal too rose-coloured, which has raised hopes doomed to disappointment, when these highly-coloured expectations have not been at once realised. One or two illustrations will perhaps throw light upon this part of the subject. A year ago a neighbour of mine paid the entire passage for his coachman, his wife, and eight children to Australia for the sake of the coachman's health. Unfortunately, sufficient information was not obtained as to the best Colony to go to, and the family landed in Adelaide at a time

.

when the recent depression was at its worst, and when coachmen and others were being discharged instead of being engaged. They stayed a few weeks, but never appeared to have learned that in the neighbouring Colony of Victoria it would have been easy to get work; so they managed by desperate means to return to England, to form, no doubt, ten life-long opponents of emigration of all kinds.

Another instance shows what a little organisation may do. A few weeks ago a man was found by a district visitor in a poor London parish out of work—a widower, with four little girls, and in great straits. Inquiry showed that he had had in his pocket for months a letter urging him to join relations in Kansas, where there was a home for the motherless girls and constant work for himself. The man had no idea that there was any organisation whatever, whereby the £30 which the journey would cost could possibly be raised. He was fortunately sent to our Self-Help Emigration Society, and from three sources the money was raised at once, and while I read this paper I hope he is nearing his new home.

Reference has been made to the work of the Emigrants' Information Office. The good work that Office has already accomplished is a proof of how much more can be done by a complete Government organisation, than by any spasmodic efforts of private persons. This Office prepares placards and circulars about all the Colonies, which are revised at frequent intervals. The placards are, or ought to be, visible at nearly every post-office in the country, and the result is, that the Office in London has given further information to applicants, both personally and by letter, in many thousands of cases. The usefulness of such an institution it is impossible fully to estimate. This is, however, not enough; people who have never thought of such a question, need to be dealt with by personal care and friendly interest. The fears bred of ignorance, or, as sometimes happens, the rashness which comes from the same cause, need to be overcome, and this is a work which an office so slenderly supported by public money cannot be expected to undertake. The various Colonies are always ready, upon application to their Agents-General, to give the fullest and most courteous information, but except in the rare cases of their offering assisted passages, they do not widely publish it—they wait for it to be applied for. Free or assisted passages at the cost of the Colonial Governments, are now too infrequent and too limited to meet the difficulty to any appreciable extent. At the present moment Queensland is the only Colony offering free passages, and this only to domestic servants and farm labourers, while the nominated or

assisted passages offered by a few other Colonies are so hedged about by restrictions as to benefit comparatively few cases. It must be remembered, too, that it is only when the demand for workers becomes extremely acute, that the Colonial Governments are able to spend the public funds in bringing out immigrants.

It must be remembered that the Governments of Greater Britain are directly under the influence of the working classes. Therefore, it is not unnatural that the people who have gone to a new country to better their position take care that their hard earnings are not taxed in order to bring other people into the Colony to compete with their labour. Indeed, so thoroughly has this principle been adopted in Victoria, that for several years past no public assistance of any kind has been given to emigrants, either in money help towards their voyage, or in directing them to the best fields of labour.* No Victorian politician would dare to bring forward any proposal which could be considered as favouring an immigration policy. We may consider that the working class tax-payers in Victoria are selfish; but if they are, they have only followed the example of other classes in this country and elsewhere.

There remain, therefore, only two means available for aiding the efforts of those who desire to emigrate, but are not able to do so without some kind of assistance. There is the possibility of help from the State, and also of a development of private philanthropic effort. It is not generally known that an organised system of grants towards emigration has been in operation for the last fifty years. The Boards of Guardians of England and Wales have power to make grants to help the emigration of poor persons, whether they are in receipt of relief or not, subject to the supervision of the Local Government Board. As they are fettered by very few restrictions either as to the objects or as to the amount of help, it would be supposed that the applicants were very numerous. The remarkable fact is that they are infinitesimally small. Below is a table showing the total assistance thus given, and it will be seen that though it has grown a little during the last ten years, the total sum granted last year was only the small amount of £780 towards helping 288 adults, and a further sum of £2,855 towards emigrating 1,625 children. There are various reasons why these powers are almost dormant. The class who would make the best emigrants

* "Since 1873, only 379 free or assisted immigrants have arrived. Of these, only 6, all females, came in 1880, not one in 1881, and only 2 in 1882. Since 1882, no free or assisted immigrants have been introduced by the State, so that the system may be said to have entirely ceased." ("Hayter's Victorian Year Book," 1885-6, p. 77.)

do not come into contact with Boards of Guardians. There is, rightly or wrongly, so strong a feeling against the acceptance of any kind of parish relief, that it is not to be wondered at that those who have never sought such relief, and never intend to do so, shrink from applying to Boards of Guardians for anything.*

In our work with the Self-Help Emigration Society we have occasionally recommended applicants to ask the Guardians for a grant, but with such respectable, decent people as come before our Committee, we feared they would consider it an insult that we should refer them to the Poor Law authorities. Further, these powers are hardly known; I have scarcely come across a case among those anxious to emigrate, where they had any idea of the existence of such powers; and from an inquiry which was made of a number of Boards of Guardians a year or two ago, the answers proved that in their Unions, at any rate, the powers were practically unused. A letter was addressed to 74 Unions, asking them if they had had many applications for emigrant grants; 70 said "No," and four said "Yes." To the inquiry, "Have you ever helped emigrants?" 45 said "No," and 18 said "Yes," and of these 18, six had dealt very rarely with such cases.

Here is another difficulty: Guardians naturally consider their functions to be to deal with those who are more or less dependent upon the rates. They are, therefore, inclined to object to use the

* The following statement shows the number of persons in England and Wales assisted from the poor-rates to emigrate, and the amount expended out of the rates for the purpose during the years 1877-1886:—

Year	Number of emigrants.		Amounts expended out of Poor Rates.		
				£	
1877	27		97		
1878	23		104		
1879	34		123		
1880	52		248		
1881	173		523		
1882	220		781		
Year.	Excluding children sent to Canada.	Children sent to Canada.	For emigrants other than children sent to Canada.	For children sent to Canada.	Total.
			£	£	£
1883	296	133	525	1,317	1,842
1884	224	288	926	2,913	3,839
1885	206	74	716	732	1,448
1886	288	166	730	1,625	2,355

Between 1878 and 1882 a few children (not more than twenty in all) were sent to Canada, and are included in the above table.

Four hundred and three children were sent to Canada by Boards of Guardians in 1887.

ratepayers' money towards helping those to emigrate who are never likely to be a burden if they remain in England, but may be useful labourers, whom the Guardians, as employers, would like to keep here. In a word, under the present system, the deserving cases do not ask, and the undeserving cases ought not to obtain, help. The system as it now stands appears to be self-condemned; either a very much larger number of people should apply for and obtain this help, or the system should be readjusted. It cannot be that the measure of the need is at all indicated by the small amount of help that is granted. What can £780 do for the entire population of England and Wales? As the Guardians have power to make grants up to one-half of the average poor rate, and as this amounts to the sum of eight millions, or thereabouts, they have authority to spend four millions annually on this object, and thus the small sum actually expended appears the more absurdly inadequate.

Is it not possible that the principle so little used might be, by slight modifications, made more widely useful? It seems much more reasonable that the practically unused powers now possessed by the Guardians should be transferred to other local authorities—to Corporations and Local Boards in towns, and to Rural Sanitary Authorities in country districts. It is true that the Rural Sanitary Authority consists of the same persons as the Guardians for rural parishes, and therefore it may be objected that any transfer of power from the Guardians to them is a distinction without a difference; but if they are not applied to as the Poor-law Authority Guardians, the connection with parish relief, so odious to self-respecting working people, is absent, and the great objection that applicants might be ticketed as paupers would disappear. Some of the difficulties—for instance, the objection which Guardians may now feel to seeing likely labourers leave their district—would probably remain, even if other local authorities dealt with the question instead, but the great element of danger, the stigma of pauperism, would be removed. Further, it would only be reasonable that half of the cost of these grants should be refunded to the local authorities by a Parliamentary grant through the Local Government Board, who would then, as now, have a supervising control over the sums expended by local bodies.

This introduces no new principle, as the Local Government Board annually disburses considerable sums as a grant in aid of special local claims. If the small sum of, say £25,000 were placed upon the estimates next year, and the necessary transference were made of the powers, such a scheme could have a fair trial. It

is reasonable, too, that the cost should be borne partly by the Imperial Exchequer, because it too often happens that the surplus population of rural districts goes to swell that of the large towns, and to increase the burdens there. I observe that the Crofters' Commission advised that emigration grants should come from Imperial, and not from local funds. Such grants would in no way complicate the question as to whether they should be used for emigrants simply, or for those who are emigrating with a view to colonisation. The money would be equally helpful to both classes.

The difference between emigration and colonisation is one which deserves consideration. There are earnest advocates of the idea that the Mother Country, in connection with the Colonies, should elaborate a system of colonisation, whereby people could go direct from their English homes to new settlements which would be organised for their benefit, and that the cost of establishing such settlements should be advanced by the Mother Country, to be repaid out of these settlements when they were developed. Such a scheme has many phases which render it the most desirable. For example, there are, as I have said, considerable objections on the part of wage-earners in the Colonies to the importation of competitors. During our visit to Australia we had deputations from various trades organisations in the great cities, urging upon us to report at home that no more artisans were required ; but, without exception, they were in favour of more settlement upon the land, provided it was certain that the new-comers would actually go upon the land. They maintained, however, that many came out with assisted passages under the guise of being farm labourers, who only gravitated to the great towns. If, therefore, schemes of colonisation could be carried out, everyone, both in England and the Colonies, would welcome the plan ; but there are practical difficulties which only those who are dealing with the question in detail, as well as in its broad, general principles, can rightly estimate.

We have seen that the *élite* of the emigrants go out by the help of their own capital and their own brains, without anybody's guidance. You have, therefore, in working any scheme of colonisation, to deal with a class of people, who, however excellent and industrious, are not the very pick of the most enterprising. They would be almost entirely those who have been hitherto dependent upon weekly wages, and who probably have had no opportunity of taking a broader view of financial schemes than to ask the questions, " How much shall I earn this week ? " and, " How can I make it last out seven days ? " To place such people suddenly, without training or

preparation, upon land almost in a state of nature, is to expect them to take at once a broad, comprehensive view of life, to wait and work with patience, during years of comparative hardship, for prosperity, which, though it may surely come, will as surely not come quickly. It is a mental strain unsuited to their past experience; they would find too often that work for weekly wages could be had elsewhere, and rather than wait for the slow development of their little holdings, they would seek the present comforts which ready wages will bring. This seems to be the great difficulty attendant upon any such scheme. Many proofs can be given that such difficulties do occur; and, unfortunately, very few instances can be found of settlements made up of the people I describe which have been successful. It is no argument to say that settlements formed of the kind of people who established the province of Canterbury or Otago, in New Zealand, or the founders of the other Colonies, where a large portion of them possessed capital and past business experience, are any guide to the founding of Colonies made up almost entirely of people with the limited experience to which I have referred. I have carefully read the Earl of Meath's papers, and have made other inquiries on the subject, and after trying to find instances of successful settlements built upon this plan, one is reluctantly obliged to admit that they are as yet too few and too limited to make marked success reasonably sure, except for a limited class.

There are, however, a few indications that such settlements may be planted, and we hear something, for instance, of an interesting settlement in South Africa which Mr. Arnold White is fostering, consisting, I believe, of labouring people only, and though it may be too early to pronounce it a success, we hope to hear, in due time, of its thorough establishment. Great as are the hopes which colonisation schemes raise in our minds, probably the most ardent advocates of such schemes will admit that their success depends upon the selection of exceptionally fit persons only. There is, however, a great mass of people who are more suited for transplanting to places where, if they find employers willing to take them at better wages than at home, their position would be most easily improved.

It must be remembered that while fresh settlements established by entirely new-comers are few, old colonists are constantly starting them, and experience of the actual conditions of Colonial life is widely believed to be a first condition for success in taking up new territory.

While referring to this question of colonisation, people in England may like to be reminded that at one time a third of the receipts from the sale of Crown lands in certain Colonies was applied to the introduction of immigrants; but, unfortunately for us, this is no longer the case, and the money has gone into the general funds of the Colonies.

If, however, State-aided or State-directed colonisation on an extended scale be one of the good things to hope for in the future, rather than realise at present, it is quite possible that the State aid and direction for emigrants for which I plead may help to bring it about. No doubt many emigrants have been failures, but this is chiefly due to two reasons: either they ought never to have gone at all, or they went at the wrong time or to the wrong place. And here let me call special attention to the peculiar work done by the Self-Help Emigration Society. Here is a Society with a very small income, which has successfully planted out over 1,100 people within the last four years, 550 of whom left these shores this year. This is our plan of operation:—All applicants are sifted as carefully as may be, as to their personal character and fitness, and as to the means which they or their friends can contribute towards their emigration. None are sent until they have done the utmost they possibly can for themselves. To the sum thus raised the Society adds a grant according to circumstances, and the people are then sent in small parties in the spring; but they are not landed upon the wharves in the Colonies to take their chance. The Society has an organised system of correspondents in Canada, forty-one in number, in all parts of the Dominion, but chiefly in Ontario, comprising immigration officers, mayors, ministers of religion, and other men of position; and these correspondents, after informing the London Committee as to how many immigrants they can receive, are advised that certain persons of certain occupations are on their way, and by the time they arrive work is ready for them. Moreover, our correspondents are furnished by the London Committee with money wherewith to help the immigrants, if need be, on arrival; but they get employment so quickly that many require nothing, and on the average two dollars a head is about the sum expended for them in Canada. The entire cost to the subscriber is about 40s. per head, the emigrants finding the rest. If the public entrust the Society with more money, many hundreds can be planted in Canada next spring. The result has been that though the Secretary visited Canada last year, and a member of the Committee this year, to inquire on the spot, we find that almost every

one obtained regular work at once, and though our emigrants are chiefly Londoners, and unused to country life and employment, we have evidence that 75 per cent. actually go to work upon the land. It is a fair argument that what is thus being done on a limited scale by a small society with contracted means, might be done on a much larger scale by the joint action of the Government, and the many philanthropic people who are so willing to work if only the right methods are put before them. Far be it from me to magnify the work of this Society because I happen to be connected with it, or to underrate the work of other organisations. I think, however, our system of planting people only where our correspondents advise us that work can be at once found, is the key to the whole question.

I know that a large number of children have been settled in Canada by various well-known people, whose work is most valuable, but it should be remembered that these are orphans or deserted children, and therefore form, after all, happily, but a small portion of the population. The system, however, now under consideration is one which is applicable to all labouring people suited for Colonial life, and the help is not confined merely to those who are needing grants. In some cases we have merely given an introduction to those who are able to find the whole passage themselves. Such work, if continued on sound lines, is not likely to raise any objection in the Colonies, but instead, it obtains there invaluable co-operation. There are other societies helping out various classes under differing conditions. But to show how little all the societies together can do compared with what ought to be done, it is only necessary to mention that two years ago, it was ascertained that the total number of persons annually assisted to emigrate by all the societies that could be found, amounted to only about 8,000 souls, and the assistance given cost about £18,000.

There are many reasons why it is most desirable that the intending emigrant should come into personal contact with those who are experienced in the question before he takes the decisive step; and this cannot be done if the only help given by the State is the circulation of printed particulars. Intending emigrants are encouraged by the friendly word of those who have had the advantage of travel themselves, and who, therefore, have no fear of the dangers of the deep. A few words will sometimes save an emigrating family from a host of difficulties. For example, it is only by personal contact with people, that one can say with any degree of certainty whether they are likely to make good colonists; so much depends upon individual character. Consequently, if this question were to be worked in the

best possible way, there would be in every parish throughout the Kingdom a person, or a committee, who would undertake the task of encouraging likely people, and discouraging unlikely ones; and of giving the guidance and help which experience alone can supply. There is, perhaps, hardly a more useful service that those possessing leisure and education could render to their neighbours, than to make themselves masters of this many-sided question, and use their knowledge in guiding those around them who are groping in the dark. There is much to learn. The issues are so many and so various. For example, while the Emigrants' Information Circular for October truly says, in general terms, that there is no demand in the Cape Colony for male labour, Sir Charles Mills, as Agent-General for that Colony, has been pointing out to the woollen manufacturers of Huddersfield, that at the Cape, there are local reasons why it is desirable to send out woollen manufacturing machinery and skilled people to work it. As there are special circumstances in relation to this Colony, so there are with all the rest; and the thousand and one phases of life in countries far larger than England, cannot be summed up in a few lines, but deserve patient effort to elucidate them.

There is one class who, above all, need the help that I plead for. It is estimated that from our agricultural districts 50,000 labourers pour into the great towns every year, leaving their villages because the conditions of agriculture do not enable them to get a living there. These form the class who are most welcome in the Colonies. Wherever we went in Australasia, whatever we hear from our correspondents in Canada, the result is always the same, that if *bonâ-fide* agricultural labourers or working farmers will go, there is a very wide opening indeed, even in times commonly called depressed. There are many reasons why people should not leave their homes; but if agriculturists must leave their native villages, surely it is the best for the State, as well as for them, that they should have such guidance as will direct them into the best road; and the best road to well-being for them, without doubt, is to avoid London and the large cities, and to go on to the fertile lands of the Colonies, not stopping at the ports of landing. They are, however, most difficult to get at; their habits and antecedents are all against such a course, and they will not be reached and properly informed upon the subject until a great deal more money and effort have been expended.

No doubt men direct from the soil are most in request, but there are many now in London, who could be sifted out, and would gladly

and efficiently work on the land. The difficulty is to select them. As part of an organised scheme, there should be a plan for giving townsmen who express a desire for Colonial farm life a sample of farm life in this country, so that unsuitable people might not cross the ocean.

The proposals I have put before you are not of an heroic kind. They introduce no new or untried principle, and they conflict with no other schemes. They are rather a link in a chain that would hold other schemes together. The question is of such great importance that every link deserves careful welding and examination. In a word, I propose that the system of grants from the rates towards emigration be made a living power, instead of a dead form. Further, I propose that the work of the Emigrants' Information Office be extended, either by increased Government aid, or by private effort, or by both, till there is a complete network of information between the remotest corners of Great and Greater Britain. When these two things are accomplished, it ought to be possible for everyone, once in his life, to find the best field for his industry, and to reach it, if, through no fault of his own, he began life in a place where his energy had no reasonable scope.

This subject is one which presses home upon us in London very strongly at the present time. Especially do I feel it so after having just returned from a visit to Australia and New Zealand. I do not say there is no privation and want there; but if there be, it is to a most limited extent—in cases where the bread-winner cannot or will not work, or has died—and in all deserving cases the kindness of colonists more than makes up for the absence of poor-law relief. We travelled thousands of miles through these Colonies, and went to every large centre of population. We saw the unemployed in Sydney marching about by hundreds, apparently well fed and well clothed, demanding from the Government six shillings a day without piece-work, because to offer them less would be, as they termed it, “a degradation of labour in New South Wales,” and many of them declining it, because, when provided, it was a few miles up the country. This aspect of Colonial life deserves careful observation. Those who discourage emigration point to the reports of such demonstrations of the unemployed in Colonial cities as a proof that the conditions of life are as hard there as here. Nothing can be more untrue. Colonial working men have been so largely employed by their Governments upon public works, that their habit is to demand such work directly other congenial employment is slack, and to insist upon having it, in the great cities

.

where they prefer to live, even when employers up the country are looking in vain for men. The general opinion there is that the so-called unemployed consist chiefly of those who would not keep to regular work on any conditions. It is a cruel satire on the unemployed in London to put the Colonial unemployed in comparison with them. But through all our inquiries, though we visited the Colonies at a time when some of them had suffered from prolonged drought and great depression of enterprise; though we made inquiries in every direction, we could not see and we could not hear of a single case of a ragged or hungry person. Let it not be supposed that emigration is a panacea against all the social troubles that oppress us; but it is one step in the right direction. The question is, no doubt, surrounded with many difficulties, but difficulties exist in order that we may prove our mettle by conquering them. We have a glorious record of an heroic past. Our fathers overcame enormous obstacles in planting the British flag in every quarter of the globe. They secured to us an immense territory that only awaits peaceful development. The strong hand and subtle brain that did all this must not fail us now. We see numbers here at home, patiently bearing undeserved privation, and we see, too, the vast expanse of our outlying Empire waiting to be the home of happy and contented millions. Surely our statesmanship can devise means whereby some of these would-be industrious people, and still more, their sons, may become, in these new lands, stalwart yeomen, who, with renewed vigour and widened hopes, may not only lead happy and useful lives, but help to build on the broad foundation already laid, a structure that will endure for ages as a monument to the true greatness of the British people.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P.): I am sure you must all be extremely obliged to Mr. Hazell for the admirable paper he has just read. It is now our custom to be addressed by gentlemen who take an interest in the subject of these meetings, and who, at usually not great length, wish to put their opinions before us. There are a great many from whom I hope we shall have information and advice and assistance this evening. I will call upon those, one by one, who have already sent in their names, and doubtless there are others who afterwards may wish to say a few words to us. The first upon whom I will call is my valued colleague in Parliament, Mr. Kimber.

Mr. H. KIMBER, M.P. : I feel greatly honoured in being called upon to take part in the discussion by your Chairman, who himself knows so much about our Colonies. I cannot too highly praise Mr. Hazell's paper. Having myself spent a large portion of the last five years in visiting Her Majesty's Colonies, for the express purpose of seeing what their relations really are to the Mother Country from an industrial and commercial point of view, I may say that the observations put before us by Mr. Hazell are dictated by careful and measured thought and by accurate statement. The gist of the paper is really this—the benefits of self-helping emigration. The society which Mr. Hazell worthily represents has done very much good, and so have all the societies working in the same direction. The sum total of all their efforts, however, as you will see by the figures he himself puts before us, is a mere drop in the ocean as compared with the efforts required by the difficulty now before the nation, for we are in the presence now of a problem beyond the reach of individual or even co-operative enterprise of a voluntary character. It has become a nation's difficulty, and it is a nation's business to deal with it. It was in that view I ventured to bring the subject forward in the last session of Parliament, and, in fact, during the sessions preceding, when a Liberal Government was in power, and who, I must in justice say, were equally sympathetic on this question of colonisation with the Government under whose flag I am a humble follower. This is not, fortunately for the country, a party question, and I am quite certain there is not a better friend of the cause than our worthy chairman. I have said this is a nation's difficulty. The sum total of the people emigrated by all the admirable agencies now in operation amounts to 8,000 at the most in any one year. The society which Mr. Hazell represents, and which is one of the best of the agencies at work, has been able to emigrate only about 1,100 persons in four years. Contrast these figures—this 8,000—with the population of 850,000 which is annually added to our numbers—a population equal to that of a city like Bristol. The soil of this country feeds only about one-half the existing population. We know, too, that the annual increase on the population is an increasing increase. How shall the agencies now in operation ever cope with the difficulty? It is my belief—it would take too long to demonstrate my proposition now—that this plan of the colonisation of the Empire, would, if adopted, supply also a solution of that to which we give the name of the depression of trade. If the whole of the Empire, now separated by oceans, were contained in one consolidated block, and

a block equal to England, Scotland, and Ireland were populated as thickly as the country now is, the remainder being unpeopled, the national duty would obviously be to make roads to open up the unsettled territory. Holding this view, I submitted to Members of Parliament and to the Government, as well as one could in a session in which private members had no rights at all, that the duty of the Government is to find a way to make high roads through the Empire, whether they be on the land or on the sea. The work of colonisation, as distinguished from emigration—noticed in Mr. Hazell's paper with a hope or an aspiration towards it rather than a belief in it—is a thing, which, as I contend, ought to help itself along, and ought not to require eleemosynary aid. Here I may notice one cause of the failure of the law, which I am astonished equally with Mr. Hazell, should be so little known—the law empowering Guardians to make grants to assist persons to emigrate, whether in receipt of poor law relief or not, to the extent of £10 a head, with a limit on the expenditure of one half of the existing poor rate. The reasons assigned by Mr. Hazell are good and sound, but beyond them is this fundamental and inherent defect in the law: that, should Guardians (and I know this to be the feeling of Guardians when they are asked to put the law in force) make a rate to emigrate people, they might be called on to go to the full extent the law allows, which would increase the rates by 50 per cent. You will readily perceive that the poor law Guardians would not like such an operation, not only as affecting their own pockets, but in regard to the position in which they would stand with reference to those whom they represent. Supposing, too, that they were to exercise this power, the effect, like the effect of unremunerative relief works, would be to draw people from all parts of the kingdom who were desirous of benefiting by such assistance. There would be an inequality of burden, and the district whose Guardians were most liberal in putting the law into force would be the most heavily rated. It is obvious that Guardians would not subject themselves to such consequences. This points irresistibly to the conclusion that the process that must be adopted for colonisation—or even for emigration—on any scale adequate to meet the necessities of the case is one of a general and national character. It would occupy too much time to enter into the process of reasoning by which, fortified by my observation of the Colonies, I arrive at the conclusion that colonisation itself will pay, without any eleemosynary assistance, and that it is not only to the interest, but is the duty, of the State to promote it. I may, however, put before you the salient outlines:

of the scheme which I put before the Government last session, and which the minister promised to send out to the Colonies, and did send, together also with Lord Meath's scheme, asking whether they would engage with the Mother Country in a joint guarantee to the capitalists who would find the funds necessary to enable colonisation to be tried on a sufficiently large scale. The mention of a joint guarantee almost tells you the nature of the scheme. It is of no use to send out paupers. It is of no use to send out even the average helpful man without any capital. He will in time, no doubt, make a good colonist and create capital by his labour, but that can only be by driblets. We are in the presence of a national difficulty. To show you what may be done by the self-paying system, I will instance the case of a little society started originally on the philanthropic plan, and headed by the Duke of Manchester, and more actively by Major-General Fielding, who himself went out to New Zealand for the purpose. I refer to the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation, which in the last few years has sent out 1,750 settlers, and the settlement now represents 4,000. They began with the wage-earning class, and all of them have in one way or another paid for that which they possess, their total holdings now being assessed at £200,000. That Corporation has been working on the plan of helping others to help themselves, and its operations show what may be done on a large scale by the nation. Although at first out of money and dividends, that Corporation has now for some years had a remunerative return on the capital expended. The gist of my plan, in fact, is that we must emigrate capital as well as labour, and with them form new centres of communities. Sent out without capital, labour would glut the existing markets for labour. It has been found by experience that a sum sufficient to enable a group or family of five persons to settle and prosper on the soil is £300. That is ample to cover the passage to any Colony, to acquire land for a homestead, to provide rations for a year, and to procure implements, live or dead. The terms on which capital can be raised in this country on a national guarantee are so good—thanks to our high credit—that £9 a year would compensate for this £300, and all I ask is that the Imperial and Colonial Governments shall guarantee the capital a return of that 3 per cent. Of course, I do not wish to detract from the weight of the remark made by Mr. Hazell, that, should wrong people be sent out, failure must result; but, on the broad result of the world's operations, what do we see? Taking the peoples of the earth at large—good, bad, and indifferent, helpful and helpless—on a general

average we see that the earth has always yielded the means of subsistence for all the people who have inhabited it, besides that surplus of the produce of their industry which we call by the name of wealth. That which the earth has, by the blessing of Providence, done in the past she will do in the future, and because land, we are told, does not pay for working in this country, even at its present reduced price, I am not one of those who despair that fresh lands, costing comparatively nothing, will yield at least bread and drink and a home, and the other necessities of life, to those who choose to work.

Sir JAMES GARRICK, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland): I think you will agree we are greatly indebted to Mr. Hazell for a very interesting and instructive paper. I am very glad indeed to have his evidence—and I believe the evidence also of his colleague who accompanied him on the trip to the Australian Colonies—with respect to the so-called unemployed in the large cities of Australia. I value Mr. Hazell's evidence because, added to the experience he has had here, he has seen things with his own eyes, and we can trust him as an independent witness. There can be no doubt that one of the pressing questions that occupies the attention of this country is what to do with the surplus population, and I think there can be no doubt, looking at the magnificent lands that this country possesses in the great Colonies in the southern seas and elsewhere, that the proper place for that surplus population is the Colonies. The question is, what is the best way of getting them there? You must always understand, however, as Mr. Hazell has pointed out, that the proper men must be chosen. I understand Mr. Hazell to mean that they should be healthy, intelligent, and persevering persons. It is quite useless to send out the other sort of persons to whom he has referred—unhealthy, idle, and dissolute persons, for all we shall hear of them will be accounts of failure. You must not only, I think, look to the sort of persons who are to be sent out, but you must look to the places where you propose to send them. It is necessary you should see that these places are at the moment capable of absorbing their labour. Unless this is attended to, you will not cure the grievance of which you complain, but simply transfer the seat of the grievance from this country to the Colonies. We have heard to-night of various systems of emigration. Mr. Hazell has given us some account of the colonisation system. I do not wish for a moment to disparage any system. I think there is a great deal in that system, but I think that, at this moment, I share in some measure the

which Mr. Hazell expresses in reference to it. You have here an immense number of unemployed persons—persons who, perhaps, have been in the habit of earning wages from day to day, but who have had no experience whatever in farm management or business affairs. Now, you want a large amount of capital to remove any considerable number of these persons from this country, and I cannot help thinking that many of them, until they had acquired experience in the Colonies, would rather waste than increase this capital. In the Colonies, I observe—particularly in my own Colony—they are discussing what are called village settlements, and I cannot help thinking there will be more chance of success in these than there would be under the colonisation system, for these settlements would at once avoid some of the difficulties to which Mr. Hazell has referred. They would be started by men who have been in the Colony for some time, and who have acquired some experience, who have first worked for wages, and who may have accumulated some little capital of their own. I think these are the persons who would best carry out the system of village settlements, or the system of colonisation to which Mr. Kimber has referred. It was, of course, impossible for Mr. Hazell to say much concerning the efforts of the different Colonies in the direction of immigration. He has referred to the Colony I have the honour to represent, but he has, I think, too briefly passed over the efforts we have made to send people thence from this country. I would point out to you that Queensland is little more than twenty-five years old. It began life with about 30,000 people, and this population to this hour has increased, in large part by emigration, to nearly 360,000. At no time during those twenty-five years has emigration been carried on more actively than at the present moment, and I will give you a few figures to show you what we have done. During the period I have mentioned there has been spent £3,117,050 on emigration, and there have been sent out 185,000 people. In the last six months we have spent about £100,000 in sending out people to Queensland. I have in my hand the report of one of our lecturers in this country. It will show you the sort of emigrants we send. The report is for the month of October, and is as follows:—

During the month I have held meetings at the following places:—

October 3. Old Leake.	October 10. Newton-on-Rawcliffe.
„ 4. Wrangle Lowgate.	„ 11. Appleton-le-Moor.
„ 5. Stickney.	„ 12. Cropton.
„ 6. New Bolingbroke.	„ 13. Lockton.
„ 7. Wareham-le-Fen.	„ 14. Goathland.

October 17. Wharram.
 „ 18. Kirby Grindalythe.
 „ 19. West Sutton.

October 20. Weaverthorpe.
 „ 21. Foxholes.

In my last reports I stated my experience to have been such that it surpassed anything that I had hitherto gone through or met with in any single month. I am glad to say this month's work has not only proved a continuation of this success, but, whether regarded as to numbers attending and size of meetings, practical results which have followed, and in some other respects, it leaves even that month in the shade.

The first week's meetings were held in the Fens of East Lincolnshire. They were places I had often been desirous of reaching, as I knew them to be good centres in districts where the land was mainly in the hands of small farmers, most of them struggling freeholders, and carrying a thick population of purely agricultural people of an excellent type. The second week took me into a district of the most opposite character, being villages at various places near to and on the edge of the great Yorkshire moors. Here, though the population was much scattered, and the weather—wild and stormy, with dark nights—made it very unfavourable, I had a series of excellent and well-attended meetings.

The district in which the third week's meetings were held was again of an entirely different character. This took me to a number of central villages, right through the Wold Valley (East Riding, Yorkshire), from one railway line to another, with land for miles on either side—mostly in large farms—of good quality, and in a high state of cultivation. There was, consequently, a much thicker population than had been met with the previous week, and all this week's meetings were proportionately larger. At West Sutton it was stated that the large club-room used had never been seen so full, not even at political gatherings in the most exciting times. At all the meetings the men were of a splendid type, and the whole population of a thoroughly agricultural character, while every night there were numbers from distant farms and villages attending, the farmers as well as their men.

At many of the places, throughout the month, the agent and myself were often kept busy till long after ten o'clock filling up application forms and instructing applicants in details; while at Foxholes, the last place of meeting, we were occupied in this way at the village schoolrooms till after eleven o'clock, the number of forms issued here exceeding anything previously done. This was a meeting long to be remembered even among a series exceptionally successful, and on no occasion have I ever seen an audience more uniformly agricultural in appearance or a more splendid picture of physical manhood.

The arranging and holding of these fifteen public meetings, with the travel by road and rail, the getting to each of the different districts and places this involved, and utilising every convenient opportunity to meet applicants and inquirers at different railway centres whenever practicable, together with correspondence and incidental engagements, and duties inseparable from the prosecution of this work, has kept me busy and fully occupied during the month. This was finished and brought to a close by my accompanying a large party of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire emigrants to Plymouth—October 27—where we arrived shortly after midnight, and half an hour later they were all safely within the depôt. A special through express train service had been

arranged with the different companies *viâ* Doncaster, Spalding, Cambridge, Bedford, Oxford, &c., which proved of great convenience to the people.

I mention these facts to you to show that we, at any rate, are sensible of our interests in this matter, and not only has Queensland benefited by their introduction—as evidenced by our large and increasing productions and trade—but the people themselves—as evidenced by the letters we have received and the inquiries we have made—are, with only rare exceptions, prosperous and contented. I regret that the time allowed will not permit of my explaining the different systems we are working, or the Queensland land laws for the encouragement of emigration. Full particulars of these, however can always be had from our different agents, and at the Queensland Office, Westminster Chambers.

MR. JOHN MACKENZIE: I have been in circles in which I have been able to study the habits of the antelope and other game in the open field in South Africa. I have seen how, by following the laws and instincts that govern their movements, they always knew where there was water and where they could get grass. They knew the permanent fountains; they knew the hollows in the field which were filled with rain water; and when the rainy season came they at once dispersed to find them. Coming over to this country I find you discussing the very grave problem which meets even the casual visitor to London. Here, not the antelope, but human beings, are treading, so to speak, on one another, and your wise men come together to see how you are to devise methods to prevent this, and how you are to help men to scatter over man's *habitat* and find sustenance thereon. Some people talk and act as if this island were the sole *habitat* of man. Nobody who has been in a southern clime would suppose for a moment that this was the case. For my own part, I have frequently said our beloved island has only been made a bearable *habitat* for man after the expenditure of great effort on man's part. I do not think one can imagine a more perfect picture of misery than one of our forefathers, in such weather as we have had lately, sitting cowering under an overhanging ledge of rock and wondering what he would have to eat and whether he could or could not afford to put a little more pigment on his unhappy body! I come from South Africa, a country with which you have not always had pleasant associations. For all that, South Africa is a great country, and is going to have a great history before it. The South Africa of our children and of their children, however, has not yet been fully explored by Europeans. I refer to the great district between the Molopo and

the Limpopo Rivers on the south, and the Zambesi River on the north—a country where, I think, we shall find that Ophir was and is. The old buildings put up of stones—dressed stones—without mortar, with very thick walls, represent a style of architecture which, I believe, archæologists in this country pronounce to be the most ancient. Round towers and other buildings built in this way of hewn stones, without mortar, and rising to a great height, are still found in the district to which I refer. Many are in ruins; others are in a better state of preservation. Some people might ask, “If the Jews in the time of Solomon, or people of that shrewd character, were in that country and came away from it, do you think there is any inducement for other people to explore or to exploit a country after them?” In order to reassure anyone of this frame of mind I would say that gold has also been discovered in districts where there are no ancient mines. Thus these ancient miners did not discover everything. The buildings they put up would seem to testify that, while they held the country by force of arms, they had not fully subdued it. By means of these round towers, to which they were able to flee in time of danger, they were able to hold the country near the fortress and to carry on their mining operations. They may have been called away from Africa, as the Romans were called out of Great Britain; or perhaps some conqueror of those far distant times arose and succeeded in exterminating them. At any rate, they have left no tradition behind them—their only records are the forts and the opened mines. In modern times gold was discovered in this region in 1866; but diamonds were then discovered also, and the population that will always go after what is called a “rush,” finding diamonds at Kimberley, put to themselves the question which you have seen in shop windows—“Why go further?” and found full scope for their energies for years in digging diamonds. The real reason why the Transvaal gold is heard more of in these latter years is not, of course, because the gold has been suddenly formed there, but because this roving, “rushing” population of young, energetic Englishmen and other North Europeans have recently found they had not full scope for their energies in the diamond fields, and have therefore gone into the gold fields of the Transvaal. These now engage their attention; but I suppose in a short time they will find their way further north. With reference to colonisation, the first question is the suitability of the climate for Europeans. That of South Africa is well known to be good; and I may remind you that Bechuanaland is a country between 4,000 and 5,000 feet above the

sea level. A great part of it is within the tropics, but "the tropics" is rather a deceptive expression. You think of being dreadfully hot, almost melted, and of the lassitude and depression of "a tropical climate." Now this entirely depends on the elevation of the country. If a country is 4,000 or 5,000 feet above the sea level, it does not matter, so to speak, how far it is within the tropics. Thus you may be cool enough, and have a nice bracing climate, although you are "within the tropics." So this country has a specially fine climate. It has this further advantage—that South Bechuanaland is now a British Colony. It was some time ago the scene of freebooting and lawlessness, and Christian England looked on with upturned eyes but helpless hands—a good example, of course, to all the Colonies out there. They looked on also, and the freebooters had their sweet will for a short time. To our shame, there was no method of expansion or of occupying unoccupied territories, except through war and bloodshed. The freebooting did not last for ever, and I hope that is the last time we shall act in that stupid way—allowing the worst of the population to get the best reward, which, in a new country, is the land of the country. In the settlement of English colonists in the Cape Colony in 1820 the British Government achieved a great success. The Scotch settlers of Glen Lyndoch have been equally successful. In later years the men of the German Legion have done well in the King Williamstown district. I am sorry Mr. Arnold White is not here to-night as we expected, to tell us of the success of his colonisation experiment in the eastern part of the Cape Colony. He has the immense advantage of the support of a lady of title, whose name is not known, who is so much interested in the colonisation of Africa that she has backed this scheme to the amount of over £100,000. I hope there are other ladies or gentlemen with equal discernment and liberality, who would give both time and means to a wise scheme of colonisation, which, as has been conclusively shown, pays, and will pay, in every way. While there is scope for agriculture near the perennial fountains in Bechuanaland, that country is most suitable for stock farming and wool growing. There is a market for the farm produce of those who would go to such a country as Bechuanaland in supplying the miners who are mining for gold in the Transvaal and for diamonds at Kimberley. But the question before you is not so much about a market and annual profits. The real question is how human beings shall be fed and kept from pauperism and crime. Those people who go to Canada have, in a limited way, their market there, but they are not always

thinking how many years it will take them to make fortunes, so that they may come over to this country, live in a villa, and be happy ever after. They have taken root in Canada. They perhaps never will be rich as some people count riches; but they have a home, they are able to bring up children and give them a good education, they can pay their debts, and they are foolish enough to be satisfied. If we would have moderate aims of the kind before us there is plenty of room in South Africa for colonisation. There is, however, one suggestion which I should like to make. A few acres of land are much thought of in this country, and in dealing with emigrants or colonists people have been accustomed to think of the land of a Colony as of the land of England, and accordingly dole out only a few acres to those whom we wish to help to settle on the country, and we are surprised and disappointed when the small holding is given up as soon as possible. The remedy for this is in our own hands. I think we should give suitably large farms to those to whom we give prairie land at all. In South Africa, if a Dutch-speaking man comes to you and asks for a farm he means 6,000 acres. In conducting colonisation in a country such as South Africa, where there is so much unoccupied prairie land, we should divest ourselves of our English ideas about acres of land, and think and act as we find the older inhabitants doing, and in accordance with the custom of the country. There is an expansion going on northward in South Africa, and you will never have high farming until that movement ceases. It is found easier to expand northward—practising cattle ranching and sheep farming—than it is to go in for a high style of agricultural farming, and I am persuaded that, as soon as this is taken into account, colonisation will have greater success. I have been for many years on the Borderland, between whites and blacks, and, while I know the requirements of the colonists, I have had the intimate acquaintance of the natives, and I should always like to do them justice. This will be quite possible if Her Majesty's Government will only adopt right methods. When Sir Charles Warren was in Bechuanaland in 1885, he succeeded in making treaties with the native chiefs in North Bechuanaland, which, I am sorry to say, were not "implemented" by Her Majesty's Government. It has been already said that this colonising idea is not a party idea, and, in the same way, any criticism I may make as to Imperial policy in South Africa is not from a party point of view. In fact, fault may be found with both sides as being very much on an equality in this matter. It seems to me there is a too common disinclination to do the right

thing, although quite practicable, until something sharp prods an Imperial Government or an Imperial officer from behind, and in the meantime the opportunity for doing the thing in a masterful way has departed. For there is a masterful way of doing the duty of an Imperial country, not only in the sight of the natives but in the sight of the colonists, and one reason why we stand so low in South Africa is that we have not shown, either in the sight of the natives or of the colonists, that we were doing things intelligently, at the right time, and in a masterful way. I will not protract these remarks. I will only remind you that we have not yet accepted the offer of land on the part of Khame and the other chiefs. Her Majesty's Government offered its protection to the chiefs of North Bechuanaland, and this was gratefully accepted, and an equivalent offered in return by the chiefs. Provided they received British protection, they offered their unoccupied lands to the Queen, to be peacefully occupied by her subjects, or other colonists under Imperial control. But a gift from South Africa was too much for those whose minds were stored with traditional notions about that country. The idea of being asked to accept over a hundred thousand square miles of good territory! We were quite unaccustomed to such good news from South Africa, and have thought there must be a deep hole somewhere; and so in Downing-street they are still trying to see where this big hole is. After they have completed their search I hope they will accept this offer, which I know—for I was present when the offer was made—was made in good faith. The treaties were of the most gratifying character, and perhaps quite unequalled in any of our doings with reference to the chiefs in South Africa, and ought to have begun a new dispensation. By occupying the country offered to us we should come into possession of part of that magnificent district to which I have referred—and place ourselves within reach of the Ophir of the olden times, and all those old gold mines—Nature's secure "pockets"—in which she is keeping securely her golden treasures for the hand of enterprise and of energy. There is, you see, a great future for that country. Then I cannot help remarking that it has the advantage of not belonging to a Colonial Parliament. It does not belong to people who will assemble in public meeting and say, "We—so many thousand Englishmen have got this land, and you have given us a Parliament: we are quite numerous enough, although occupying only a fraction of the land, and we don't want any more Englishmen here." I do not think that is very large-hearted on the part of our fellow subjects. We have not got that kind of Parliament

in Bechuanaland yet. The native chiefs have offered us the country. It is for us to accept it, and to occupy it to some good purpose. Select your colonists. Give them 6,000 acres, if you are still giving it to Dutchmen. Send well-selected parties to one place. Let them first settle on a village freehold, but let each colonist also have his large pastoral farm in the neighbourhood. When you have given a man these acres, and made an arrangement for advancing to him money by which he shall get a few cows, and perhaps 50 ewes and 50 Angola goats, you have made a man of him—if there is a man in him to be made. He will be satisfied with his lot, will take root in the country, and be a true citizen of the British Empire, whilst a useful and progressive member of the South African community.

MR. W. F. BUCHANAN (New South Wales): Having spent a good few years of my life in the Colonies, I can add my endorsement to the paper in which Mr. Hazell so well explains the subject of emigration. He shows very clearly the position of this country in regard to her surplus population, and the great field that exists for that surplus population in the Colonial Empire. It has been stated that this excess population amounts to some 850,000 per annum. There can be no doubt that in our Colonies there is room for an annual influx of even that number, provided they are properly directed in employment and in the occupation of waste lands, and that the results would be remunerative to such as choose to work and make use of their time as men ought to do. The question arises as to the means of dealing with this amount of emigration. It is clear, from the associations that have been formed, and the zeal that has been evinced, that there is a great desire to send a large number of emigrants from this country to Australia. On the other hand, there is the necessity of dealing with this emigration on the other side. It appears to me that the absorption of labour is limited in various ways. Agricultural labourers are always in demand. If a shipload of them landed in Sydney or Melbourne, or in Queensland, they would receive immediate employment. Artisans, however, would not as a rule meet with full employment, from the fact that we are not a manufacturing people, except perhaps in Victoria. In the other Colonies there is not a large demand for artisans, except for builders, with whom we are, however, pretty well supplied, and for navvies, who always meet with employment. How, then, shall we settle this large number of emigrants? There are immense tracts of waste land in Australia, but our land laws place some difficulties in the way of settling

people who are not provided with means to carry them on for two or three years. In New South Wales provision is made for settlements of 40 acres and upwards. There is any amount of land to be had on paying 2s. per acre as a deposit, and the balance, making 20s., in a certain number of years, interest being added at the rate of 4 per cent. That is very well for people who have got means. The question is how to deal with the large numbers proposed. I think arrangements might perhaps be made with the Australian Government to set apart large areas of agricultural lands on which considerable numbers of emigrants might be settled and supported by the contribution offered in England, in order to carry them on for two or three years. I refer especially to Western Australia, which is a country under the Imperial Government, and any portion of which might be set apart for a large emigration scheme. In New South Wales the land would have to be occupied under the terms I have stated. In Queensland there is the selection system described by Sir James Garrick. It is quite clear that the more workers arrive on the shores of Australia and become producers the more the Colonies will be benefited, and I feel certain that any well-matured scheme that might be adopted in England would meet with thorough success.

Mr. F. LARKINS (New Zealand): I should like to observe that New Zealand, as well as the other Colonies, owes very much to Mr. Hazell for the paper he has read to us. In New Zealand we could take many thousands of agricultural labourers, to add, with their families, half a million to the population. They must be *bonâ fide* labourers or real working men, and small farmers. The people would receive them with open arms. What we want at the present time is population of that class. I have spoken to some of the most important farmers and graziers in New Zealand, and I have not found one who did not say what I have said to-night—that, provided New Zealand—which is about as large as England, Scotland, and Wales—had a much larger number of agricultural labourers, who would be satisfied with half as much more than they get here, or even twice as much, New Zealand would at once rise in the scale of the Colonies. The truth is, a large number of emigrants who leave these shores for New Zealand are not of the right sort. Many of them have no knowledge of agriculture. Many get directed on the way in an extremely mischievous fashion, being taught to expect that they will get at least three times as much as in England, and that, should they go into the country—the “bush”—and make a clearance, they will be shut out from

ordinary society, and swallowed up by something somewhere. The result is they crowd into the towns, and call themselves the unemployed, making themselves and others miserable. I had the opportunity of examining the question of the unemployed in our New Zealand towns. A gentleman well known in New Zealand told me that when the unemployed were thoroughly sifted there were about 10 per cent. unemployed of those who called themselves so, the others being bad characters and idlers, or men who could get work, but were extremely anxious to pose as martyrs. Speaking from my knowledge of New Zealand, I state a fact when I say that the people look to this country to supply them with good emigrants, that is, men who will work the soil. Those who will do this will, I am quite sure, find happy, perhaps even rich, homes after a while. I do not speak without having examined the question. I have lived in Auckland for the last ten or eleven years, and have gone well over the North Island. I have seen the settlements—such as Waipu, Rangitikei, Wairarapa, Hawke's Bay—where the Scotch and other farmers make a living, and don't grumble about their troubles—men who keep themselves and their families, support their churches, and raise large sums for the benefit of people outside themselves, and who altogether are a great strength and credit to the Colony. The question is, How are the men in whom you are interested to be got there? I hope gentlemen in this country who belong to the Colony will take up this question, How can we send the right sort of men there? Can we move the Government of New Zealand? If we cannot, let us raise a sum by which the right sort of men may be sent. It is not necessary that all should be agricultural labourers. Some men have the sense and the ability to adapt themselves to their circumstances. Let me give you two examples: A Yorkshireman came to my office, and said he had been engaged in the spinning of yarn. I said, "There is nothing of the kind." He said, "What else can I do?" I suggested one or two things, and after a while he got employment to examine gas meters, and is getting a good living. Another man connected with machinery set up as a hawker, and has become quite an important person. When the late Sir William M'Arthur was travelling in New Zealand with his nephew, I was with him for some time, and we saw there was absolutely nothing to fear for any man who had the right stuff in him. While we were staying at an hotel in the neighbourhood of the east coast, I was struck by the manner and appearance of the waiter, and in answer to my questions he said he had a piece of land in an almost

inaccessible place, and that he had had to leave it for a while. In the meantime he was at the hotel, getting good food and lodgings, and was quite willing to work in the position in which he was placed. To-day that man is a very important person. I hope, as I have said, that the New Zealand ladies and gentlemen in this country will consider how we can best send out the right colonists. If they would do that they would serve the object we have in view to-night, and would serve their own Colony as well as this country. Of course, such labouring men and their families must go by degrees, but not too slowly, if the right sort and real workers of the soil.

Mr. JOHN MARTINEAU: We have to thank Mr. Hazell for his clear statement of facts, and also for his enunciation of sound principles. It is especially important, I think, that there should be a most careful selection before persons are sent out as emigrants. Mr. Hazell takes credit to the Self-Help Society for having exercised care. As a member of the Charity Organisation Society, I think I may say that one of the points especially distinguishing that society is that we make a most searching investigation of character in every case—in fact, we have carried that out to such an extent that we have, I may say, made ourselves unpopular through the length and breadth of London. In every case that comes before us the man's circumstances and antecedents are gone into most carefully, and the statement has to undergo a revision when the case comes before our Emigration Commissioner, and he is approved as an emigrant. I mention this because I wish to ask this meeting whether such an examination, which I hold to be essential, can possibly be made under a plan of State emigration? I quite agree with what has been done in regard to the sending out of orphan and destitute children, and also as to the Emigrants' Information Office; but the State should, I think, pause before going any further. The two great difficulties in the way of the State are—first, the invidiousness of taking one man rather than another; and next, the danger of getting into unpleasant relations with the Colonies. At one time the Colonies might be anxious for colonists, and at another they might protest vigorously against taking them. Neither difficulty exists so long as the aid to emigration is given by the Colonies themselves. Again, if the selection were made by an agent of the British Government, on what principle could it be carried out? Questions might be asked in Parliament as to why one person was approved and another rejected, and in many cases the Minister might have a difficulty in giving a satisfactory answer.

I need not dwell on the questions that might arise between us and the Colonies, but I pass to the question of colonisation. Here the difficulty is a thousand-fold greater. If it is difficult to select an emigrant who is to take his choice in the labour market, and can go where he pleases, is it not a thousand times more difficult to pick a man who shall be fitted to plant on the land and to carry on farming operations, to which he has not been accustomed? If any of you have ever had to place a labourer in charge of a farm, you will know the exceeding difficulty of finding the right man. It is one thing for a labourer to understand all he has to do on a farm, and quite another thing for him to work a farm in a manner profitable to himself. We have been told this evening we should cover the ocean with a network of highways as England has been covered with railways. I accept the analogy. There is nothing more admirably managed in this country than the railways, but the hoof of the State has never trod on any one of them. They have all been made by voluntary effort, and I wish to see emigration and colonisation conducted in the same way.

The Rev. ROBERT MACKAY: I would like to say that the most satisfactory work in connection with the society to which Mr. Hazell has referred—the Self-Help Emigration Society—has been done in Canada from some of our smallest centres. We have a network of agencies or correspondents extending from the Province of Quebec to the Pacific Ocean. It is encouraging to know that one minister—the minister to a small church in a country district in Ontario—found situations in his own locality and among his own people for over thirty of those whom we sent out during the past season. We are very anxious to extend our work. We have no difficulty whatever in placing almost any number of suitable men and women. I was very glad last Saturday when I went down to our office in Fleet-street to receive a cheque for £500 from one lady, and I received a hint last Friday from Lord Dorchester, a member of our committee, that we were to receive a large donation—I do not know from what quarter, perhaps from some lady or gentleman here. As I have said, we are most anxious to extend our work. We believe this to be one of the best ways of meeting the present distress. We have sent out crofters from Scotland, mechanics from Aberdeen, and men and women from Wales, and, in fact, from all parts of the country. I hope we shall be even more successful in the future than in the past.

The CHAIRMAN: In accordance with custom, I will address to you a few words in closing this most interesting discussion. I had

great pleasure in taking the chair to-night, because, now many years ago, my first public department in the Government of Victoria—my first large public department—was that in charge of immigration. In that year no less than 80,000 people, partly assisted emigrants from Home, and partly persons attracted without assistance by the gold discoveries, came into the Colony, and the whole of the complicated questions connected with their reception came personally under my consideration. I may, perhaps, also say that the first political crisis in which I was concerned while a member of the Government of Victoria had reference to the supposed fact that we were not spending enough on immigration. I am sorry to say a great change has come over the state of things since then, and a serious political crisis would arise should anyone propose to spend half what we spent at that time. Allow me, in the first instance, to thank Mr. Hazell in your name for the admirable paper he has read to us. One of the many advantages of the present easy steam communication to all parts of the world, and especially of this great Empire, is the facility with which persons taking an interest in any Colonial question can study that question on the spot, and in the course of a reasonable time obtain very valuable and detailed information on the question in regard to which they go out. Mr. Hazell and Mr. Hodgkin, whom I had the pleasure of meeting the other day in a country house, have collected in the books they have published and again in this address all the facts of interest for us on this important question. Mr. Hazell's paper is brimful of matters of interest. On the whole, he seems inclined to the proposal of obtaining a great stream of emigration from this country to the Colonies—sound emigration, emigration selected in the way two or three gentlemen have described—through the agency of the Poor Law Authorities and the Local Government Board, the Government contributing half the expense. That is one complete scheme which Mr. Hazell has well thought out. There is another scheme, proposed by Mr. Kimber and those who act with him, to employ a large amount of capital in the collection of people and the planting of them on the soil in communities, the capital being raised under the guarantee of the Government. That also is a most interesting proposal, which Mr. Kimber has had at heart for some time, and which he has brought before Her Majesty's Government. I do not know how far that proposal has been well received, but it is one well worthy of attention and consideration. Then there is the method of encouraging emigration through societies, which has been strongly urged upon

us to-night. Here I will only say that if the societies would act more together, if they would federate, and would in that way reduce a certain amount of expenditure and use the large amount of information which they each have got, great advantage would be gained. Very small agencies acting separately cannot do as much for this great purpose as confederated agencies, and, if I may take the liberty of suggesting it, I think a great deal might be done in that direction. Then we have had a most admirable description from Sir James Garrick of the old plan of emigration as still conducted by Queensland. Having myself had to work the system, when a very large expenditure indeed was incurred and a great many persons were introduced into Victoria, I naturally cannot help having an old-fashioned liking for it, and I am very glad Queensland has been able to resist that pressure—of the merits or demerits of which I will say nothing—which has, in the case of the other Colonies, put an end to the old—what used to be called the Wakefield—system of obtaining large sums of money by the sale of land at a fair upset price, and devoting one-third or one-half of the proceeds to emigration operations. Still, however naturally well disposed I may feel towards a system which for many years worked so extremely well, I would venture to say that with the altered social and political condition of the Colonies we must not put all our eggs in one basket. We ought to encourage each of these plans, and above all we ought to make certain that there shall be a judicious selection of emigrants. I cannot help admitting, with sorrow, but with confidence, that there is a great deal in the suggestion that the Government is not the best agency for the selection of emigrants. In fact, the less the Government does, and the more that is done by private individuals, or by Colonial agencies, the better; and I think we shall be doomed to great disappointment if, on this important question to us, as well as to the Colonies, of sending out considerable bodies of healthy and suitable emigrants, we trust to the selection being under the control of the Imperial Government. With the Colonial Governments it is a totally different matter, because it is their direct interest to choose the best people, and I know that Sir James Garrick and the other Colonial Agents who have been concerned in the selection have done their work extremely well. With that remark I would repeat that we should not think that all emigration to our Colonies can be encouraged or conducted in one way, but let us make the best of the different channels which the views and sentiments of those who are prepared to aid emigration each thinks is best for the purpose. There is one

remaining remark I would like to make. It is, I think, important. It has been touched upon by one of the speakers, Mr. Buchanan. We have still in the western part of Australia an enormous territory not subject to any of the Governments to whom has been entrusted by Parliament the charge of the land of their Colonies, and for the administration of which the Home Government is still responsible. It would be desirable, I think, that an effort should be made by the authorities of the Home Government to ascertain to what extent Western Australia could receive large bodies of emigrants. I do not say, as I before hinted, that it would be the function of the Home Government to send them out. That is a totally different matter. Still, I think the time has come when inquiry might be made as to the suitability of that enormous district (the colonists in which are confined almost to one small corner—Perth and its neighbourhood) for the reception of anything approaching the same number of colonists as have settled in the eastern half of Australia. It is still in the power of the British Government and of Parliament to take this question up. I confess I regret very much that our friends Mr. Hazell and Mr. Hodgkin did not go there. When I first met Mr. Hodgkin I asked him at once—“What do you say to emigration to Western Australia?” and I am sorry to say he told me that neither he nor Mr. Hazell had visited that part of the world. We cannot, perhaps, expect a repetition of such a valuable visit to the western half as that they paid to the other half; still, I sincerely hope this hint will not be lost sight of. It is now my pleasing duty to ask you to adopt a vote of thanks to Mr. Hazell for his paper. It is an admirable paper. It raises all the emigration question, and gives us materials for arriving at a solution of the question. I am sure my view of the paper is that entertained by you.

The vote of thanks was heartily accorded.

MR. HAZELL: I thank you sincerely for your reception of the views I have put before you. I do not think anything has been said which controverts the proposition I have made, that there is room for a great deal more systematic information to be given about the Colonies. The Emigrants' Information Office is only the nucleus of what might be done. I beg to propose a hearty vote of thanks to our Chairman. It is a great advantage to have English statesmen of wide Colonial experience, and if the people of this country were wise they would take care to have for Colonial Secretary a statesman well acquainted with our Colonial Empire. I

do not know any English statesman who has a wider acquaintance with that Empire than our Chairman.

In reply, Mr. CHILDERS said : I am very much obliged to you for the way in which you have received the motion. I was a little alarmed at Mr. Hazell's last words, because Lord Rosebery the other day stated, in this room, that he had got into great hot water with our colleagues in the Government of 1885 for having suggested that Ministers here should have some personal knowledge of the Empire. He was told, in reply, that there would then be no Ministers except himself and myself. I do not wish to get into the same scrape, and therefore, thanking Mr. Hazell, I must say nothing about his political canon.

THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, Whitehall-place, on Tuesday, January 10, 1888. Sir JOHN COODE, K.C.M.G., Member of the Council, in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and the SECRETARY announced that 14 new Fellows had been elected, viz., 8 Resident and 6 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Hugh William Austin, Esq., G. W. Booker, Esq., James J. Fellows, Esq., John Howard Gwyther, Esq., Frederick Larkins, Esq., William Henry Buller Scott, Esq., Robert Walter Shire, Esq., Hugh Galloway Stevenson, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Alfred de Lissa, Esq. (New South Wales), Hon. Charles Salmon Farquharson, M.L.C. (Jamaica), J. M. Farquharson, Junr., Esq. (Jamaica), Alfred Bolwell Randall, Esq. (Kimberley, Cape Colony).

Donations of Books, Maps, &c., were also announced.

The CHAIRMAN submitted to the meeting the names of G. Molineux, Esq., on behalf of the Council, and W. Westgarth, Esq., on behalf of the Fellows, as Auditors of the accounts of the Institute, in conformity with Rule 48.

Both gentlemen were unanimously elected.

The CHAIRMAN : It is always a source of pleasure to the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute to lay before you, and through you before the public, reliable and authentic information bearing on our Colonies, and never more so than when the subject is connected with the industrial products of any Colony. The paper that will be read to-night is, you will agree with me, on a most important subject, and I will only now say that you may accept Mr. Shand as an authority on the subject equalled by very few, if by any, and certainly surpassed by none.

Mr. SHAND then read his paper on

THE TEA INDUSTRY OF CEYLON,

WITH A BRIEF REFERENCE TO TEA CULTURE IN INDIA
AND OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

So great is the interest attaching to the sources of supply of one of our most important articles of food, and so much in the record of the Ceylon tea industry applies to the cultivation of the tea

plant elsewhere, that I preface my remarks with a short reference to the origin of tea, so far as it can be ascertained, and its present position as an agricultural industry in India and elsewhere.

Though the tea plant is not indigenous in China, it was by the Chinese that the leaf was first used as an article of food, and it was among them a household beverage several centuries before it reached Europe.

Like much other raw material used in daily food, the green tea leaf shows no sign of the properties which the leaf when manufactured possesses, and how these qualities were discovered will ever remain a mystery. It is probable that some wandering Mongolian tribes found the tea tree in its native home far north in India, and made a decoction from its leaves from which they derived real or imaginary comfort; but as the tea leaf as at present used has to go through five distinct processes before it is fit for market, each of which has to be carried out with mathematical precision, and the neglect of any one of which causes the liquor to lack the agreeable and stimulating properties which are developed by careful manufacture, there were doubtless long years of experiment before the present system of manufacture was discovered.

It was possibly this entire dissimilarity between the green and manufactured leaf which gave rise to the idea long accepted and doubtless encouraged by the shrewd Chinese, that there were secrets connected with the manufacture of tea known only to themselves. At all events, until fifty years ago, they retained a monopoly of the cultivation and manufacture of tea. It was very early in the seventeenth century that tea first found its way to European markets, small quantities being brought over by the Dutch East India Company. It was an age when strong drinks were good and plentiful, and the enormous price of tea and the prejudice which it had to overcome for a long time prohibited its general use. It, however, steadily gained ground, and towards the end of last century, when it had been known in Europe nearly two hundred years, the trade with China had assumed considerable proportions. Europe took 18,000,000 lbs., of which Britain took about two-thirds; the Anglo-Saxon thus early taking the lead as a tea consumer, which he has all along maintained, and the consumption in the United Kingdom is now far larger than all the rest of Europe put together. Tea was naturally looked upon as a fair subject for taxation. John Bull was John Bull in those days, and a thin small drink produced by foreigners was not allowed with impunity to oust home-brewed ales. The duty varied from 5s. per pound and an *ad valorem* duty

in which form an occasional squeeze was put on, to 2s. 2½d. in 1845, when, in spite of all opposition, tea had to a great extent taken the place of stronger drinks. In that year the importation of tea into the United Kingdom was 40,000,000 pounds, and a proposal for a further reduction of duty was met with the answer that "Parliament was informed on high official authority that the imports of tea having reached 40,000,000 pounds, it was probable that the limit of consumption had also been reached, and that further reduction could only be accompanied by loss of revenue." Reductions of duty, however, from time to time took place, each reduction being accompanied by a largely increased consumption, and the 40,000,000 pounds of 1845 grew into 180,000,000 pounds in 1886. It is hard to say whether the limit of consumption per head of population has been yet reached, but the increased strength of Indian and Ceylon teas, and the greater number of cups of tea obtained from a pound of these teas than from a pound of China tea, as noticed by the Customs report of last year and by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, has for the present caused consumption to stand apparently still.

In the annexed table (Appendix No. III.) it will be seen how far the consumption per head of population in England exceeds that of any other European country, and that the Briton when he goes to the Colonies carries his tea-drinking proclivities with him.

What the consumption per head of population is in China it is impossible to ascertain, but those who have had the opportunity of observation estimate it to far exceed that of any other country; and it is remarkable that the British and Chinese nations, so dissimilar in habits and conditions of life, should stand out so prominently as the tea-drinkers of the world.

About fifty years ago, after several years of report and discussion, the suitableness of large tracts of land in Assam and elsewhere in the Indian Empire to the cultivation of the tea plant was recognised. Experiments were made in different places with tea seed from China, though, strangely, a far more valuable variety of tea was growing wild in the forests near the scene of some of the experiments. Chinese labour was also imported, without which it was considered at the time impossible to make tea. But with labour as with seed, it was soon found that the native material was more suitable; and after the errors and difficulties inseparable from an enterprise so entirely new, about which it was impossible to obtain any reliable information, had been surmounted, the cultivation of tea began to advance slowly.

What those early pioneers of the great Indian tea industry went through; the courage and endurance they showed in the face of difficulties which must have often appeared overwhelming; the sad fate so often attendant on pioneers which overtook many of them, form a memorable chapter in the peaceful victories of history. But their struggles, though severe, were successful, and tea culture spread. The Assam Company was soon formed, and though its career was at first chequered, and at one time threatened with extinction, skilful management brought it through its infantile difficulties, and to its financial success may in great measure be attributed the extension of tea planting to Cachar, Sylhet, The Dooars, Darjeeling, Kumaon, the Nilgiris, Travancore, and eventually to Ceylon.

The success attendant upon the working of the Assam and some other early-formed companies which had planted with judgment and under favourable circumstances soon began to be noised abroad, and a crowd collected eager to become shareholders in tea gardens. The investment was naturally an attractive one; it supplied an article of daily food which was by enormous strides increasing in consumption. There are fewer vicissitudes attached to the ingathering of a leaf crop than a fruit crop. The harvest season was practically perennial; the yield per acre reported to be obtained was fabulous; the prices realised by sale of produce splendid. The investment had all the elements of temptation. It was an era of speculation. Tea-planting in India, coffee-planting in Ceylon were the successors of the railwaymania in England. Tea companies were rapidly formed, many of them unstable and ephemeral. To possess shares in a tea company or a tea garden was generally supposed to place the key to fortune in the hands of the lucky owner. Moths fluttered towards the candle, and the candle spluttered, and was well-nigh extinguished by the singed wings; but in spite of all the enterprise grew. There were men engaged in it who could face difficulties and overcome them, and the table appended (Appendix II.), which shows how the consumption of Indian tea has been steadily increasing in the United Kingdom, is the plainest gauge of the extent and success of the enterprise.

It is in round numbers estimated that the tea industry of India represents an investment of £18,000,000 sterling, and the present annual value of the harvest is computed at over £4,500,000.

There are few plants so robust as the tea-plant, and few, perhaps, which will grow under such altered conditions, or over such a large area of the globe. In India and Ceylon it grows with equal

freedom at sea level and at 6,000 or 7,000 feet above the sea, so much so that it is not yet an established fact whether hill cultivation or low cultivation is the more remunerative. It has been introduced into the Straits Settlements, the Fiji Islands, Jamaica, Natal, and into several other tropical or sub-tropical possessions of the Empire. In the four Colonies named it is being cultivated with apparent success. The adaptation of soil and climate have been proved, and samples of manufactured tea have been tested with satisfactory results, and there seems no reason why these Colonies should not in time supply their own and partially their neighbours' requirements; but, apart from being able to grow and manufacture tea, cheap labour, cheap fuel, and cheap transport are three factors necessary to success; and though Fiji may have an outlet for all the tea it can produce in the Australasian markets, the West Indies in the American markets, and Natal in supplying the expanding South African markets, unless accompanied by a hitherto unheard-of yield, no country where the average wage is 1s. or upwards a day can be looked upon as a serious competitor in European markets. The enterprise is still too young in the Straits Settlements to form an estimate of probabilities, but it may in time enter for the tea race with China, India, and Ceylon.

TEA CULTIVATION IN CEYLON.

Nearly thirty years ago Emerson Tennent wrote:—"There is no island in the world, Great Britain itself not excepted, that has attracted the attention of authors in so many distant ages and so many different countries as Ceylon. There is no nation in ancient or modern times possessed of a language and a literature the writers of which have not at some time made it their theme. Its aspect, its religion, its antiquities and productions have been described as well by the classic Greeks as by those of the Lower Empire; by the Romans, by the writers of China, Burmah, India, and Kashmir, by the geographers of Arabia and Persia, by the mediæval voyagers of Italy and France, by the annalists of Portugal and Spain, by the merchants and adventurers of Holland, and by the travellers and topographers of Great Britain." And Emerson Tennent's own charming, though now for practical purposes somewhat obsolete, contribution to the literature of Ceylon has done much to attract towards the varied interests and resources of the island. Nor has literary effort been since relaxed in portraying the beauties, the interests, and the capabilities of

Ceylon ; and the student, the sportsman, the intending investor, the casual traveller in search of novelty, have ample means, according to their varied inclinations, of obtaining accurate information from recent and reliable sources.

But in these days of facile travelling, knowledge of a country is obtained rather by personal observation than from books, and apart from its special attractions, which bring many visitors annually to Ceylon, it is the centre towards which the great ocean highways from north, south, east, and west converge, and the grand tour of the nineteenth century is incomplete without a visit to Ceylon. But it is not from mere book-reading nor from chance observation that Ceylon has become a household word in the Mother Country. The island offers no livelihood to the British emigrant in the common acceptation of the word, for under a tropical sun the Anglo-Saxon cannot compete in manual labour with the rice-fed native ; but it has been for forty years a favourite field for the immigration of the younger sons of the upper and middle classes, and has afforded to many a solution (though from unavoidable causes, as will be shown afterwards, of late somewhat bitter) of the increasingly perplexing question, "What shall we do with our boys ?" and there is not a town, nay, hardly a village nor a parish, in the United Kingdom which does not in some way claim affinity with Ceylon.

But apart from the accident of local and familiar connection, the subject of my remarks to-night conveys a wider and more general interest ; it is a history how one of the most prosperous agricultural enterprises the world has ever seen was at its zenith smitten by a fatal and incurable pest ; how from the ashes of this enterprise there has risen another, which promises to be equally prosperous and far larger, and how by force of circumstances a latent source of imperial wealth, resulting in a large reciprocal trade between Mother Country and Colony has thus been developed ; it is a history of a brave struggle and a victorious result, a history conveying lessons of caution and lessons of hope, from which I venture to think the landowners and farmers of England might learn something.

During the three hundred years' tenancy of Ceylon by the Portuguese and Dutch, nothing was done to develop what has since proved to be the real wealth of the island. Both Portuguese and Dutch Governments were trade monopolists ; and though a system of barter was carried on with the Kandyan, neither nation ever gained a footing in the Kandyan provinces. The European was arbitrary and dictatorial, the Kandyan highlander sullen and

suspicious ; and it was not until after twenty-five years of British rule that, the Kandyan prejudice to the foreigner having been overcome, and a grand trunk road constructed from Colombo into the heart of the Kandyan country, attention could be drawn to the suitability of the hills of Ceylon as a field for the profitable investment of that surplus British energy and capital which even then had to find an outlet abroad. Coffee, which had been to some extent cultivated under the Dutch rule, attracted chiefly, because its cultivation could be carried out in the high lands, in a climate congenial to European life ; and Sir Edward Barnes, the then Governor of Ceylon, himself formed a coffee plantation on the hills near Kandy in 1825. Sugar, cotton, nutmegs, cinnamon, tobacco, cocoanuts were all planted with varying success ; but attention became gradually centred upon coffee, and though for ten or twelve years, owing to the difficulties always attendant upon pioneering, the advance was slow, it was certain. Land was taken up in various parts of the island, and thus the most suitable localities were discovered. About this time, also, the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, where coffee had been largely produced, and the consequent labour difficulties, accompanied by a large reduction in the import duty on coffee into the United Kingdom, gave a stimulus to cultivation in Ceylon, and capital and energy were drawn from West to East ; so signal was the success attendant upon the formation of some plantations, so marvellous, nay, almost fabulous, the reports of the profits, that a fever was produced. Soldiers, sailors, clergymen, civil servants plunged into coffee planting with every penny they had or could borrow, and accompanied, as all such fevers are, by injudicious selection and extravagant mismanagement, who could wonder that a heavy fall in the price of coffee in Europe, and a consequent cessation of credit to plant and cultivate estates, produced a crisis, which checked and threatened to stifle the coffee enterprise of Ceylon ; but as in the case of Indian tea, so from the coffee crisis in Ceylon there emerged a body of men poorer, perhaps, but wiser ; and now, founded upon experience taught by misfortune, the enterprise steadily grew, though subject, of course, to all the vicissitudes incidental to tropical agriculture, and in 1870 and the two preceding years, the average annual value of the coffee exported from Ceylon was roundly £4,000,000.

What coffee-planting did for Ceylon is best told in the words of Sir William Gregory, the Governor of Ceylon, from 1872 to 1877, who says : " What, I may ask, is the basis of the whole prosperity

of Ceylon but the planting enterprise? What gave me the surplus revenues by which I was able to make roads and bridges all over the island, to make grants for education, and to promote the general industry and enterprise of the island from Jaffna to Galle but the result of the capital and energy engaged in the cultivation of coffee." But when the prospects of the coffee enterprise seemed brightest, when the exports were largest, when capital and energy were freely flowing to Ceylon, when the waste lands offered for sale by Government were fetching prices but a few years ago unthought of, when the result of intelligent experience had developed a system of high cultivation which promised to add length of days to large returns, a fungus, known now as the *Hemileia vastatrix*, was noticed on an estate to be attacking the leaves of the coffee trees. Rapidly the pest spread, and before a year was over it was perceptible all over the coffee districts of the island. The minute spores of the fungus attached themselves to the under-side of the leaf, and as it developed, the leaf ceased to perform its functions and died; and the energy of the tree, which hitherto had been available for fruit-bearing, was now devoted to the constant reproduction of leaf. The export tables of coffee from Ceylon, from this date, show more plainly than anything else the ravages of the disease. It first became perceptible in alternate short crops; but the short crop became gradually shorter, and in time became chronic, in spite of a large increase of coffee-producing land, for planting was being vigorously prosecuted at this time; and though every effort which practice, aided by science, can suggest has been, and is being, made, the exports of coffee have shrunk to a fifth of their former dimensions. Other pests attacking trees with constitutions already weakened by leaf disease, have in many cases completed the ruin of coffee estates; but not in all, for there are still a few districts, in several districts estates, and on many estates fields, in which, owing to superior condition of soil and climate, coffee can still be cultivated remuneratively, and as the disease, which at first used to sweep unchecked over vast areas of coffee, is certainly mitigated by the varied cultivation now existent, there is reason to hope that coffee may for many years continue to figure as an export.

With the exception of a few English planters who, attracted in some instances by love of sport, which they had more abundant opportunity of gratifying, in others by a drier and, to some constitutions, a more healthful climate, preferred remaining in the low country, engaged in the cultivation of cocoanuts and cin-

namon, the whole Anglo-Saxon energy, from 1837 to 1867, was concentrated on the cultivation of coffee; and though many other economic plants, such as tea, cocoa, chinchona, and tobacco had been grown experimentally, but little effort had been made to make the cultivation of these plants remunerative. Tea is said to have been introduced into Ceylon by the Dutch Government, and sixty years ago the China variety of the plant was growing in the Botanic Gardens, Ceylon. About 1842 it seems to have been tried on a somewhat large scale, but without practical results, and Sir Emerson Tennent writes: "The tea plant has been raised with entire success, but the want of any skilful manipulation to collect and prepare the leaf renders it hopeless to attempt any experiment on a large scale until assistance can be secured from China to conduct the preparation." But as tea was, at the time Tennent wrote, being made in India, independent of Chinese aid, it is more probable that contentment with coffee hindered the development of tea.

About 1866 attention seems to have been directed by several large landholders in Ceylon to the desirableness of introducing new products, specially with the object of utilising the large tracts of forest land in private hands, which from elevation and other causes were unsuitable to coffee cultivation, and from this movement sprang the cultivation of chinchona, cocoa, &c., which now swell the export tables. Rumour also reached Ceylon of the golden dividends which were being reaped by some of the Indian tea companies, and an occasional Indian tea planter travelling in Ceylon, expressed himself struck with the great natural advantages which Ceylon possessed for the cultivation of the plant, combined with its excellent labour force and its great facilities for transport. The seed from the tea trees in the Royal Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya was all taken up by one enterprising firm. The field of tea which was referred to by Sir Emerson Tennent, and which had now become the property of a company, was taken in hand, cultivated and extended; but all the tea seed which had been so far introduced into Ceylon was of the China variety, which has proved to be of lesser value than the Assam hybrid. About this time a movement was made by the Planters' Association of Ceylon for the appointment of a Commissioner to visit and report upon the Indian tea districts, with a view to a systematic cultivation of the tea plant in Ceylon. The report was thorough, and, though made at the time of depression following the era of wild speculation in India, was so far encouraging that it produced

immediate fruit. Indents for tea seed were sent up to India, and nurseries were prepared for its preparation.

Fortunately for Ceylon, one of the largest and earliest of these experiments, and the one to which the public most looked, was conducted upon the Loolcondura Estate, under the management of one who brought more than ordinary care and intelligence to bear on his subject. He was successful in planting a tea field; and, though entirely self-taught in cultivation and manufacture, he in due season turned out tea which secured local appreciation and favourable comment in the London market.

Simultaneously other experiments were carried on, all with satisfactory results as to the article produced, and the local market, which had hitherto been supplied from India and China, was soon supplied from its own gardens. Nor was opportunity lost in bringing the tea of Ceylon into comparison with the other teas of the world; and so favourable was the verdict, that the important fact of Ceylon being able to produce an article of superior quality was at once established. The export tables of Ceylon show that the death knell of much of the coffee had already rung, but in 1878 the price of coffee rose to nearly double what it had been a few years before; and with every economy being exercised in management, accompanied by liberal and scientific cultivation, no wonder the planter clung tenaciously to his coffee trees, hoping for a mitigation or a disappearance of the pest. About this time, also, the first chincona bark harvests were realised with such splendid financial results, that coupled, as chinchona cultivation could be, with coffee by interspersation of chinchona trees through the coffee fields, the cultivation of tea was for some time retarded.

About 1878 the adaptation of the low lands of Ceylon to tea cultivation was proved, and it was also proved that so different was the nature of the tea tree to that of the coffee tree, the former throwing down a long tap root, and drawing nourishment from sources hitherto untouched by the coffee tree, which is a surface-feeder, that much land which had been under coffee cultivation could be readily and profitably converted into tea-producing property. The planting of tea now began in earnest, and from sea level to 6,000 ft. above the sea a large area was rapidly brought under cultivation.

Ceylon commenced its new era under many advantages; the mystery connected with the preparation of tea had been dispelled, and the tea planter of India, after years of careful study, had settled modes of culture and manufacture. The island was opened

up by roads and railways, an abundant supply of tea seed from India was procurable, Ceylon planters visited the Indian tea districts, Indian tea planters visited Ceylon, and some settled there, and then the advice and assistance of experienced men was readily obtainable.

The very gloomy financial position of the island, and the consequent scepticism of success, which prevented any rush of capital towards the industry, though at the time it appeared to many a great and almost fatal drawback, has turned out to have been a blessing in disguise. The enterprise has been divested entirely of the element of speculation, and not a tea estate has been sold, not a company for the cultivation of tea has been formed, which has not been submitted to the most jealous scrutiny of figures.

For several years the wirepullers of Ceylon finance had found that many coffee investments showed yearly-increasing debit balances, and that the substitution of chinchona, cocoa, and other products had failed to fulfil promise or to restore the balance. Every conceivable difficulty was raised—"The soil is not good enough;" "You may grow tea, but you will never make it in sufficient quantity to make it pay;" "You may get quantity, but you will never get quality;" "It may go on for a few years, but it won't last," were but a few of the expressions of doubt hurled freely and without foundation at tea-planting in Ceylon, but it has lived them down. The yield from many of the older gardens has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations; the average price obtained has exceeded that of other tea-producing countries; the older tea fields—and it must be remembered that they were formed on land not selected for its suitability for tea, but for its unsuitability for coffee—some of which are now twenty years old, are giving a steadily increasing yield, maintaining quality, and showing no signs of exhaustion. The labour supply, which comes chiefly from the Malabar Coast, and which arrives upon the estates free of any premium or incidental charge, is practically unlimited, the average rate of pay being about 6d. per day. The transport advantages are unrivalled, railways running through a large part of the land now planted with tea, and the country being covered with a network of excellent roads. The many recent improvements in machinery have much lessened the fuel difficulty, and imported fuel can be distributed among the estates which have not an abundant natural supply at a price which will not seriously affect the cost of production. The Ceylon tea industry has already assumed large proportions. There are probably now 200,000 acres of tea planted in

Ceylon, giving employment to 1,200 British managers and superintendents, and 800,000 British subjects from India and Ceylon. The probable export of tea from Ceylon in 1890 will be 40,000,000 lbs., and as there is a very large tract of land suitable for cultivation, the limits of the enterprise will only be bounded by consumption, for Ceylon has proved that it can place tea of superior quality in the markets of the world at a price which will defy competition, and with the enumerated advantages, coupled with its salubrious climate, the enterprise is attractive, and promises to continue remunerative.

CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE.

A few words as to the cultivation and manufacture of tea may not be out of place.

When the land upon which the tea field is to be formed has been selected, the forest trees are cut down, and, after they have become sufficiently dry, the clearing is burnt off; the land is then carefully roaded and drained, and pits are dug at regular intervals in rows, in which the young tea plants, which meanwhile have been growing in the nurseries, are planted when the weather admits. The trees are not allowed to grow up high, but are from time to time pruned down and reduced to bush form, and when they are two or three years old, according to the elevation at which they are planted, the operation of tea-making commences.

The tea is made from the tender shoots only; generally two leaves and the undeveloped bud are plucked, care being taken not to injure the eyes from which future buds may spring, or future flushes may be checked thereby. Each tea plucker is provided with a basket in which he places the leaf, which is collected twice a day, and laid out as soon as possible on trays in withering rooms. After sufficient moisture has been withdrawn from the leaf, which is sometimes done by exposing it to a blast of dry air driven in by machinery, the leaf is placed in heavy rolling machines, in which it is tossed about, all the cellular tissues broken, and rolled up tightly as if by the action of the hand. After this process is completed the leaf is taken from the rollers and placed in small heaps on tables, where it undergoes a process of fermentation, the colour changing from green to a bright bronze. When sufficiently fermented the leaf is passed through the firing machines, of which there are great variety, and when sufficiently fired is actually tea, and simple operations of sorting and sizing it into different grades prepare it for market. It has been mentioned before that

each of these operations requires to be carried out with mathematical precision, or the value of the tea as an article of food becomes much lessened. If the leaf is allowed to remain on the tea trees a day too long, or plucked a day too soon, if it is not withered to the hour, if it is allowed to ferment too long, if it is rolled excessively or insufficiently, and if the critical operation of firing is not watched to a second, the liquor resulting may be nauseous, and lose much of its agreeable and stimulating properties. Each operation of manufacture is carried out by machinery which ensures purity and cleanliness, impossible in China teas, and improvements in machinery have so occupied the mind of the Ceylon planter, that nearly every week sees a new patent launched conducing to superiority of and economy in manufacture.

That even before the consumption of tea became general it was necessary to protect the consumer from the vile and often unwholesome mixtures brought into the country and sold as tea, is shown by the various Acts bearing on the subject, which were from time to time passed. An Act of 1725 provides that no dealer should counterfeit or adulterate tea, or alter, fabricate, or manufacture with *terra japonica*, or with any drug or drugs whatsoever, and six years afterwards, this Act being apparently insufficient, another statute was passed, prescribing a penalty for the offence called sophisticating tea. It recites that several evil-disposed persons do mix, colour, stain, and dye tea with *terra japonica*, sugar, molasses, clay, logwood, and with other ingredients, and again in 1766-67 an Act became law, the preamble of which sets forth, "That great quantity of sloe leaves and leaves of ash elders and other trees, shrubs, and plants were manufactured in imitation of tea;" and with a gastronomic interest in His Majesty's lieges which is remarkably secondary, proceeds to say, "That such evil practices were increased to a very great degree, to the injury and destruction of great quantities of timber, woods, and underwoods, the prejudice of the health of His Majesty's subjects, the diminution of the revenue, the ruin of the fair trader, and to the encouragement of idleness."

Though a great deal of the China tea which is imported into London is of so low a quality as by itself to be unfit for human food, the vigilance of the trade and the Custom House is so great that there is practically now no adulteration of teas imported into England, nor in the present day of low-priced tea need the dealer who inclines to dishonesty mix sloe or other leaves with his tea; but there are trade malpractices of the day which "prejudice the

health of Her Majesty's subjects," and tend to the "ruin of the tea-grower and fair-trader."

It will be seen from the annexed table (Appendix No. V.), and chemical analysis proves the fact, how much more valuable the average Ceylon and Indian teas are than those of China and Java, and though some of the China tea is of undoubted excellence, a large quantity is imported into the United Kingdom every year, which, though not absolutely injurious to human health, is of so low a standard as to be deficient in all the properties which constitute a good commercial tea. This tea is so nauseous and unpalatable by itself as to be unfit for food, and the custom of the trade is to bring it into consumption by mixing it with Ceylon and Indian tea, a custom which could not be gainsaid provided the mixture was sold as a mixture; but with the rapidly increasing appreciation of Ceylon and Indian teas has risen an increased demand, and a section of those engaged in the tea trade do not hesitate to meet the demand, and make it lucrative to themselves by mixing China rubbish with Indian and Ceylon tea, and selling the mixture as Ceylon or Indian tea, often accentuating the fraud by the adoption of a Ceylon or Indian native name upon their packets, and turning the lie into a satire by the affix of the word "pure."

The new Merchandise Marks Act seems framed to check frauds of this nature, so injurious to the British tea-grower and consumer, and the fair trader, so advantageous to the Chinese tea-grower and the dishonest dealer; but in such an article of food as tea, admixture will often be hard to prove, and the grower of British tea must look rather for relief to the gradual education of the people, and to the appreciation of that which is good and pure.

What planting industry has done for Ceylon has already been told in the words of Sir Wm. Gregory, and every preceding and each succeeding Governor has borne similar testimony, how mere fishing villages and groups of mud-huts have been turned into busy centres of commercial life; how roads and railways have intersected a country where but a few years ago the only means of communication were ill-defined footpaths; how schools and churches have dotted the surface of the island, and how all this has gone hand-in-hand with a vastly ameliorated condition of the people, is a story too well told by others to be dwelt upon here, and what the sequel of the story is to be, what proportion the industry is to assume, what success is to attend it, is to be

measured in a great degree by the will of the people of the United Kingdom.

The special advantages of climate, of labour, of transport which Ceylon offers for the cultivation of tea have been already enumerated, that the export will increase enormously, and probably reach 100,000,000 pounds by the end of the century, and the rock which looms ahead is, where markets are to be found for this rapidly increasing quantity. A table annexed (Appendix No. III.) shows the consumption of tea per head of population in most of the European countries, and it is surprising how small it is in many; though a natural increase may be looked for, it must be borne in mind how slow has been the growth of consumption during nearly three centuries in which tea has been known in Europe, and habit and circumstances having in most cases settled the national beverages of ordinary life, no rapid increase can be looked for; it is to the Mother Country and the vast sections of the globe peopled by the Anglo-Saxon race that Ceylon must look for the consumer of the future. The table referred to will also show that though the British Isles consume far more tea than any other European country, the quantity taken per head is far behind that of the Australasian Colonies; but as colonial society is more largely composed of adults, and less frugality is probably exercised in housekeeping than in the Mother Country, the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom will in all likelihood not increase much further, nor would it be much effected by a reduction of the present duty of sixpence per pound; such reduction would tell against the consumer by flooding the markets with cheap and innutritious China teas, upon which the duty of course falls proportionately more heavily than upon the more valuable Ceylon and Indian teas, and would have the effect of still further lowering the standard of the tea supply of the United Kingdom, accompanied also by revenual loss.

It is rather, then, to the continued displacement of China tea in the English markets, and the substitution of Ceylon and Indian teas, that the British tea-grower must look for the disposal of the largely increasing quantities which will be thrown upon the markets.

Chemistry and commerce have settled the superiority of Ceylon and Indian teas, but the customs of the trade in great measure prevent its domestic application. Since the day when a licence was required to deal in tea, the trade has opened out as probably no trade ever did before. All sorts and condition of men and women

throughout the United Kingdom are engaged in the sale of tea. And the exigencies of excessive competitions, the nature of the trade which offers facilities and temptations for admixture of inferior qualities, and the spirit of the age which demands a cheap article, have so vitiated the trade that very few of the poor in our large towns know yet what the blessings of good tea are. But national will may do much to achieve what legislation is powerless to cope with, and to institutions such as the Royal Colonial Institute the tea-planter of India and the Colonies rightly looks to extend the knowledge of and stimulate an interest in his enterprise, for he knows that knowledge will be followed by appreciation.

And surely these tea planters of Ceylon have a right to demand the sympathy and support of their countrymen. They have, by their efforts, prevented one of the fairest islands in Her Majesty's possession from lapsing into a mere military or coaling station, and becoming a financial burden upon the British tax-payer; they have built up an enterprise which gives employment to hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants of Ceylon and of the natives of the famine-stricken districts of India. If they are successful in the race of life they return to the Mother Country to spend the fruit of their labours, and they provide suitable occupations for many who come after them, enabling them to enjoy the rights and privileges of Britons living under the British flag, instead of becoming aliens, and investing their energy and capital in foreign countries. They thus help to solve that domestic problem of daily increasing difficulty, the emigration of the better classes, and to give the Mother Country control of the sources of one of its most important articles of food supply, and make it independent of foreigners.

The large reciprocal trade which ensues from the tea-planting industry of Ceylon in cotton goods, in machinery, lead, iron, and the many requirements for manufacturing tea, forms a steady increasing item in the export table of the United Kingdom, and apart from the portion of the wages of the labourer and artisan which is spent on food grown in British India and Ceylon, the whole of the money expended on tea production comes into England; but in these days of intense competition, this trade is necessarily reciprocal, and if Ceylon has to find her market for its produce in America and elsewhere, there it will also purchase its requirements; and apart from the cost of production, the whole profit derived from tea-growing in Ceylon returns to the Mother Country, either in the form of interest on debentures or loans, dividends declared by

companies, or profits of individual growers. It is estimated that apart from the large annual draft upon England for cotton goods, machinery, &c., the coffee enterprise of Ceylon returned in actual income to England the sum of £12,000,000, derived from the profits of capital invested. The greater the success of the agricultural enterprise of the Colonies, the larger is the sum brought into circulation in the British Isles. These seem strong Imperial, political, social, commercial, and domestic reasons applicable not only to the tea industry of Ceylon, but to many other similar Colonial and Indian interests, why the consumer should, in conjunction with the producer, combine to overcome trade difficulties, to expose trade malpractices, and to protect, as far as possible, British-grown produce, and stimulate its consumption, other things being equal, by giving preference to the fruit grown in our own Imperial gardens; and I venture to think that if those who regulate the supplies of our army and navy, our asylums, our hospitals, our clubs, our numerous public institutions, were to direct their attention into this practical groove, they would do much to promote that strength of mutual dependence which, more effectually than any other chain, should bind in yet closer union the Mother Country and the Colonies.

APPENDIX No. I.

ANNUAL TEA BILL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(Approximate.)

Annual consumption 180,000,000 lbs., retailed at 1s. 11d.....	£17,250,000
Average wholesale price, including freight and London charges:—	
90,000,000 lbs. China and Java, at 9d.	£3,375,000
90,000,000 lbs. India and Ceylon, at 1s. 0½d.....	4,598,750
Duty on 180,000,000 lbs. at 6d.....	4,500,000
Cost of distribution and gross profit to dealers	4,781,250
	<hr/> £17,250,000

APPENDIX No. II.

PERCENTAGE OF BRITISH-GROWN AND CHINA TEAS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Percentage of British-grown.	Percentage of Foreign-grown.	Total.
1867	6	94	100
1877	19	81	100
1887	50	50	100

APPENDIX No. III.

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF TEA IN ENGLISH POUNDS.

	During five preceding years.	Per head of Population.	During 1885.	Approximate Duty in pence per Engl sh lbs.
Australian Colonies	18,200,000	7.66	21,474,395	3d. to 6d.
New Zealand.....	3,902,000	7.23	4,442,867	4d.
Tasmania	699,500	5.85	871,205	3d.
Great Britain.....	170,733,600	4.70	178,891,000	6d.
Canada	16,600,000	8.69	18,255,368	{ 10 p.c. from U.S.A., rest free.
United States, 1883-4	70,572,530	1.40	72,835,082	
Holland	4,860,373	1.16	4,785,355	Free.
				2½d.
Russia.....	62,408,500	0.61	59,184,000	{ 2d. to 1½d. 1s. 10½d. for European frontier.
			1884.	
Denmark, 1880-3	746,000	0.37	685,113	3d.
Persia, 1884, about	1,043,000	0.13	1,120,000	Not stated.
Portugal.....	561,000	0.12	565,485	1s. 7½d.
Switzerland, 1880-2	292,000	0.10	253,814	1½d.
Norway	170,000	0.09	169,160	9½d.
Germany	3,113,500	0.07	3,950,221	5½d.
Belgium, 1883-4	155,896	0.03	127,781	3½d.
			1884.	
Sweden, 1880-3.....	139,250	0.03	155,232	4½d.
			1884.	
France, 1882	1,029,561	0.03	1,172,555	9d. to 1½d.
Austria-Hungary, 1883-4..	739,500	0.02	958,414	8½d. to 9d.
Spain, 1884	136,000	0.01	287,509	10d. to 1s. 1½d.

APPENDIX No. IV.

TOTAL EXPORTS OF CEYLON TEA DURING THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

1880	114,845 lbs.
1881	311,145 "
1882	621,068 "
1883	1,599,687 "
1884	2,285,294 "
1885	4,352,895 "
1886	7,790,497 "
1887	13,500,000 "

APPENDIX No. V.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES IN LONDON MARKET OF CHINA, JAVA,
INDIAN, AND CEYLON TEAS.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	(Approximate) 1887.
China (approximate)	/10	/10	/9½	/9½	/8½
Java	—	—	/10	/9½	/8½
India	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/	/11½
Ceylon	1/3½	1/2½	1/3½	1/1½	1/1

APPENDIX NO. VI.

ESTIMATED COST OF BRINGING INTO BEARING 200 ACRES OF LAND
PLANTED WITH TEA.

Cost of 300 acres forest at Rs. 50 per acre Rs. 15,000

FIRST YEAR.

	Per Acre.	
Felling and Clearing 200 acres at Rs.	13	Rs. 2,600
Lining, Hoeing, Filling in, Planting and Supplying 4 ft. by 3½	22	4,400
Seed and Nurseries	30	6,000
Roads and Drains	13	2,600
Weeding, say 15 months at Rs. 1	15	3,000
Lines, temporary	3.50	700
Contingencies, Tools, Survey, Medicines, &c.	5.00	1,000
Superintendence	12.50	2,500
		<u>22,800</u>
		Rs. 37,800

SECOND YEAR.

Superintendence	2,500	
Contingencies, Tools, Medicines, Taxes, Stationery, &c.	1,000	
Supplying	500	
Upkeep of Roads and Drains	500	
Weeding Rs. 1 per Acre	2,400	
Permanent Lines	1,500	
Superintendent's Bungalow and Furniture	2,500	
Topping at Rs. 2.50 per acre	500	11,400
		<u>Rs. 49,200</u>

THIRD YEAR.

Superintendence, Contingencies, General Charges, &c., Rs. 22 per acre	4,400	
Cultivation and Tools, per acre Rs. 28	5,600	
Tea Factory, permanent, 80 x 42ft., with fittings and with Machinery consisting of 1 Excelsior Roller, 1 Desiccator (or Venetian), 1 Sifter, 8 H.P. Engine and Boiler, Shafting Pulleys, Belting &c.	14,000	
Plucking, Manufacturing and Placing f.o.b. 40,000 lbs. Tea at 18 cts. per lb. (200 lbs per acre)	7,200	
		<u>Rs. 31,200</u>
By 40,000 lbs. Tea netting 1s. in London Exchange at 1s. 6d. = 56 cts.	22,400	
		<u>8,600</u>
Capital account without interest at end of 3rd year Rs. 290 per cultivated acre		Rs. 58,000

FOURTH YEAR.

Expenditure on 200 acres at Rs. 50 per acre	10,000	
Extra Allowance for Lines, Bungalows, Withering Sheds, &c... ..	3,000	
Plucking, Manufacturing and Placing f.o.b. 70,000 lbs. Tea at 17 cts. per lb. (350 lbs per acre)	11,900	
		<u>Rs. 24,900</u>
By 70,000 lbs. Tea at 50 cts.	35,000	
Profit		<u>10,100</u>
Outstanding Capital		Rs. 47,900

FIFTH YEAR.

Cost of Producing Crop of 500 lbs. per acre 100,000 lbs. at 28 cts.	
Netting in Colombo 50 cts.=22 cts.	
100,000 lbs. at 22 cts.=Profit	22,000
	<hr/>
	Rs. 25,900

SIXTH YEAR.

Crop at 550 lbs. per acre=110,000 lbs. at 20 cts. per lb. profit..	22,000
	<hr/>
Outstanding Capital end of sixth year.....	Rs. 3,900
Capital, say Rs. 300 per acre, giving a profit when in bearing of 20 cents per lb. at 600 lbs per acre=Rs. 120 per acre profit on Capital Account without interest.	

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G.): Before the general discussion begins, I should like with your permission to add a few words by way of amplification of one or two points, not that I would wish to convey the paper is not complete, for it is very complete, and very interesting the delivery of it has been. Mr. Shand referred to the climate, but only in a word. Now I have paid three or four visits to Ceylon, and have therefore some little personal knowledge of the climate, and there are one or two interesting facts I may bring before you with reference to that climate as adapted to the growth of tea. First, as regards the rainfall. The rainfall of Great Britain varies from 22 to 28 inches per annum as a minimum to about 70 inches as a maximum. In Ceylon the minimum is 70 inches and the maximum is fully 200 inches. Moreover; observations taken over the whole island for the space of a dozen years, show that the fall occurs on from 150 to 200 days per annum; and when you remember this, and that in the intervals between the heavy falls there is a marvellous amount of sunshine—the island being within seven degrees of the Equator—you will understand one of the reasons why the vegetation is so luxuriant and so remarkable. I have seen something of the Eastern Hemisphere, and I know no countries which can compare with Ceylon in luxuriance of vegetation, except they be the Straits Settlements and Java. Both of these have been mentioned as tea-growing countries, and they are no doubt pretty much under the same conditions as Ceylon, but on the whole, so far as my knowledge of the meteorological conditions goes, they are not, I think, quite so favourably situated as Ceylon. Another important matter to be considered as gauge of quality is the relative prices of Ceylon tea as compared

with other teas in the market. If you refer to Appendix No. V. of the paper you will, I think, be struck with the fact that Ceylon tea commands in price about 50 per cent. more than Java or China tea. This is in the London market, and you will admit that Mincing-lane is about as good a judge of the quality and character of tea as you could have. As regards quantity, I believe I am correct in stating that last year was the first year in the history of the tea trade when the supply from China was less than 50 per cent. of the total imports into this country. Not many years ago the percentage of the supply from China was very large indeed. The increase which has taken place in the quantity of tea produced by Ceylon is really astonishing. It has, in round numbers, doubled itself every year for the last seven years, and Mr. Shand is well within the mark when he estimates that in 1890 the produce will be about 40,000,000 lbs. If it increases at the present rate the amount will be fully 50,000,000 lbs. I do not know, ladies and gentleman—ladies particularly—whether you fully realise what a million is. I will try to bring home to you by a few figures what is the magnitude of the increase that has taken place in the production of Ceylon tea. Mr. Shand has not gone so far back as 1876, but I learn from an authentic source that the export of tea in that year was 282 lbs., as compared with 18,500,000 lbs. at the present time. Now, 282 lbs. represents a pretty good load for a man. It is what a strong man can just manage to carry on his back. Within half a mile of where we are met, I know of a case where men are in the habit daily of taking on their backs sacks of corn, each of which weighs about 276 lbs., and carrying them from a barge to a store across the road. The produce of tea in Ceylon was, as I have said, 282 lbs. in 1876—that is, only 6 lbs. more than the weight of one of these sacks, and one strong man might have carried the whole of it. It is now 18,500,000 lbs. To carry this load, supposing they were all engaged at the same time, would require 47,870 men. If the quantity becomes 40,000,000 lbs. in 1890—as is not unlikely—141,000 men would be required to carry it, and if the yield at the end of the century should be 100,000,000 lbs.—and, according to the past rate of progress, that would be the amount—no fewer than 354,600 men would be required to carry it. I hope this illustration will give you a better idea of what has been the growth of the tea industry in Ceylon than the mere mention of so many millions of pounds. I now call on Mr. E. Noel Walker to open the discussion.

Mr. E. NOEL WALKER, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary, Ceylon): In

accepting the invitation to offer a few remarks on this occasion, I do not think I can make any effective contribution to the subject under discussion. I came chiefly as a listener and for instruction, and I have certainly attained that object. The present audience contains many persons who, being connected with and having experience of Ceylon, are much more able to be of service in the consideration of this subject. The whole of my life has been spent in the West Indies, where, as yet, tea has not been cultivated on a commercial and extensive scale. It is true that in Jamaica at least the cultivation has been experimentally established by Government, under the direction of my late fellow-worker, Mr. D. Morris, now the Assistant Director at Kew. Experts in this country have reported the tea which has been produced in the mountain lands of Jamaica to be of high quality and of good marketable value. In the past few months, I am happy to say, the prospects of all West Indians have materially improved by the rise in the price of their chief staple, as well as by the promise of the abolition of the foreign bounties on sugar and of changes in the fiscal system of the United States. I hope my friends in the West Indies will take example from the planters of Ceylon, whose energy and success have been so well put before us by Mr. Shand, and who, in fact, seem to have out-rivalled the "heathen Chinese" in his own speciality. The record is, I think, one of which the planting community of Ceylon may well be proud. In a few hours I shall myself start for the interesting scenes of the lecture of this evening, and I desired to be present to join in thanking Mr. Shand for the services I knew he would render the Colony by his paper. I feel quite sure he is correct in asserting that acquaintance with Ceylon tea is certain to lead to its appreciation and general consumption, and the Royal Colonial Institute, in affording the opportunity of disseminating the information, has added another to the many good works it has done in the direction of uniting the Colonies and the Mother Country. Of Mr. Shand himself, I should like to say that even a limited acquaintance with him has induced me to entertain a feeling of regret that we have no longer his immediate assistance at the Council table in Ceylon; but I feel sure I may say that by his paper this evening, and his labours elsewhere, he has only changed the useful position he occupied within the Colony for an equally useful one in the Mother Country. Among the pleasant associations of my last days in this country, permit me to say that I shall always cherish the recollection of this evening's meeting.

Mr. RANDALL PYE : I may be said to represent the unfortunate tea trade of China, which, according to the very able address we have just heard from Mr. Shand, is so soon to be wiped out by the overwhelming increase in the production of India and Ceylon. The China trade in tea is not dead yet, however, and while I should not wish to throw the slightest cloud over the happy prospect that lies before Ceylon, still I think both Ceylon and India, but most especially the former, will be wise not to under-estimate the strength of so powerful a rival as China, and there are certain facts bearing on the cost of production which must be taken into account. I have been a tea planter in Formosa, where the cost of labour is slightly greater than on the mainland of China ; in Johore, where the cost is now very much the same as in Ceylon ; and, during a residence of nearly 22 years in China and the East, have had frequent occasion to inquire into the cost of labour in the large China tea districts ; and, taking the present value of the China dollar as 8s. 2d. for the purpose of calculation, the cost in China—where, too, it must be remembered, the labour of women and children is largely utilised—averages about 5s. per month per head, as against 6d. per day named by Mr. Shand ; or, counting only working days, say, about 12s. per month. Then, again, there is the consideration of climate. In Ceylon, as far as I understand, the tea-picking goes on nearly all the year round : the plants have no rest from a winter, and are not reinvigorated by frosts, such as they encounter in China, nor have they the advantage even of such cold as prevails in the winter in Formosa or India. Now, you cannot always go on drawing cheques on a bank without putting some money in it, and the loss which the plant suffers from constant deprivation of a portion of its leaves must be repaired, either by the use of fertilisers or by giving the plant a rest and trusting to nature, or both. As regards fertilisers, so far as my experience goes I am not convinced that any such aid will really supply that which the picking takes away, and if they are used there is always the risk that such use may prove the source of the same trouble that befell the coffee plantations, for many people are of opinion that the disease which attacked the coffee trees arose from the use of manures. In China the use of powerful manures has not been found necessary, and I have never known anything used beyond a small quantity of bean cake (an exceedingly cheap commodity), which is sometimes dug into the ground in the spring. In regard to the competition of other countries, I may remind you that in Formosa alone, which now produces 12 millions of pounds of tea, the area

of the possible tea land could easily be increased many fold—possibly tenfold. Oriental countries are in the habit of moving along very placidly as a rule, and are hard to move out of the paths beaten by custom ; but when an awakening does come they move rapidly enough, and I think it will be found that when China wakes up to the fact that she must tend her tea plantations more carefully, that she must adopt more scientific methods of manufacture ; when she chooses to relieve her people of some of the heavy burden of taxation now pressing upon them, amounting to about 50 per cent. on the value of low kinds of tea ; when she sets her house in order, and as a rule makes her tea honestly—which she has not always done—she may be found even a more dangerous rival in the future than she has been in the past, and may make it very difficult to find a market even for the smaller quantity named of 40,000,000 lbs. of Ceylon tea.

Mr. W. H. TREACHER (late Governor of British North Borneo) : I fear that my contribution to this evening's discussion will be rather of an indirect character, but we have heard so much of interest concerning Ceylon that I should like, with your permission, to draw your attention, for a few moments only, to another British possession, which some people have named the *New Ceylon*. As some of the members may be aware, a description of British North Borneo, under that title, has been published by Mr. Joseph Hatton, the well-known writer. But as affairs are now going in that country, perhaps the "*New Sumatra*" would be a fitter title, as both German and Dutch planters—having discovered by practical experience that Borneo will grow tobacco equally as good as the valuable kind produced in Sumatra, and far superior to that of Java—are taking up large acreages in the territory of the British Company, and I am informed that during the past year 200,000 acres have been applied for and taken up for tobacco culture alone. There are, however, many points of similarity between Ceylon and the New Ceylon, and I have little doubt but that a planting interest, perhaps including tea, such as that now existing in the older country, will, before many years are passed, spring up in the younger territory. Among other points of resemblance, I may mention the following :—The area of Ceylon is about 25,000 square miles ; that of British Borneo about 80,000. Ceylon is situated between N. latitudes 5° 53' and 9° 51' ; British North Borneo between N. latitudes 4° 05' and 7° 25'. The mean temperature at Colombo is 81° F. ; that at Sandakan, the capital of British North Borneo, is also 81° F. The coolest months in Ceylon are December and

January, and the hottest, March, April, and May; in British Borneo the lowest average temperature is during December and January, and the highest average temperature during April and May. The average rainfall at Sandakan for seven years has been 124 inches, *i.e.*, on the coast line. I am unable to give the rainfall of the interior. Sir John Coode has just told us the rainfall of Ceylon varies between 70 and 200 inches, and this, it is probable, will be found to be about the range in Borneo. There is one great difference between the two countries, and that is in the numbers of the population. The population of Ceylon is put at 2,825,000, while that of British Borneo is only 160,000. It is stated that the land under cultivation in Ceylon forms only one-fifth of the total area. You can, therefore, imagine how much land there must be available for European cultivation in Borneo, with its larger area and so much scantier population. That the soil of Borneo is good is proved practically by its growing the most valuable kind of tobacco, and that the temperature and rainfall make it a good planting country is shown by the figures I have given. As to elevation of land above sea level, that taken up by the tobacco planters is flat land on the coast; but as you advance into the interior the elevation increases, culminating in the mountain Kinabalu, 13,700 ft. high. I have scarcely alluded to tea, and for the simple reason that, with the exception of a small experiment made in the early days of the Colony in the Government experimental gardens, tea has not yet been tried; but I have endeavoured to show you in these remarks that in British Borneo you have plenty of suitable land and a suitable climate. As in all new countries, labour will be a difficulty at first, but Indian coolie immigration has already been sanctioned in the case of the States of the Malay Peninsula, and this sanction will doubtless soon be extended to British Borneo. There are two other sources near to British Borneo whence labour can be obtained, *viz.*, Brunei, the Malay capital of Borneo, and Hong Kong, whence the best of labour, probably, for tropical countries is to be obtained—that of the patient and laborious Chinese. Sandakan is only 1,200 miles from Hong Kong, and the Government are now about to establish regular steam communication between the two ports, to supplement the present sailing communication, so that Chinese labour can be imported direct, and not through the labour brokers of the Straits Settlements. I may mention here that there is one tribe of agricultural Chinese who seem to take kindly to North Borneo—the Hakkas. Many of them have embraced the Christian religion, and are in consequence somewhat looked

down upon by their neighbours. Several have settled in Borneo, cultivating small plots in the vicinity of towns. They are a very steady, hard-working race—the women getting through as much hard, out-of-door work as the men. This is a possible source of cheap and good labour. I may add, as showing the general nature of the country, that neither among Liberian nor Arabian coffee has leaf disease appeared, and that both kinds seem to flourish in Borneo. Amongst other products under cultivation at present, and showing encouraging signs of success, are cocoa, sugar cane, pepper, nutmegs, Manila hemp, &c. Land, as I have said, is plentiful, and the price at present is only \$1 an acre, without auction. The Government is essentially British, and anxious to attract settlers by all legitimate means. I trust the few remarks I have made justify me, in your opinion, in thinking that the *New Ceylon* is not altogether an inappropriate title for this latest addition to the Colonial Office list, and I also hope that British North Borneo will one day do its share in helping to solve the question to which Mr. Shand has alluded, and that is—"What are we to do with our boys?"

Mr. D. MORRIS (Assistant Director, Royal Gardens, Kew): I think the paper by Mr. Shand is one of the most able and eloquent we have had for a long time. He has been a tea planter in Ceylon for a considerable period, and has had the management of large tea estates; he has been the chairman of the Planters' Association, and has represented them in the Legislative Council. I think, therefore, Ceylon is most fortunate in having him here to-night to represent the large tea industry of that island. I was in Ceylon in 1877, 1878, and 1879. Tea at that time had not been taken up with the seriousness which afterwards characterised the planters. I remember such men as Mr. Taylor, of Loolcondura, Mr. Armstrong, of Rookwood, and Mr. Cameron, who ought to be borne in mind in any historical account of the tea industry of Ceylon. Mr. Taylor, in his plodding, careful way, worked out, unaided, the details of tea manufacture, and certainly he deserves to be held in the highest estimation as a pioneer of the industry. The sudden transformation which took place in Ceylon in a few years from a large and flourishing coffee industry to the tea industry is one of the most wonderful instances of well-directed energy and perseverance that has ever been known in the history of any British Colony. Having made a special study of Colonial industries, I may say I do not know of another instance of such a transformation. The island was almost in a state of ruin after the collapse of the coffee industry, but the spirits of the Ceylon planters never sank.

They have had difficulties that others have not had to contend with, but they have surmounted them all. The tea industry is a wonderful monument of their energy and capabilities, and all in this room, I am sure, will wish them "God speed." As a contribution to the subject matter of Mr. Shand's excellent paper this evening, I would add a few words as regards the botany of the tea plant, which may be of interest to those not already acquainted with it. Although the tea plant has been so long and so successfully cultivated by the Chinese, we have no evidence at present that it is truly wild in any part of China. The plant has been found wild only in the forests in the mountainous parts of Assam and near the south-west frontiers of China. Botanically the tea plant is known as *Camellia theifera* (Griff.). The plant cultivated by the Chinese is probably the species altered by long periods of manipulation and climatic influences. These have operated to produce a stunted, hardy shrub, exactly suitable to its environments, but differing in many respects from the tea tree as found wild in Assam. The Assam tea plant may therefore be provisionally accepted as the original species, and the China tea plant is a distinct variety of it. Between these a hybrid has been produced which is well known in India and Ceylon, and found by planters to partake of the hardness of the China plant, with the free-growing habit and productiveness under tropical conditions of what tea planters call the indigenous or "wild" Assam. As in all hybrids, however, there is a wide range of difference between plants raised from this hybrid seed. Some are free-growing, yielding large crops of leaves, amenable to cultural operations, and easily adapting themselves to local circumstances. Others, on the other hand, are slow-growing, more apt to yield flowers and fruit than large crops of leaves, and easily checked by adverse circumstances. To such well marked forms—or what gardeners would call "strains"—of the tea plants planters apply the term "jat"—an Indian word meaning class, race, or kind. It will be easily understood that there are possible to exist as many "jats" of tea as there are kinds or varieties of rice, or of mangoes, or, indeed, of any plants that are susceptible of change under cultural influences or the interference of men by hybridising or crossing. The Ceylon planters have been greatly assisted by the Botanical Gardens of the Colony, the directors of which have throughout consistently and usefully supported them, and brought within their reach, not only the cinchona and the early plants of the Assam tea, but in many other ways have encouraged the planters in their efforts to promote the industries of the Colony.

I may add here that one of the first samples of Ceylon tea which reached this country was sent to Kew in 1867, and was very favourable reported upon. I will not now go into questions connected with tea in China, Borneo, or Jamaica. I may say, however, that I planted a small quantity of tea in Jamaica, which has done well. I received some samples by the last mail from my successor, Mr. Fawcett, which I submitted to Messrs. Gow, Wilson & Stanton. They reported to me the tea was very good, and worth about 1s. 9d. a pound. I am afraid, however, that Jamaica will not be able to compete with Ceylon, because of the numerous advantages which Ceylon possesses. That Colony has a race of planters with such wonderful energy—men with so much “go” in them—that it is almost impossible for other planters to overtake them, favoured as they are, moreover, with a magnificent climate, a favourable soil, and large labour resources. I desire, in conclusion, to express to Mr. Shand the great pleasure I have derived from hearing his eloquent paper this evening. It reminds me of addresses I have heard from him in connection with the Planters’ Association of Ceylon, and I am glad to say neither his eloquence nor his usefulness to his brother planters has by any means diminished. His paper to-night shows how thorough an enthusiasm he can rouse, even in so domestic a subject as tea.

MR. W. MARTIN LEAKE: I am in an apparent difficulty. Mr. Shand, in the appendix to his paper, takes as the first year of a really considerable export of tea from Ceylon the year 1880. You, sir, pushing back your researches to the more remote date of 1876, have told us that in that year the whole tea crop exported might have been carried on one man’s back. Now, I left Ceylon in 1878. I am made to feel like an antediluvian, and it is obvious that if in 1876 a man could carry the whole crop, there could not have been much doing in the years preceding 1878. How, then, can I have anything to say on the subject? The explanation lies in this. Up to that date there were only two of us producing tea—the Ceylon Company and ourselves—and we had no difficulty in selling all our crops in the island at rattling good prices. Mr. Shand has in his paper given a sketch of the early history of tea culture in Ceylon—a very impersonal sketch, and one in which no names are mentioned. All that I propose to do this evening is to amplify this sketch and to insert in it a few names. I have no records, and speak only from memory. Mr. Shand correctly fixes 1866 as the date when a movement was made in the Planters’ Association for the appointment of a commissioner to visit and report upon the tea plantations

of India. I was at that time, and had been for several years, Secretary of the Planters' Association, and it was mainly at my instigation that the commissioner was appointed. As far as I recollect, the association voted R1,000 for the purpose, and the Government gave a like amount. Mr. Arthur Morice was the commissioner. He was absent only a few months. He had a pleasant trip, and, as Mr. Shand had said, made a very good report, and, I had almost said, there was an end of the matter. But more truly it was the beginning of it. I meant rather to say that there was no excitement, no enthusiasm of any kind, no inkling of the great things to come. There is another part of Mr. Shand's sketch in which I am indirectly referred to. He states that one of the largest and earliest experiments in tea cultivation in Ceylon was on Loolcondura Estate. I was at the time, jointly with my partner, Mr. Harrison—a gentleman known to you, sir, in his earlier days—proprietor of Loolcondura, and it was by us that the experiment in question was undertaken. In naming 1866 as the date when the landed proprietors of Ceylon began to turn their attention to new products, Mr. Shand has not, I think, gone far enough back. I would rather fix 1861 or 1862 as the date. A few days ago, while talking over this subject, Mr. Shand asked me, "How was it we came to make this experiment?" I was obliged to reply that I didn't know. "Was it mistrust of coffee?" he asked. At once I answered, "Certainly not." For those were the days, if any, when coffee was, in Mr. Shand's words, the most prosperous agricultural enterprise that the world had ever seen, and the zenith of which he speaks I should date in 1867, from which year, though *Hemileia vastatrix* was still unheard of, the decline was rapid. Casting my memory back during the last day or two, I am inclined now to think that the true origin of our successful experiments in cinchona and tea lies in the fact that, when first Mr. Harrison and I took part in the planting enterprise, we were associated with a gentleman—one of those who have been so enthusiastically described to you by Mr. Morris as having of all in the world the greatest amount of "go"—an old Ceylon planter—I refer to the late Mr. John Gavin. When we joined him in 1862 he had, I remember, a great scheme for planting cotton in the eastern lowlands of the island. He had arranged for a free grant of land from the Government. But talking of planting in the unpopulated lowlands and securing a grant of land was more easy work than carrying out such a scheme—as anyone who knows the country will tell you. Besides, about that time, the cinchona plant was introduced by the Government into

their gardens, and our attention was at once turned to that cultivation, which has from the first been a complete agricultural success. Mr. Gavin left Ceylon in 1863, but we had imbibed from him the planting spirit, and about 1865 we were planting China tea. Thus the experiment in the cultivation of the Assam tea plant was in truth only one in a series of experiments. In 1866, after Mr. Morice's visit to India, we imported the seed of that plant from Calcutta, and a beginning was made of that great enterprise of which we have had a full account to-night. We received great assistance throughout from the Government of Ceylon, and we were especially indebted for advice and help to my good old friend, the late Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites, of Peradeniya Gardens. I cannot conclude without a few words about one who, though spoken of by Mr. Shand, is not mentioned by name—I mean Mr. James Taylor, the manager of the Loolcondura Estate. You have heard what Mr. Morris had to say about him. Speaking perhaps with more knowledge, as having been associated with him in his work for some twelve years, I can endorse all that has been said about him, Without James Taylor we could have done nothing. He is a man who, of all whom I have known, is the most entirely devoted to his work. Self-advancement has been, I believe, as nothing in his eyes. He has cared for his work, and for that only. Here lies the root of the wonderful success attained. I would add that though Loolcondura had been selected as the estate most suitable for cinchona cultivation, it was not so in the case of tea. Mr. Taylor had shown what he was capable of in the matter of the cinchona. And it was therefore without hesitation that we entrusted the tea experiment to his care. How fully that course has been justified you have heard to-night.

Mr. J. L. RIGDEN (Natal): I must confess that I am not a tea planter myself, though I have some acquaintance with the subject, and my remarks shall be few. The tea plant is not indigenous to Natal, neither does it exist to my knowledge elsewhere in South Africa. It was first imported in 1850 from Kew Gardens, and from seeds other trees were raised down to about 1877. This tea was considered to be the Indian tea, which was then comparatively new, and experts considered the produce better than that of the Assam hybrid or the indigenous Assam. The result of the experiment showing that the climate and soil were suitable for the growth of tea, planters thought a better seed should be introduced, and consequently some was imported direct from India, which proved successful to such an extent that the Planters' Association memori-

alised the Government to bring over in their chartered vessels, freight free, any further seeds, which the Government agreed to do. Several further boxes were imported, and divided in proportion to the guarantees given in 1877. From the first batch of seeds about 5,000 plants were raised, but during the first twelve months these were reduced by more than half. It was not until 1880 that the first real tea field was planted—a field of about five acres, containing some 10,000 plants. In 1886 the total area under cultivation was about 600 acres, and the amount of tea raised was about 57,000 lbs. It was expected last year that the amount raised would be 100,000 or 120,000 lbs., showing that, as in Ceylon, the production so far doubled itself in the year. The belt of country in Natal in which tea can be grown is, however, very small. It is grown at present not more than twelve miles inland. Within that limit the country is practically free from frost. An experiment has, however, been made upon some land forty or fifty miles inland, and so far the experiment has proved successful. The great drawback to tea growing in Natal is the labour difficulty. The population at present numbers about 87,000 natives, 80,000 whites, and 80,000 coolies from India. The Kafirs are willing enough to work, but they do not care to do so for more than three to six months at a time, after which they go home for a while, and consequently the planters cannot rely upon them; but, could they do so, they would probably be cheaper than the Indians. The labour of coolies, who are indentured for a term of five years, is more or less expensive. Employers have to pay a sum of £4 per head annually to the Indian Immigration Board, besides other fees, the wages themselves being at the rate of from 10s. to 14s. a month, exclusive of rations. Still, tea can be imported into London at 1s. 1d. per lb., including duty, and the sample is said to be very good. These facts, I think, compare favourably with those relating to other Colonies. The tea is not consumed very largely in the Colony itself at present, the greater amount used being imported, but the local consumption is increasing. What was expected to be an obstacle to tea cultivation in Natal is the rainfall, which varies very considerably. In 1884-85 it was only 81·91 inches, and in 1885-86, 42·40 inches, showing a very much less fall than other tea-growing countries. In Natal, too, the rain all falls between about September and April, the other months generally being practically without any, and often subjected to very strong hot winds, which dry up vegetation to a great extent. Still, the industry is yet in its infancy, and so far as it has gone, I think you will agree with me, it has been successful.

Deputy Surgeon-General C. G. IRWIN: I shall be unable to give you the eloquent phraseology of our worthy lecturer, the profound statistics of our excellent chairman, or the personal reminiscences of the original planter. I am put up, I presume, in contrast to the gentleman who is about to embark for Ceylon, for I have just returned from the United States. I cannot tell you much about the production, or cultivation, or the consumption of tea, but I can, perhaps, claim from you some degree of attention on the ground that I am one of the oldest tea drinkers in the room—one of the oldest Indian tea drinkers. I have been a drinker of Indian tea for twenty-five years. I happened to be in Bombay, where nobody drank anything but China tea, but, being up-country, we had to fall back on the native article. We felt the change, or fancied we did, but, strange to say, on our return we could drink nothing but Indian tea. This shows how tastes are influenced by circumstances. With regard to Ceylon tea, I have no doubt I have drunk a great deal of it, but I refer more particularly to Indian tea, which, as I have said, I have drunk for the last twenty-five years, and, as I happen to have an interest in that tea, I try to push it wherever I can. I have had an opportunity of studying the tea-drinking habits of other nations than the British. I have been a good deal in the United States, and I may say that from the White House—where I have taken tea—to the fashionable hotels and private residences, the quality of tea used is vile. The Americans generally are not tea drinkers, and there is, I think, an enormous field for the introduction of a really good tea. The pure American is a very amenable creature; you can lead him almost anywhere. He is in an eminent degree an admirer of British institutions, and is becoming more so every day. I believe the American of the future—and of the not distant future—will become a confirmed tea drinker; and I have no doubt that a large portion of the tea you expect to export from Ceylon will find its way into the States.

The CHAIRMAN: A most agreeable duty now devolves on me. It is on your behalf to convey to Mr. Shand a cordial vote of thanks for the eloquent and instructive paper with which he has favoured us this evening.

Mr. SHAND: If the duty which has devolved on Sir John Coode is agreeable, that which I have to perform is still more agreeable, and that is to ask you to join with me in passing a vote of thanks to him for presiding this evening. His connection with this Institute is so well known that it would be impertinent in me to refer

to it ; but, apart from that, he has a connection which, to me, is of very great interest, being, as it is, intimately associated with Ceylon. I claim for the Ceylon planters that they have built up a great enterprise, which is likely to be a lasting one. I have told you how the Governors of the island have referred to the roads, the bridges, and the railways which that enterprise has enabled them to scatter over the country, but there is an enterprise of even greater Imperial importance, and that is the breakwater at Colombo. We provided the thews and sinews which went to construct the work, and Sir John Coode provided the brains. It is a monument of our industry and of his skill ; and I do not think that any New Zealander will ever sit under our trees and sketch its ruins. In regard to the discussion, Sir John Coode thought I had not laid sufficient stress on the suitability of the Ceylon climate to the cultivation of tea. I did mention the matter more than once, but I have rather a delicacy in referring to the Ceylon climate, because I have lived there for twenty-two years, and I felt, therefore, that any detailed remarks on the excellence of the climate might become personal. Sir John Coode, after the manner of an engineer, has put before you, in a practical form, the facts of the development of the Ceylon tea enterprise. He has made the matter clear even to those who cannot understand millions. To the remarks that have fallen from our friend who is associated with China—and who has had what to me is a most interesting experience in China and Formosa—I attach great importance. I do not wish him to think we want to wipe out any enterprise. We want to live and let live. We know that China consumes nine-tenths of the tea she produces, and our desire is that she shall so prosper that she will consume the extra tenth she now exports. He says China will wake up. If he has read the consular reports for the last twenty years, he will see that they all point to the same facts—adulteration and the putting into the market of badly-prepared tea. If with these solemn warnings before her for the last twenty years China has not roused herself, I wonder when she will. There is, however, another factor at work in the process of deterioration, which I have on very good authority, namely, that the enormously expanding tea market of the world has occasioned such a rush on the part of owners to supply that market, that injudicious cultivation and excessive plucking has so seriously affected their trees that, until a new area comes under cultivation, China can never fill that place in the tea market she once did. The remarks of Mr. Morris on the botanical question are of great interest. That is a question

I did not venture to touch upon, because I am not a scientific man, but I may say that those who were associated with him know the vigilance and the energy he brought to bear in all the cultivation in which we were engaged. I do not think I need follow the vagaries of our peripatetic friend who is such an admirable advertisement of the effects of Indian tea. I claim for Ceylon tea no peculiar protection. I want India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Natal, and any British Colony which can produce tea, to go hand in hand in checking the malpractices of the trade, and I ask consumers to help us in introducing an article that is good and pure. It is a great privilege to have had the opportunity of addressing this meeting. We all know that we are units in an Empire holding a position which no Empire has ever held before, and I may say that there is no institution in any other country that offers the same facilities for the exchange of ideas, and for imparting that knowledge which producers desire to convey to consumers, as the Royal Colonial Institute. Here is a common platform, on which the consumer or the producer of Canada or the Australian Colonies may meet and discuss their requirements and their means of benefiting one another, and thus I have had an opportunity of conveying, however imperfectly, a slight knowledge of an enterprise which, I claim, requires to be thoroughly recognised by the tea drinkers of the United Kingdom.

FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, Whitehall-place, on Tuesday, February 14, 1888, the Right Hon. the Earl of DUNRAVEN, K P., in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and the SECRETARY announced that 19 Fellows had been elected, viz., 10 Resident and 9 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Richard H. Baillie, Esq., H. Tabor Brooks, Esq., John Campbell, Esq., G. Smytton Duff, Esq., Sir William James Farrer, Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B.; Michael J. F. Hiddingsh, Esq., William King, Esq., John Loudoun Shand, Esq., W. H. Treacher, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Dominic D. Daly, Esq. (British North Borneo), Dr. Frank A. Harger (Delagoa Bay), Alexr. Hector, Esq. (Griqualand West), J. Castell Hopkins, Esq. (Canada), John M. Liddell, Esq. (Transvaal), George H. Rhodes, Esq. (New Zealand), Ross Robinson, Esq. (Queensland), Captain Fredk. C. Rowan (Victoria), Charles F. Sedgwick, Esq. (Cape Colony).

Donations to the Library were also announced.

THE CHAIRMAN : It is not necessary for me to introduce to you personally the reader of the paper, and even if it were, no words of mine would be required to introduce him as one who knows certainly more than most men of our Empire and of our Colonies. Lord Brassey is one of those fortunate men who have had opportunities of travelling much and seeing much of men and of manners. Well, a great many men have had the same facilities, but Lord Brassey differs from the majority in this—that not only has he seen men and manners, but he has closely observed men and manners ; and not only has he observed them, but he has made use of that very rare faculty, which he possesses in perfection—the faculty of being able to gather together and focus and concentrate his observations, while he has also exercised that even rarer accomplishment—the faculty of reproducing his impressions in an interesting and succinct form. Lord Brassey has on various occasions lately given his fellow-countrymen, not only in Great Britain but all over the British Empire, the advantage of the experiences that he has recently gathered in India and in the Colonies, and in introducing him to you now I will only express a hope that the present paper

will not be considered by him as a coping-stone to the work that he has been engaged upon, and that his fellow-countrymen may have many more opportunities of hearing from him the experiences and the results of the travels that he has made. I now beg to call upon Lord Brassey to read his paper.

RECENT IMPRESSIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

Having dealt with Indian subjects at Bradford, with the defence of the coaling stations at a meeting convened by the London Chamber of Commerce, and with Colonial Federation at Cambridge, I propose, in concluding the public work connected with my recent journey, to refer mainly to the prospects afforded in the Colonies to emigrants from the Mother Country. The subject is of intense interest at a time when the saddening appeals of the unemployed are ringing in our ears.

The observations and conclusions of a recent traveller will, perhaps, convey a more vivid impression than the generalised facts which are brought to the knowledge of the public by Colonial statisticians and by the valuable Labour Bureau which has recently been organised by the Board of Trade. I will give the results of local inquiries as to the rates of pay on the railways, in the coal mines and gold fields, and at the shipping offices of Australia.

At the first port at which I touched in Australia I saw the navy in a condition of prosperity which has never been reached in the old country. Wages on the Western Australian railways are at an almost uniform rate of ten shillings a day for all classes of workmen. I saw mere lads earning this high pay as platelayers. The general physique was remarkable. The men command in abundance all the necessaries of life. They live in the open air, in a climate which is one of the finest and healthiest in the world.

Turning to another field of labour, at Newcastle, the great port for the shipment of coals from New South Wales, the wages of the underground men average from ten to twelve shillings for a day of eight hours. This field of employment has been rapidly developed. In 1876 8,180 men were employed in the collieries; there are now 5,880. Considerably over 2,000,000 tons of coal are now shipped annually.

The goldfields have afforded another well-paid but arduous employment. I visited the mine of almost fabulous richness at Mount Morgan, near Rockhampton. The men employed in

quarrying at Mount Morgan are mostly new arrivals in the Colony. Their wages may be taken at from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per day. They work on an average eight hours. They work hard, and the climate is hot for a large part of the year. The cost of living is 15s. a week. Men who save generally invest their money in a gold-mining adventure elsewhere, worked on the co-operative plan. The Croydon and other new and promising goldfields in Northern Queensland are being opened up by bodies of working men with small capital.

The colonial seamen share with their fellow-workmen on shore conspicuous advantages in point of pay over the scale accepted in this country. The wages of able seamen in the Australian ports may be taken at £6 a month.

In domestic service, wages are beyond all comparison in excess of those obtainable in Europe, and servants are treated with the utmost kindness and consideration.

Thus far I have dealt with artizans and workers in receipt of wages. I pass on to the case of those who have begun their career in Australia as independent settlers. At Marburg, near Brisbane, I visited an interesting settlement, formed within the last twenty years by German emigrants, who, on their first arrival in the country, were possessed of no resources of capital. By the most laborious efforts, the settlers at Marburg have cut down the dense scrub with which this part of the country was originally covered. For years their only food consisted of Indian meal; their only shelter was such as could be formed with planks and a few sheets of corrugated iron. The reward of the frugality of these people, of their patience under many privations, and their industry, is seen in their comfortable and picturesque homesteads, consisting of little clusters of huts, dotted over the whole face of the country. On the whole, it may be said that Queensland is far better adapted for a pastoral than for an agricultural country. In the case of the German colonists in the Marburg district, their cattle are the most thriving and successful part of their business.

Our visit to Marburg suggests an interesting comparison of the qualities and capabilities of the British and the German emigrant. The latter is capable of steady toil, and is able to face privation which the former is little disposed to bear. The great qualities of the Briton are best displayed in situations where dash and boldness in enterprise are the essential conditions of success. The Englishman is more ready to hazard all that he possesses upon a single cast of the die. He rushes to the gold mine, while

the patient, laborious, and frugal German is content to make clearings in a dense forest of scrub. Queensland offers a field for emigrants of both classes. She is certainly much indebted to her German colonists, who are fast assuming the nationality of their adopted country. All the young people talk English; all the older people retain their mother tongue. English is taught in the schools; German is used in the churches.

I turn from the rural districts to the towns. At Sydney I visited Messrs. Mort's engineering works. In busy times employment is given to 1,100 workmen, at from 8s. to 14s. a day, for a day of eight hours. In all industrial establishments in Sydney the wages are on an equally high scale.

While those in employment are in receipt of wages which so far exceed the highest rates obtainable at home, it was sad to notice in the crowd thronging the streets no inconsiderable number who bore the marks of penury. Some four thousand of the unemployed had been taken into the pay of the Government, work having been found for them in the public park now in course of formation. Dissatisfaction had been expressed because it had been insisted that the wages thus paid should be below the rates in private industrial establishments. The agitators seemed quite unable to foresee that, even on the reduced scale, the burden of maintaining many workers in non-remunerative employment could not long be borne by the Colonial treasury.

In New South Wales, as in other countries, politicians have been tempted to give encouragement to a false system. It has been the means of gaining the support of the working classes; but it has led to the accumulation of a debt which amounted in 1886 to £41,000,000. Of this, no less than £28,000,000 have been absorbed in the railways and tramways. The opening up of railway communications, in anticipation of future traffic, may be wise in policy, but the immediate result is to throw a heavy burden on the Colonial exchequer. From a surplus of £1,068,000 in 1882, the Colony found itself confronted with a deficit in the following year amounting to £1,824,000. A new Government, once more led by Sir Henry Parkes, has come into power, with a settled policy of discouraging further loans.

The state of affairs prevailing at Sydney at the period of my visit was exceptional. It is certain that the Colonies offer great advantages to working men, both in the hours and the reward of labour.

The favoured lot of the urban populations of the Australian

Colonies is established by many evidences. In walking through the smaller streets and the outskirts of Adelaide, it was pleasing to see the long rows of tidy cottages, built of wood, one-storied, and each surrounded by its little patch of garden. In the vicinity of the towns, the peasant proprietary had evidently attained an almost ideal standard of living. In the outskirts of Adelaide, at short intervals apart, are seen the simple but comfortable dwellings of small farmers or dairymen, shaded by graceful willow-trees, watered by running brooks, and surrounded by well-stocked gardens. These little homesteads have an air of easy independence which it is truly delightful to see.

Melbourne is surrounded by a group of suburbs, with a united population considerably larger than that of the city proper. These suburbs consist, as in Adelaide, of extended rows of one-storied dwellings. In front, the ample circulation of air is secured by streets of great width; in the rear of the cottages, the space is generally sufficient for a small garden. The great majority of the working classes are owners of the houses which they occupy.

In Brisbane the masses live under the same happy conditions. From One-Tree Hill, a thickly-wooded range four miles outside the city, a glorious view is obtained. The wide spaces of garden and the broad roads are in striking contrast with the overcrowding which we see at home, and the extent of which was painfully revealed by the inquiries of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes.

In addition to their high wages, the artisans of Australia command, in no inconsiderable degree, the advantages which we are able to give in the Old World, in the opportunities both of primary and of higher education, and in the culture of art and science. Excellent primary schools are maintained by the State. The higher education has been provided for by the establishment of universities at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney. Large numbers of students throng the class-rooms of professors, among whom not a few have won a world-wide reputation.

The interest taken in the subject is attested by such gifts as those to the Adelaide University of £20,000 from Sir Walter Watson Hughes, of £20,000 and again of £10,000 from Sir Thomas Elder, and of £6,000 from Mr. J. H. Angas. We must admire the munificence of individual colonists, and their liberality towards public objects, in a Colony not by any means the first for wealth. At Melbourne and at Sydney the beauty of the University buildings attest the munificence of the State and of individual benefactors.

Speaking of Sydney, the late Mr. Anthony Trollope awarded praise justly merited when he wrote:—"The College Hall is the finest in the Colonies. If I were to say that no College either at Oxford or Cambridge possesses so fine a hall, I might perhaps be contradicted. I certainly remember none of which the proportions are so good."

The Colonies are devoting their resources liberally to the acquisition of works of art, and to the formation of public libraries. At Melbourne, in a single building of vast dimensions, accommodation is provided for the public library, picture gallery, and industrial museum. The library contains a fine collection of books, and is thronged with readers. Throughout the Colony of Victoria the example of Melbourne is followed, with as large a measure of liberality as the local resources, supplemented by grants from the public purse, permit. No less than 229 libraries and institutes are established in the towns and villages. The study of design and of applied science is encouraged by liberal grants in aid of the numerous schools in the Colony.

Sydney possesses spacious galleries, containing examples of the most eminent painters of the modern English school, selected with excellent judgment. The amount provided by private bequests and public contributions for the purchase of works of art has already exceeded £80,000.

With all these resources at their command, the reason for the reluctance exhibited by the inhabitants of the great towns to push their way into the interior is not far to seek. It requires no common effort of fortitude and resolve to leave the populous and well-ordered and well-supplied city, with all its pleasures and advantages, and to penetrate into the solitary spaces of the Australian bush, where the pioneers of prosperity and civilisation are of necessity thrown entirely on their own unaided resources. As showing the contrast between the conditions prevailing in the country and in the towns, I will take an example of a Colonial city destined perhaps in the course of a generation to boast 5,000 inhabitants, but at present possessing scarcely 50. Wolsley, on the borders of South Australia and Victoria, is such a place. It is now a scattered hamlet, with all the institutions of the future in miniature and in the rough. A church, a school, an institute, a post-office, already exist, but the present buildings are wooden sheds of scanty proportions. The roads and streets are now traced only on ambitious plans, and marked out on the untrimmed surface of the soil by the surveyor's pegs. The dwelling-houses

are of the corrugated iron so extensively used in Australian building, combined with other materials of a still more temporary character. Canvas in many cases supplies the only shelter until the selector can afford to build in wood and iron. At Wolseley the rigours of winter are felt almost as severely as in England during a short period of the year, and we have seen how flimsy are the dwellings in the first stage of the settlement. In the tropical parts of Australia a still more fragile method of construction is accepted. The corrugated iron is not wholly cast aside; but a rough hut of straw and sticks, in a clearing in the jungle, is in many cases the home of a family attracted from the cotton-mills of Lancashire to the sugar-mills of Queensland by the prospect of wages ranging from 25s. a week upwards. I talked to the wives of some emigrants of this class, whom I found on the sugar-plantations near the Herbert River. Hard as was their life, and many as were the privations which they had to bear, they seemed not dissatisfied with their lot. Truly, the pioneers of Colonial development have need of hardihood and energy. They must scorn delights and live laborious days.

*Et genus humanum multo fuit illud in arvis
Durius, ut decuit, tellus quod dura creasset.*

*Nec facile ex æstu, nec frigore quod caperetur,
Nec novitate cibi, nec labi corporis ulla.*

From all that has preceded, it will be evident that a working man, with no certain prospect of employment at home, will probably be the gainer by emigration. If the demand for labour at the present high wages is fully supplied in cities like Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, in the vast regions of the interior the space as yet unoccupied is practically illimitable. In the older Colonies much of the land suitable for peasant proprietors has already been taken up; but the land now held in large blocks by the representatives of the early settlers, must certainly receive in the course of time a large population. Public opinion would condemn the selfish exercise of the rights of ownership of land as strongly as it is condemned here.

As a railway man, I had many opportunities of becoming possessed of the views on the land question entertained by those concerned in the working of the railways. Where tracts of 100,000 or 200,000 acres are in the hands of a single proprietor, the district does not progress as it generally does in cases where the land is subdivided into smaller holdings. The large proprietor concentrates his energies on sheep. The owner of a small tract finds it pay to

give a proportion of his land to arable cultivation. Subdivision encourages, monopoly checks the growth of population. If the increase of numbers, under good conditions as to the standard of living, be one of the aims of government, it follows that undue concentration of ownership and occupation is contrary to public policy. The objection disappears where arrangements are made for letting the land on liberal terms. In this case the large proprietor, receiving interest in the form of rent, is a provider of capital at a lower rate than that which a labourer, with slender security to offer, would be compelled to pay.

In the course of time the ownership of land in Australia will approach the conditions which obtain in England. With us the proprietorship of estates of wide extent does not exclude, nay rather it gives facilities for, cultivation of the land by agriculturists without resources of capital.

Passing from these references to the older Colonies, and from the general observations suggested by an examination of their present stage of development, I turn to Western Australia. Here we have a territory equal in extent to eight times that of England, with a population equal to that of Dover. It may be assumed that in large tracts the soil is unproductive, while in other districts it is highly favourable for settlement. Steps should be taken to encourage colonisation. The price of ten shillings an acre, as fixed by the Government of Western Australia, seems a heavy demand on poor settlers without capital. While the United States and Canada are giving free grants of 160 acres (Canada providing in addition loans of £100 on easy terms, on the security of land ceded free to the settler), and with the advantage offered by America in respect to the cost of passages from England, it is evident that the flow of emigration from the Mother Country to Western Australia must be slow. Western Australia has hitherto been governed as a Crown Colony, but with a liberal proportion of elected members on the legislative council. It is proposed to introduce responsible government. In giving their sanction to this change, the authorities of the Colonial Office may probably feel justified in reserving some portion of the vast area of unoccupied land for settlement by colonists assisted by the State.

I am not one of those who believe that emigration can be undertaken under Government management on a large scale; but in first opening up a new country the aid of the State may prove a great boon. In former years we have the successful instances of the settlement in Algoa Bay, and of the establishment of the German

legion at the Cape. The Canadian Government, as we have seen, is making great efforts to attract settlers to Manitoba. Owing to the greater distance from the United Kingdom, it is more difficult to make a beginning in Western Australia. Here, then, if the proposal can in any case be entertained, experimental settlements on a moderate scale might be carried out by the Government. This is one of the proposals which Lord Meath, and the members of the Colonisation Society which he has founded, are endeavouring to place before the public.

In considering the Australias as a field for British emigration, regard must be had to climate. In tropical Australia the white man cannot undertake field labour. He may direct and administer it. He cannot go out into the plantations to delve and to prune in the heat of the day. Great efforts have been made to use white labourers, as far as possible, in the sugar plantations on the Herbert River. Practically, the British workman is confined to the mills, the canes being cut by coloured people. North of the Herbert River, near Mourilyan, we found a large plantation successfully worked by labour imported from Java. The British workman on the Herbert River, as it has been stated, earns from 25s. upwards weekly; the wages of the Javanese are 80s. *a month*.

The conclusion seems obvious, that the opening up of tropical lands must be carried out with the labour of tropical races. Indirectly, the benefit is great to the working people of the temperate zones. New markets for the sale of their manufactures are developed; the supplies of cheap food for their consumption are increased.

I need not insist on the value of the Colonies as a market for the productions of labour employed in our factories at home. The comparison of the movements of commerce in recent years affords a remarkable confirmation of the established axiom that "Trade follows the flag." I need not trouble you with the well-known statistics of the Colonial trade. I will venture, however, to give other figures, perhaps less familiar, which illustrate the material advantages of our Australian connection in opening up a field for the profitable employment of British capital.

The British investments in Australasia have been estimated as follows:—

In Government loans	£150,000,000
„ Railway and harbour works	10,000,000
„ Banking and financial enterprises.....	120,000,000

£280,000,000

From these investments a sum of more than £14,000,000 is annually received in the form of interest. The figures show how wide a field has been opened for the investment of capital which it would be difficult to employ to equal advantage nearer home.

Thus far the Colonial connection has been considered from the British standpoint, and in reference only to emigration and other material advantages. The broader view could not be put more forcibly than in the great speech delivered in Edinburgh by the late lamented Mr. W. E. Forster :—"Our Colonies, when strong enough to be independent, will yet be stronger, more rich, more intelligent, if still in union with ourselves. Their inhabitants will have greater opportunities, a wider scope, a possibility of a higher career, if continuing our fellow-countrymen. In order to fulfil all the duties of free and civilised and self-governing men, they need not cease to be British citizens. They may have all the advantages of a nationality without disowning their allegiance ; and as they increase in strength and power, so shall we."

The same thing was said by Mr. Deakin, at the Colonial Conference :—"We cannot imagine any description of circumstances by which the Colonies should be humiliated or weakened, or their power lessened, under which the Empire would not be itself humiliated, weakened, and lessened. And we are unable to conceive any circumstances under which the wealth or power of the Colonies would be increased, which would not increase in the same degree the wealth and status of the Empire."

The general view, thus eloquently put, may be illustrated by reference to every department of the affairs of the State. It is eminently true in relation to diplomacy. If they lost their membership of the Empire, the Australias would lose the services of our diplomatists, and the support derived from the knowledge that the whole weight of the Empire would be behind them in any representation which might be made to the French or other Governments on matters in which the Colonies are interested.

The connection with the British Empire is not less valuable to the Colonies in relation to naval defence. In support of proposals for a contribution to meet the cost of a reinforcement of the Australian squadron, Admiral Sir George Tryon truly said :—"The British Admiralty can give to the Colonies the advantage attached to a force organised on our system. It can supply officers and men trained to modern ships and modern appliances. It can give homogeneity to the whole forces of the nation ; and it could

do this at a cost far less than would be entailed by any other plan that has yet been devised."

In the organisation of their land forces, although the assistance rendered from home has been comparatively slender, it has been of no small advantage to the Colonies to obtain the services of Imperial officers. At the Colonial Conference a desire was expressed for the appointment of an officer of rank as Inspector-General. It has been further suggested that the colonel of every militia regiment should be selected from the regular army.

Turning to the great profession of the law, the Imperial connection is of especial value in ensuring the uniformity of decisions. The controlling power exercised through the appellate jurisdiction of the Queen in Council, though rarely invoked, is felt, as we are assured on the high authority of Mr. Alpheus Todd, by every judge in the Empire.

In ancient times the hearts of Greeks and Italians were filled with a passionate devotion to their country, perhaps the more intense from the very narrowness of the area within which their interests, their sympathies, and their social relations were bound up. In the times in which we live we must learn how to combine this intensity of local sentiment with the strength which is derived from an Empire large enough and strong enough in resources and in power to hold its own side by side with other nationalities, such as that of the 120,000,000 Slavs in Eastern Europe, who, if not united under one Government, are united in sentiment.

It may be difficult to frame plans for closer federation. Something is gained if we admit its desirability. Much is gained if it is known that statesmen in all parts of the Empire are giving consideration to the subject, not with the view of bringing about separation, but with the earnest desire of cementing our union more closely. At the recent Colonial Conference the desirability for the establishment of a body of an Imperial character to deal with the question of defence was brought strongly into view by the discussion relating to defence in its financial aspect. As it was remarked by Mr. Service, the Parliament sitting in London is, in a sense, only a local Parliament for the United Kingdom. There are certain Imperial functions which it would be desirable to deal with by the establishment of a council which would include representatives from the Colonies. In assessing the joint contribution for common objects, whether for naval defence, for harbour defence, for postal subsidies, for ocean telegraphs, or for any other Imperial object, the Government at home is hampered,

and the several Colonies are hampered, by the fear of opposition probably raised for party purposes.

These difficulties were brought into view by the Conference; but the meeting of that Conference was a proof of the mutual confidence and the deep affection which bind together the Mother Country and her children.

As a conclusion to the present paper, I will quote at some length from a speech delivered to his constituents by Mr. Deakin, one of the able representatives of Victoria. Referring to the Conference, he said:—"Of all the signs of the times within recent years among English-speaking people, no sign has been more important than that Conference with closed doors. Consider its significance in regard to ourselves alone—the change of relations it marks in a very short space of time. A century ago Great Britain, in shame and sorrow, sent the offscourings of her population to this great continent. Within a century she receives back representatives of free and prosperous communities, to give her assurance of renewed loyalty and affection. And what sign of the times has appeared which has expressed and symbolised as that meeting did the greatness, the extent, and the magnitude of the British Empire? Here we see sitting side by side men gathered from every quarter of the globe. We see a conference of one Empire which represents such elements of diversity, strength, and enterprise as cannot be gathered together in any other city by any other nation in the world. What a story of enterprise, what a romance of the energy of the race, what a tale of the past, and what a promise for the future is written in that conference! And if it said anything, it said that, great as the United Kingdom is among the nations of the earth—and truly and really great she is—it is the Colonies which make the kingdom an Empire."

DISCUSSION.

Rear-Admiral Sir GEORGE TRYON, K.C.B. : A few weeks ago I had the honour to receive an invitation from the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute to dine with them, and an hour before the dinner I received from our excellent Secretary an invitation to address a few words to this great assembly on the paper prepared and compiled by Lord Brassey, which contains the result of his recent voyage to the Australian Colonies, to which we have listened with so much interest. Now, I presume I received this invitation to speak because I happen to some extent to be in the same position

that he is in himself—that of having recently returned from Australia, after a residence there of two and a half years as the Naval Commander-in-Chief on that station. I wish, gentlemen, I had the power of research and the power to express the results of that research with the same ability and eloquence that Lord Brassey possesses; but I should be churlish indeed if I shirked the task which I have been invited to undertake, and if I did not in the first place gratefully speak of the consideration and kindness I met with in the Colonies, and of the many friends I made there. My heart, indeed, is full regarding these points; but I notice that the paper, which I have hardly had time to read, deals with matters of far more importance than the individual experience of any one man. Lord Brassey speaks in his paper of the labour question in the Colonies. The refrain of the labouring man there is—

Eight hours' work,
Eight hours' play,
Eight hours' sleep,
And eight shillings a day.

Lord Brassey has quoted even somewhat higher figures in connection with wages, earned under the exceptional circumstances to which he has referred; but if any lazy, idle fellow thinks to go out there and receive eight shillings a day and to do very little work, he will be grievously disappointed. I have, on behalf of the Admiralty, spent a great many thousands of pounds during the last few years in Australia, and I must say that, though the wages were high, the work done was good, and the cost not so great as might be supposed. The men give a good day's work. It is true that they put down their tools the very instant the dinner bell rings, but they do not dawdle and prepare for that event half an hour before. Lord Brassey has also referred to the very great indebtedness of the Colonies, and has pointed out that in New South Wales, out of an indebtedness of forty-one millions, twenty-eight millions have been expended on railways and tramways, and I rather gathered that he thinks this expenditure somewhat excessive. Now, as one who takes a deep interest not only in the Colonies themselves, but in the administration of their affairs, I should like to dwell for a moment upon this point. I hold that this expenditure is entirely justified, not only by theory, but as established by actual experience. The major portion of Australia is not well suited for agricultural purposes: it is only in those districts where the soil is of an exceptionally good quality, or, as in South Australia, where unusual facilities for cultivation present themselves, or where the produce of the soil

commands a ready market, that agriculture can be pursued with profit. At this time Australia is mainly a pastoral country. People could not be expected to penetrate and to settle in the interior unless there were means to communicate with commercial centres, and the statesmen of the day—wisely, I think—boldly incurred a large expenditure on the construction of railways. The result has been that wherever you travel along these railways, at the present time, you find prosperous centres; they have attracted people to their vicinity, and land has been taken up. Wherever the iron roads have been laid they have enabled great profits to be made by those who have settled in the regions which they traverse, that otherwise would have laid idle and awaited a gatherer; and they have thus provided the means for still further expenditure towards the development of the country. As an additional reason for my belief in the wisdom of the large outlay that has been made upon the construction of railways, I may mention that I have been given to understand over and over again that, were the Australian Colonies to throw their railways into the market, syndicates in the Old Country are prepared to buy them up for a sum that would more than cover what I may call the national debts of these Colonies, viz., their total indebtedness. I hope and trust, however, that they may never be so foolish as to part with their railways. All the Colonies, however, are at this moment drawing in their horns as regards the raising of further loans. They have completed the main arteries of their system of railways, and the operations of the immediate future will be confined to making connections and branches to the main lines. Some thousands of men employed upon contracts on such public works as railways, and paid out of the public funds by the Colonial Governments, have, in consequence of their completion, been thrown out of work; and though large numbers of them have been absorbed in other industries, yet from various causes a sufficient number have not been so absorbed, and this accounts, to some extent, for the recent cry of the unemployed which has lately been heard in Sydney. This, however, is also partially due to the prevalence for some years in Australia of a prolonged drought, happily terminated last year by a splendid rainfall. The liability to these droughts is a serious drawback to up-country enterprises and to agriculture, but, as capital and population increase, I have not the slightest doubt but that efforts to cultivate the soil for agricultural purposes will be attended with a wider success, and that the whole country will become populated beyond what at first sight appeared to be possible.

The object of this Institute is to promote the "Unity of the Empire," but before dealing with that subject I should like to give expression to my opinion that our Colonial statesmen are endeavouring to the best of their ability to provide not only for the present but for the future. Lord Brassey has dwelt upon many points illustrating that fact; he has pointed to the education that is now given to every Australian child, to the splendid public libraries that abound in the great towns, and to the wise precautions taken to secure to the people the advantage of open spaces—a question which at the present time is exciting much interest in the Mother Country. With regard to the climate and the facilities for living and thriving, I can only say that what struck me much was the large families that were met with everywhere. I think that if we review the record presented by Australian history we shall have every reason to look back upon the past with pride and satisfaction. I feel we are able to regard the present with cheerfulness, and to be very confident indeed of the future. The growth of our Colonies has been most rapid in every direction. New interests spring up year by year; places that were a short time since but little known have become of great importance with a rapidity hardly to be conceived in older countries, and the Colonies, in view of their increasing prosperity and wealth and the consequent increasing temptation they offer to those whose envy they awaken, and who are ill-disposed towards the nation, say that they do not expect the British taxpayer to bear the whole burden of their defence. Many years ago they defended their ports to an extent that has not invited attack. Melbourne, Hobart, Adelaide, Brisbane all have defences. In 1885 New Zealand had a few guns, but no defended ports; but now she has four defended coaling ports in the commercial centres—Dunedin, Lyttelton, Wellington, and Auckland. Australia has shown every desire to be united in a close bond of union with the Mother Country. The colonists contributed to the Soudan Expedition, and the contingent sent there by New South Wales was accepted by all the Colonies as representing Australasia, and not one Colony only. From the moment it was despatched it was spoken of as the Australian Contingent; it was referred to in every Colony with feelings of pride and admiration, and if there was any sort of regret about the matter in Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland, or South Australia it was the feeling of disappointment at not being permitted the honour of accompanying the detachment to the East. The colonists have also recently manifested their determination to join not only with each other for mutual defence, but also with the Mother Country upon questions of a national character—a

result which, I believe, has ever been the end and aim and guiding star of this Institute. This they have particularly done in the arrangement lately come to under which each Colony contributes according to its population towards increasing the squadron in Australian waters. We may talk of Federation or Confederation or anything else you like, but I ask you, gentlemen, whether this step is not Federation of the very best possible description—a Federation for the maintenance and support of national interests for the resolute defence of that which we are all determined to pull together to defend, a Federation that will strengthen the hands of our statesmen when they speak with those of other nations in the interest of peace, that will give to their utterances that weight which their words must ever bear when they are the voice of a people who, though they may be scattered throughout the world, are united for national purposes as one man.

Sir JAMES GARRICK, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland) : Admiral Sir George Tryon has told you of the very limited notice which was given him that he would be called upon to make some observations to-night, but I could not help remarking that he at any rate had the better of me in that respect by an hour, for it is only within the last few minutes that I have been requested to address this large and influential gathering. However, as Sir George Tryon has said, I should be, indeed, very churlish if I abstained from yielding to the application made to me by the Secretary of this Institute, and I am determined to do my best to carry out the task which has been assigned to me. In the first place, as a representative of one of the Australian Colonies, I would thank most sincerely Lord Brassey for his instructive and interesting paper, and I think we Australians may congratulate ourselves upon the largely increasing number of distinguished gentlemen who are finding their way to our shores. I am quite sure that they will always receive from us the warmest of welcomes, and be entertained as honoured guests. I remember Lord Rosebery saying a short time ago, in this room, that he would almost think it part of the education of a great public man at home to visit the distant parts of our Empire. I certainly think that any statesman who may be called upon to rule over our Colonies would begin his duties with much more advantage if he had visited them. Now I think you will have learned from Lord Brassey's paper—as far as the question of emigration is concerned—what I have had to point out for the last three or four years in my position as Agent-General of Queensland, and what I cannot impress upon everybody too strongly—namely,

that it is of no use for the idle or dissolute to go to our Colonies. They are no homes for them ; but for the energetic and the industrious I can say, from my own experience, that there is no better field in this world for their labour. Sir George Tryon has alluded to the question of naval defence. I had the honour of representing, with my colleague, Sir Samuel Griffith, the Colony of Queensland at the late Colonial Conference, and one of the results of that Conference was the determination of a joint defence for the protection of trade in Australian waters. Sir Samuel Griffith, the present Premier of Queensland, took a very prominent part in the discussion of the question, and I do not think any of our colleagues will contradict me when I say that the agreement which was ultimately arrived at was due in considerable measure to his exertions. Well, you know—and if you do not, I regret to tell you—that Queensland has been the only Australian Colony which up to this time has not agreed to the compact ; but I think I may also tell you that I really believe this result to be no more than what happens very frequently in England—a result due in great part to party tactics. I sincerely believe that most of the public men on both sides in the Queensland Parliament agree with the proposal, and that when our new Parliament assembles, whichever party may be in power, Queensland will take her position as one of the most loyal as well as liberal of the group of Australian Colonies. Lord Brassey in his paper has referred to the hardihood and the providence of German colonists as compared with Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen. Now, I am familiar with our German colonists, as I am familiar also with those who are our own countrymen, and I agree that every word of praise given to the former by Lord Brassey is deserved ; but I can also assert that I know no better colonists—no more careful, prudent, energetic colonists—than those who have come from England, Ireland, and Scotland, to settle amongst us. Lord Brassey has also said—I hope I am not alluding too much to my own Colony—that the great Colony of Queensland is more pastoral than agricultural. That is perfectly true : we have vast areas best fitted, perhaps, for pastoral occupation ; but do not let it be understood for a single moment that there is not also abundant room for agricultural labour, for on our tablelands, the banks of our rivers, and on our alluvial lands we have ample room for agriculturists. His lordship has referred to the Colonies as affording means of investment, and I wish that much of the surplus capital and surplus labour of this country that have gone to other places not under our flag had found their way

to the Colonies, for I am sure of this, that those who in this country have money to invest would find greater security and greater "returns" in them than can possibly be afforded by other places now in favour. With reference to the increasing manifestation of the Federal sentiment, I think its development must be most pleasing to all of us. I remember the time when it was not thought desirable by some public men that this country should be possessed of Colonies, and the day is not so very remote when some distinguished men thought it would not be at all a bad thing if they drifted from her. They were very desirous that we should part as good friends; that the "good-bye" should be a sort of sweet "good-bye"—but go we ought. I am very glad to say that that feeling has been replaced by another, and that public men of all parties are no longer anxious to part from the great Colonies of this Empire, but their strongest wish is to find some way of binding us more closely to the Old Country. So far as the Colonies themselves are concerned, I believe, whatever may have been the opinion at any time of the public men of this country upon this subject, there never has been among the Colonies anything but devotion and loyalty to the land from which they have sprung. We rejoice at all times in your prosperity, and are cast down at your misfortune, and I am sure, if the public men of this country do their duty to us, there will be no British subjects in any part of Her Majesty's dominions more ready than the Australian colonists to help the Old Country in her time of need. I thank you very much for listening so patiently to me, and again thank Lord Brassey for his very interesting paper.

Captain J. C. R. COLOMB, C.M.G., M.P.: I will not ask your attention for more than one or two minutes, and I would not venture to rise at all were it not that I have watched the defence question for a very long time. I congratulate the Institute, not merely from the defence standpoint, but from the general Colonial point of view upon the lecture that Lord Brassey has just delivered. I am fully aware—as we all are, unfortunately—that the relationship of the Mother Country with her Colonial Empire has been subject in the past to hot and to cold fits. There is no doubt that we have recently had a very hot fit, which we all hope may last, but we shall not shut our eyes to the fact that if it is to continue it can only be sustained by the spread of information concerning the value of the Colonies to the Mother Country, and by an adequate appreciation of the necessity of the Colonies and ourselves sticking together. Therefore, I heartily welcome Lord Brassey's paper, as tending to

keep alive that intelligent interest in that larger Britain which is our only safeguard against a return of what might be nothing short of a disaster, namely, a cold fit. There can be no doubt but that most extraordinary advances have been made in our Imperial policy within, I may say, the last few months. The Royal Colonial Institute, I venture to say, pioneered that movement, and its young offspring, the Imperial Federation League, brought it to an issue by its definite policy and action, inducing the Government to assemble the Colonial Conference. Now I think there is an immense danger, if you will pardon me taking up your time by referring to it, of the opinion being formed by the public that that Conference settled everything. I myself believe—and I do not think Lord Brassey will contradict me—that the Conference was no more or less than the laying of the foundation-stone; the fabric has yet to be reared, and while thanking most cordially those who assembled that Conference, and joining most heartily in the plaudits deservedly earned by its members, I still say that I wish the Conference had had a little more information before it on the subject of defence, and that a little broader basis had been arranged. However, we must all work together to complete what has been in many ways most auspiciously commenced, and to hand it on in a more finished condition to our successors. I would point out, in justification of that remark, that I do not think either the Colonies or the Mother Country even, through the publication of the proceedings of the Conference, are yet alive to the enormous interests at stake upon the sea, and of the necessity for adequate preparations for their defence in time of war. I am very diffident in speaking in the presence of Admiral Tyron, but I would point out to him, and to our Australian Ministers, and our Ministers at home, that though a step was taken by the Conference in the direction of adding external strength to our Navy, derived from Colonial sources, and part and parcel of our Imperial fleet, yet that, after all, it can only be regarded as a very small movement in advance if the extent of the interest of the Colonies themselves in the safety of the sea is borne in mind, and therefore I entreat you not to regard it as something final, but only as a small beginning. Before now we have had our naval strength augmented from external sources. Once we had a branch of the Imperial Navy furnished us, not by the taxpayers of this kingdom, but by India. That was due to a hot fit, but when the furnace cooled down there disappeared with it that addition to our naval resources, the Indian war fleet. That, I think, should be a warning to us. Lord Brassey has quoted

Admiral Tyron—and rightly so—as to what the Admiralty “can” do for the safety of the commerce of the sea, of the Colonies, and of the Mother Country, but it will be observed that Admiral Tyron only puts it in this way—that they *can* do it. What we want is a system that will compel them to do it, and, until the word “can” is changed into the expression that they *do* provide this protection, you have no guarantee for the future. I may state at once that I am free to confess that I do not think you can place full reliance upon the future naval safety of this Empire until its contributing Colonies, such as Australia, have a voice in the administration of naval affairs. It may be that to make this concession would be marching too fast, and although I do not say that the time has quite arrived when it would be desirable to do so, still I do say that it is a principle which ought to be borne in mind. I would say, further, that the wisdom of adopting such a principle will become clearer as time goes on. All I would urge in conclusion is this. Let nobody think in connection with the defence question that anything more than an appreciable advance has been made, and let every man who values the safety of the sea and the supremacy of the British flag in time to come, use his best endeavours to reform administration, and to encourage the Colonies to bear their fair share of the burden of defence, so that we shall in reality, and not merely in the gush of words, combine to face those dangers of the future that may even now be looming upon the horizon.

Sir JOHN COODE, K.C.M.G. : I think you will agree with me that in imparting to us to-night a further instalment of sound information with regard to our Colonies, Lord Brassey has again laid the community under a considerable debt of obligation. I have travelled, I think I may say, over almost the entire ground across which we have been taken to-night, and some portions of that ground I have been over twice. My attention, of course, was largely engrossed by my professional avocations ; nevertheless, so far as opportunity offered, I kept my eyes open, and I can bear testimony to the thorough accuracy of the information Lord Brassey has placed before us, and also to the importance of that information. With your permission I would like just to touch on a point or two. Lord Brassey has alluded to the magnificent library at Melbourne, and the extent to which that institution is thronged by readers. It was my good fortune to visit the library eight or ten years ago in company with the late Sir Redmond Barry, who took a great part in founding it. We went about five o'clock one Saturday afternoon. I was struck by the enormous

number of readers, and I asked whether there was any special reason for it. "Not at all," I was told; "it is what you will find any Saturday afternoon." I think I was told there were 605 readers at that time in the library—certainly the number was more than 600. This, I think, fully justifies Lord Brassey's statement that that magnificent institution is fully appreciated by the people. Lord Brassey spoke of the wages of the underground miners at Newcastle, which I think he said were 10s. a day. I happened to be there in November, 1885. The men loading the coal had struck for higher wages. They had been getting eight shillings a day—that is to say, one shilling an hour; and I was informed that they wanted one shilling and sixpence an hour. The matter, I believe, was compromised by their getting one shilling and threepence an hour. They are accustomed to rest during the first four hours of the day for three-quarters of an hour for what is called "smoke-time," and again later in the day. It was also stated to me that they struck for payment during that time—three-quarters of an hour in the morning and three quarters of an hour in the afternoon—an hour and a-half a day. This will give you some idea of the view which some Colonial labourers take on the matter of wages. Lord Brassey has referred at some length—and I am glad he did so—to the nice, neat little cottages which surround Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and other places. They are a most attractive feature in connection with these Colonial cities, and, as Lord Brassey has said, in the great majority of cases they are the property of the working men who occupy them. This kind of thing is very much encouraged, particularly in Victoria. In the early part of the week you will see large placards containing rough diagrams of the properties for sale, subdivided into small sections, and at the auctions on the Saturday afternoon the workmen bid for lots, with a view to erecting their own cottages. With regard to emigration, Lord Brassey said that the Government could not institute emigration on a very large scale. I am not a pessimist, but I am very much afraid no society and no association can undertake emigration on a sufficiently large scale. I am very much afraid that the relief that can be given to the redundant population in this country is scarcely practicable to the extent that many people suppose. We must remember there are two parties to the bargain. The Colonies may receive them in thousands, but if this country is to receive any great measure of relief we must send them out in tens and scores of thousands. This is a matter which demands the serious attention of statesmen and of everybody interested in

emigration. That great relief can be given I have no doubt, but not to the extent and with the rapidity that some people imagine.

Captain W. H. HENDERSON, R.N.: As a naval officer I am naturally an outsider concerning the views that have been discussed this evening, and it is only from such a standpoint I can presume to give you any illustrations of my experiences. Lord Brassey has spoken of the Colonies as a field for emigration. During the time I was commander of the *Nelson* on the Australian station the period of service of a large number of our petty officers and men expired, and they had the option of returning home or remaining in the Colonies. Well, a very large percentage—almost all who had the opportunity—elected to remain: the inducements for them to do so were great. Many had friends and relations out there, and the choice of a new home was pretty evenly distributed among the several Colonies. I often helped to get the men of good character billets on shore, and watched their subsequent career. They in all cases fully commanded the rate of wages Lord Brassey mentions. Several in Sydney had, I know, in the space of a couple of years invested their savings in building societies, and were already owners of their own plots of land, and even of their own houses. During the time I was out there I was brought into communication with every class of society, from statesmen to the shipping population. I have often had much to do with the "lumpers"—*i.e.*, the men who discharge cargoes—coal especially—and I have no hesitation in saying that they do their work better than in the Old Country, and will coal a ship three times as fast. I have watched them at their meals also: many people at home would be astonished at the comparative luxuries in the way of food which they are able to command, and at the excellent way in which their food is cooked, showing that in this respect their housewives have risen to the occasion, and have not deteriorated. In the large towns there are means of public recreation and improvement which have hitherto hardly existed with us, and they are fully appreciated and made use of by the wage-earning classes. I have often for my own amusement watched them crowding into the parks, national galleries, and botanical gardens on Bank Holidays, and have been struck with the well-to-do appearance of their wives and children, with their quiet and orderly demeanour and behaviour, and apparent content with their lot. You must remember that at Sydney, at all events, the National Gallery is open on a Sunday. I cannot now quote numbers, but I do know that by far the largest percentage of admissions is on that day; and one cannot doubt but that such

aids and opportunities enhance the material and moral welfare of the community. In estimating the condition of the wage-earning classes in the Colonies, it must not be forgotten that it is the best blood of the Old Country among the working classes that forms the largest proportion of our emigrants: it requires a certain amount of fortitude, enterprise, and energy for individuals to be able to cut themselves adrift from all the ties of kindred, home, and prejudice—especially in the country districts—which surround them in order to start life in what to them is an unknown world. Regarding the character of the work performed by the colonist, I may mention that I have a brother in New Zealand, who before he went out tried his hand at farming at home, and he told me when I was there that his experience was that the average Colonial agricultural labourer, working eight hours a day, was worth three of those at home working ten hours a day. No one who goes to the Colonies can fail to be struck with the intense loyalty of the colonists—such demonstrations of it as one rarely meets with at home—and by loyalty I mean not only love for the Queen, but attachment to and pride in their connection with the Old Country, and these sentiments are fostered and encouraged in all directions. As a naval officer, I shall never forget the ready assistance invariably accorded to us in our duties by all the departments of State wherever we went, for the Navy, it must be borne in mind, is, with the exception of the Governors of the several Colonies, the only visible sign and link in those distant parts of the Empire of their Imperial connection.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, K.P.): Before asking you to accord a vote of thanks to Lord Brassey for his paper, you will perhaps allow me to say a few words on the subject. I am sure you will not require me to say anything by way of commending that paper to you. Indeed, we are indebted to Lord Brassey for a great deal more than is contained in the present paper, for this is not by any means the first time that his countrymen have been laid under obligation to him for useful information on the subject of our Empire. About ten years ago, I think, Lord Brassey read a paper before this Institute on the subject of "A Colonial Naval Volunteer Force," and, without paying him any undue compliment, I think I may say that that paper has blossomed into fruit in the shape of the present Australasian squadron. We have heard many things of the greatest interest in the paper that has just been read to us. We have heard descriptions of the circumstances and conditions of labour in the Australian Colonies. Some of them were almost

idyllic in their fascination—such, for instance, as the description given us of the peasant proprietary, the small farmers, and the dairymen, in the neighbourhood of Adelaide. My friend Sir James Garrick said something very pleasant as to his desire that more of us should find our way to Australia. Well, I hope we shall, and I am sure a great many of us only wish we had time and opportunity to do so. As far as I am concerned—if I may be allowed to be personal for a moment—I would give anything to do so. I happen to have friends scattered in the most convenient way, and I should enjoy making the tour above all things; but I would suggest to Sir James Garrick the difficulty we feel probably is, not finding our way to Australia, but that we have a great dread—owing to the charming scenes we should see there—we should never find our way back again, and probably that deters a good many from going out. I noticed also in the paper that, although undoubtedly the conditions of labour are superior in Australia to what they are with us, still they are not quite free from the problems that perplex us here, and that what must be a large percentage of the labouring population of Sydney were, practically speaking, supported by their fellow-labourers. Still, I think that on the whole there can be no question as to the fortunate circumstances in which the wage-earning classes find themselves in that continent, and it must rejoice everyone to know that the condition of comparative ease, and the opportunities for mental improvement, do not militate in the smallest degree against the security and the welfare and the productiveness of capital. As to the great question of emigration, I do not wish to say very much. It is an exceedingly difficult and complicated question. My own impression on the subject is that, speaking generally, it is unwise for a State to interfere in matters of that kind—to interfere, I mean, in the direction of endeavouring to bring about a very large scheme of emigration—a great transportation of the people of this country to the Colonies or to any other portion of the earth. I believe that, as a rule, those matters tend to adjust themselves. Over here we have a plethora of labour. We have muscular arms practically paralysed for want of work. We have here idle hands and men eating their hearts up in the vain endeavour to find employment. In many of our Colonies we have idle lands, and labour only wanting hands to perform it. Well, my impression is that these are things that naturally tend to adjust themselves. If the Colonies require labour, they will give inducements to bring labour from where it is over-abundant. I rather deprecate State interference in these matters. My belief is that the working people

of this country are perfectly ready to emigrate if they feel that they are likely to benefit themselves by doing so, and if they understand they cannot make a decent living at home, owing to no fault of their own ; but I think at the same time too much State interference in the matter is apt to engender in their minds a kind of idea that they may be cajoled into emigrating, not so much for their own good as for the good of some other class of the community. On the other hand, I must say I think it is most important that everything that can be done in the way of diminishing friction, in the way of making communication easy, in the way of making postal communication cheaper, and in the way of bringing the Colonies as near as they possibly can be brought to our shores, and making emigration as little difficult and painful as possible—I can imagine, I say no subject to which statesmen can address themselves that is more important to this country and the Colonies than this. There was another large question which Lord Brassey touched upon towards the close of his most interesting paper. That was the question of Federation. He said—what I think is perfectly true—that it is a very difficult matter to formulate any plan of Federation. My impression is that it will be a very foolish thing to endeavour to formulate any distinct plan of Federation. Plans for giving the Colonies a voice in large Imperial questions of defence and the safeguarding of our ways across the ocean—the representation of the Colonies in some council sitting in London—these are questions which I am very certain will evolve themselves without any great deal of trouble on our part, provided only the necessity and the desire for such a state of things are felt in the Colonies and in the Mother Country. I myself would attach very little importance to the most perfect scheme that the ingenuity of man could devise for the drawing closer the component parts of the Empire, but I attach the utmost importance to the sentiment that pervades this country and the Colonies, and which teaches us and teaches them the essential advantage, not only to us and to every portion of the Empire, and to the Empire as a whole, but, as I believe, to the whole civilised world, that the British Empire should grow and expand as one great whole. The question of defence has been already undertaken to a certain though perhaps a limited extent in the formation of the Australasian squadron. The question of Australasian Federation—which is not perfect—may be a step towards Imperial Federation. The only subject that I can see that can possibly interfere with the general and very strong tendency towards cohesion on the part of the various portions of the Empire is the

possibility of divergences arising between us on commercial matters. That is a matter which I myself think much of and attach great importance to. I believe that community of interests in trade will in the long run determine the fate of the British Empire. I think the whole key of the situation is to be found in matters of trade. The immense advantages and the great strength of the United Kingdom, its manufacturing resources, its enormous wealth, and its diplomatic service, are of course known and appreciated by all men who think at all in all portions of the Empire; and any man who considers the question, especially any working man and any man connected with manufacturing in this country, must recognise also the importance—I might say the necessity—of Colonial trade to the United Kingdom. If we, on our side, understand thoroughly and appreciate the enormous importance to us of developing the purchasing power of our Colonies and encouraging them in the growth of the raw produce that is worked up in this country—if we develop their resources and thereby enable them to buy more and more largely of the manufactured goods—if that is thoroughly understood in this country, I have no doubt whatever, not only as to the stability, but as to the closer eventual union of the Colonies and the Mother Country. The only thing I dread is the possibility that it may become more advantageous to some Colony or Colonies to give favourable terms in trade to a foreign country, and, in fact, to differentiate in favour of a foreign country as against the Mother Country. That, I believe, can never come about except through the absolutely unyielding manner in which we at home adhere to our present ideas of fiscal and commercial policy. I do not wish to dilate on the subject, because it is a subject that is decidedly of a controversial character, but I believe myself, in my heart, that all those who earnestly and ardently desire the consolidation of the Empire, and who believe in the great strength of that Empire—enormously strong already, and destined in future years to have an immensely increased strength—an Empire which has no temptation towards aggression against other countries, and whose mission is evidently one of peace and commerce—my opinion is, I say, that those who believe the British Empire is all-important to the peaceful development and civilisation of the world, should earnestly hope that statesmen in this country will recognise that the consolidation of the Empire is worthy of what may even be a sacrifice of what they believe to be, under ordinary circumstances, sound political economic views. I have ventured to say this much—although the matter is entirely open to controversy—because I

believe that in that one question the whole future of the British Empire must be decided. If it is more advantageous for the Mother Country to trade with the Colonies, and for the Colonies to trade with each other and with the Mother Country, than for any of them to have to trade with a foreign country, then you may be certain the British Empire will last ; and, as there is no such thing as absolute immobility in this world, and as the Empire must tend either towards disintegration or towards consolidation, you may be certain the tendency will be towards drawing closer together the ties that now happily bind us. I need not trouble you with any further remarks. I think we owe a deep debt of gratitude, not only to Lord Brassey for the interesting paper he has read, but also to Admiral Sir George Tryon and Sir James Garrick and other gentlemen who have contributed to the discussion. I will now ask you to accord a hearty vote of thanks to Lord Brassey for his paper.

The Right Hon. Lord BRASSEY, K.C.B.: I tender to you my heartfelt thanks for your kind and too generous acknowledgment of the trouble involved in putting together the paper I have read to you. I shall not trespass on the kind indulgence which was extended to me during the reading of the paper by venturing to make a speech to you at this late hour. I will only say I desire to re-iterate what has fallen from Lord Dunraven, and express my own deep acknowledgments to those who have made speeches on this subject, and who have done so much to assist in placing the Colonial question generally before this intelligent and influential audience. I would only like to say a word or two on one or two points that have been raised. My valued friend, Sir George Tryon, in his able speech—a speech which, as a naval officer, did him, I think, much credit, as showing that he cared for other things besides his immediate occupations, though he fully cared for them—Sir George, I say, made an interesting observation with reference to railways. It will not, I trust, be inferred that I disapproved or ventured to criticise the wise policy, as I think, that has been pursued of using the credit of the Colonies to extend railways in anticipation of a traffic that is sure to come. I will now, before I sit down, express your thank to Lord Dunraven for having come among you this evening. He has not filled the chair in a merely conventional manner. He has made a speech which I am sure you all appreciated highly as a most thoughtful and suggestive contribution to the discussion. I have great pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Dunraven, and I will only add, as regards myself,

that I am deeply sensible of the kind compliment which the Council of the Institute paid me when they gave me this valuable opportunity of coming among you to read this paper.

The CHAIRMAN : I thank you very much for kindly according to me this vote of thanks—thanks which, in one sense, are not at all needed or deserved, for naturally I felt great pleasure when asked to preside at this meeting. I have had the honour of presiding sometimes before at meetings of the Royal Colonial Institute, and have heard very interesting papers read. I can safely say I have never heard a more instructive and interesting paper than this we have heard to-night, and, as far as I can judge by memory, I think I have never seen a more interested audience.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Twentieth Annual General Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute, Northumberland Avenue, on Tuesday, February 21, 1888.

General Sir H. C. B. DAUBENEY, G.C.B., Member of Council, presided.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting; and the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN nominated Mr. G. Molineux, on behalf of the Council, and Mr. W. H. Treacher on behalf of the Fellows, Scrutineers of the ballot for the election of the Council.

The Annual Report, which had previously been circulated among the Fellows, was taken as read.

REPORT.

The Council have much pleasure in presenting to the Fellows their Twentieth Annual Report, which is accompanied by the usual Financial Statements.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 1887, 98 Resident and 198 Non-Resident Fellows were elected—together, 291. At the close of the year the list comprised 1,198 Resident and 1,927 Non-Resident Fellows, or a total of 3,125; of whom 8 were Honorary Fellows and 498 Life Fellows.

The Institute has to deplore the loss by death, during 1887, of an unusually large number of Fellows, whose names are as under: C. G. Akerberg, Cape Colony; Richard Barker; John Beit; John B. Bennett, Victoria; Louis Bicaise, Sierra Leone; W. H. Brereton, Hong Kong; H. W. Bridges; Sir T. Graham Briggs, Bart., Barbados; Colonel Sir T. Gore Browne, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Hon. Patrick Burns, Antigua; Hon. William Busby, M.L.C., New South Wales; Robert Campbell; Sydney Carlisle, Cape Colony; Alfred Chandler, New South Wales; C. E. Cloke, West Indies; E. C. Close, New South Wales; C. F. Collier, Tasmania; Colonel A. A. Croll; Alfred Domett, C.M.G.; George Duddell; William Fanning; James Fraser; William Fresson, British Guiana; Lieut.-Colonel G. J. Gilbard, Gibraltar; T. R. Gillett, Gold Coast Colony; Dr. C. Stovell Grant, Lagos; M. J. Griffiths, British Honduras; Hon. Captain A. H. Hall, M.L.C., British Honduras; Hon. J. H. Hazell, M.L.C., St. Vincent; C. S. Hill, British Guiana; Samuel Hodgson,

Queensland; F. O. Hodson; Sir Walter W. Hughes; Dr. Henry Hutson, British Guiana; The Right Hon. the Earl of Iddesleigh, G.C.B.; E. A. R. Innes, Natal; J. J. Irvine, Cape Colony; Hugh Jamieson; Hon. S. Otis Johnson, M.E.C., Bahamas; Hon. John Johnston, M.L.C., New Zealand; The Right Hon. Lord Kinnaid; Robert Kirkcaldie; Colonel Sir William Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir William McArthur, K.C.M.G.; John McPhail, Jamaica; E. Graves Mayne; John Miller; Felix S. Murray; W. W. Paley, Cape Colony; Joseph Pattinson; Magnus Pyke; Francis Renshaw, Victoria; C. A. Robinson, Jamaica; Sir Bryan Robinson; Charles Rome; William Ross, New South Wales; Thomas Routledge; Arthur C. Saunders; Arthur Smith; Captain Matthew S. Smith, Western Australia; Joseph Smyth, Western Australia; Samuel Spalding; A. Taylor Stein; Hon. P. G. Tessier, M.L.C., Newfoundland; John Varley, South Australia; Sir Julius Von Haast, K.C.M.G., New Zealand; Robert F. Walker; John Weinhold; William Wilson, Queensland; Sir William Young, Nova Scotia.

On reference to the accompanying balloting list, it will be seen that a portion of the Council retire, as prescribed by Rule 7, and are eligible for re-election. Acting in conformity with the provisions of Rule 6, the Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B., has been appointed a Vice-President, in succession to the late Earl of Iddesleigh, G.C.B., subject to confirmation by the Fellows at the Annual Meeting. Further vacancies having arisen through the resignation of Messrs. A. R. Campbell-Johnston (whose lamented death has since been announced), A. Rivington, and H. B. T. Strangways; and the retirement, under Rule 8, of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.P., the following have, in like manner, been appointed Councillors *ad interim*:—F. H. Dangar, Esq., late of New South Wales; J. R. Mosse, Esq., late of Ceylon; Sir Francis Villeneuve Smith, late of Tasmania; and Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., as representing India.

It will be remembered that the freehold of the Institute site was acquired in 1886, and that, in order to complete the purchase, a sum of £85,020 was borrowed upon the terms that the principal, bearing interest at 4½ per cent., be repaid in forty years by half-yearly instalments of £897 11s. 9d., the Council reserving the right of paying off at any time a larger proportion of the loan than is included in such half-yearly instalments on giving the lenders six months' notice of their intention to do so. In consideration of the satisfactory state of the finances, notice has been given that an additional sum of £1,201 15s. 7d. will be repaid on July 1, 1888.

The effect of this arrangement will be to accelerate by three years the repayment of the loan.

A Reception in honour of the Delegates from the Colonies to the Colonial Conference was held on April 30, at the Galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours and Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, and the usual annual *Conversazione* took place on June 29 at the South Kensington Museum; both of which were fully attended by Fellows and their friends.

The Whitehall Rooms, at the Hotel Métropole, which are most conveniently situated in the immediate vicinity of the Institute, have been engaged for the ordinary meetings of the session. The following papers have been read since the date of the last Annual Report:—

"British Columbia." By the Right Rev. the Bishop of New Westminster.

"The Mineral Wealth of South Africa." By Professor T. Rupert Jones, F.R.S., F.G.S.

"Colonial Government Securities." By Sir George Baden-Powell, K.C.M.G., M.P.

"Practical Colonisation." By Colonel Sir Francis W. de Winton, B.A., K.C.M.G.

"The Colonial Conference of 1887." By the Rev. Canon Dalton, M.A., C.M.G.

"Practical Means of Extending Emigration." By Walter Hazell, Esq.

"The Tea Industry of Ceylon, with a reference to Tea Culture in India and other British Possessions." By John Loudoun Shand, Esq. (late M.L.C. Ceylon).

Further papers have been promised by the Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B., on "Recent Impressions in Australia;" J. Henniker Heaton, Esq., M.P., on "The Postal and Telegraphic Communication of the Empire;" Dr. J. C. Brown on "Colonial Forestry;" and Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., on "The New Industrial Era in India."

The Library contained, on January 1, 6,076 volumes and 1,912 pamphlets, of which 569 volumes and 128 pamphlets have been added during the past year. No less than 132 Colonial and Indian newspapers are regularly received; as they are of permanent value for purposes of reference, and it is impossible to find space in the Institute for all back numbers, the Council have gladly accepted the offer of the authorities of the British Museum to receive certain files at stated periods, with the understanding that

they will always be accessible to Fellows and to the general public.

The loyal and dutiful Address to Her Majesty the Queen, which was voted by the Council and Fellows at the last Annual Meeting, expressing heartfelt joy and thankfulness that Her Majesty has been spared to rule for fifty years over the British Empire, was duly laid before the Queen, who was pleased to receive it very graciously.

The meeting of the Colonial Conference was a memorable event in the history of the past year, and has already been followed by practical results, among which may be mentioned the scheme for the augmentation of the Australasian Naval Squadron, one of the leading questions discussed at the Conference, and which has received the assent of all the Australasian Legislatures, excepting one, whose adhesion, it is believed, has only been delayed for a short time. In the opinion of the Council, the Conference marks a new era in the relations of the Colonies to the Mother Country, and is destined to have a most important effect in securing the permanent unity of the Empire.

The Council have represented to Her Majesty's Government the desirability of making arrangements, in conjunction with the several Governments of the Colonies, for having a census of the whole Empire taken on one and the same day, and as far as practicable in the same form, and have received assurances, in reply, that the importance of the principle will not be lost sight of.

The attention of Her Majesty's Government has been invited by the Council to the hardships imposed by the provisions of Section 7, Sub-section *b*, of the Companies (Colonial Registers) Act of 1888, which practically deprive the Colonies of any benefit from the Act by compelling shareholders in Companies in this country, resident in Colonies, though possessing no other estate or assets in the United Kingdom, to take out here Probate of Wills and Letters of Administration, and to pay Stamp Duty thereon. They have been informed, in reply, that, while the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury cannot consent to the immediate repeal of Sub-section *b* of Section 7, which would have the effect of relieving from Probate Duty the property of a person who might be residing in the United Kingdom, their Lordships will be willing to assent to such an amendment of the law as will afford relief when the person beneficially entitled to the shares or stock on the Colonial Register dies domiciled elsewhere than in the United Kingdom.

The Council have also memorialised Her Majesty's Government as to the effect upon colonists of the English Legacy and Succession Duty Acts, and urged the introduction into the Imperial Parliament of a measure to exempt personal property not situate in the United Kingdom from liability to pay legacy and succession duty.

The Council have expressed a hope that Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to recognise the holders of public offices in all the Colonies as in Her Majesty's service, eligible (when qualified and recommended) for employment elsewhere than in the particular Colony where they may be serving; and to give favourable consideration to the claims on the Imperial Government of those who have long and meritoriously served in what were Crown Colonies when constitutional changes excluded them from the higher offices there, that they may not also be deprived of the promotion they might otherwise have reasonably hoped to obtain elsewhere. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has stated in reply that while he is unable to admit that civil officers, first appointed on the advice of responsible Ministers, have the same claim to consideration in respect of appointments to Crown Colonies as those who entered the Colonial service by appointment from home, he recognises the claim of the latter class of officers, when their prospects have been impaired by the introduction of responsible Government into a Colony in which they were previously serving, to be considered, in common with other officers so appointed, for employment in Crown Colonies.

The Council have thought it their duty to make representations to Her Majesty's Government in favour of the grant of a subsidy to a line of steamers between Canada and Hong Kong, across the Pacific Ocean, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a view to secure an alternative and shorter route to the East, and complete the lines of British communication round the world, by means of steamers so constructed as to be available in time of war as armed cruisers for the protection of British commerce. They are glad to know that those representations have contributed to bring about the desired result.

The Council await with very deep interest the result of the negotiations now being conducted by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries and the Plenipotentiaries of the United States for the adjustment of questions relative to the North American fisheries, and trust that a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at by the Commission.

The Council have urged upon Her Majesty's Government the desirability of co-operating in the proposed exploring expedition

from Australia to the Antarctic Regions, an enterprise which they regard as important, not only from a scientific point of view, but as likely to lead to commercial advantages—such as the extension of the whale fisheries—in which the Mother Country, as well as Australia, would share. The Council have, however, been informed that, looking to the inadequate scale of the proposed expedition, and in view of the many other pressing calls for Imperial aid which it has been found necessary to refuse, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury do not feel that they would be warranted in asking Parliament to provide the proposed contribution.

The Council are glad to hear that, in pursuance of the policy which has been adopted at the Admiralty, of encouraging cadets of Colonial birth to enter the Royal Navy, it is in contemplation to inaugurate a training establishment at Sydney, New South Wales, on the same lines as that on board H.M.S. *Britannia*; and also that increased facilities for entrance into the Imperial Army have been extended to Colonial cadets.

The Council note, with satisfaction, that a convention has been agreed to by Her Majesty's Government and the Government of France, confirming the engagements made in 1878 and 1883 respecting the New Hebrides.

The Council willingly acceded to the invitations of the Royal Commissions for the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition of 1887, and the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition of 1888, that they would co-operate in giving the widest publicity to those undertakings, recognising, as they do, the importance of an adequate representation of British commercial interests on all such occasions.

The Council, deeply impressed with the importance of maintaining unimpaired British supremacy in South Africa, have urged upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government the necessity of securing Imperial interests in connection with Delagoa Bay, as well as of promoting and extending British commerce in every possible way with the possessions of His Majesty the King of Portugal, the South African Republic, and the adjacent Native Territories; they have further expressed a hope that, in view of the large commercial interests now involved, arrangements may be made for the adequate representation of Her Majesty's Government at the seat of government of the South African Republic; and that Her Majesty's Government will take such steps as may be necessary to avert danger to those interests by promptly complying with the request of the Queen of Amatongaland for the establishment of a British Protectorate over her dominions.

The result of the International Conference, which recently met in London to consider the basis of an agreement relative to the suppression of bounties granted by foreign Governments on the exportation of sugar, is regarded with the warmest interest by the Council, who trust that the several Governments will signify their adhesion to the agreements which their respective Delegates undertook to submit for their approval, and thus remove a serious injustice alike to the sugar-producing Colonies and to home industries.

A Committee of the Council, comprising Sir Henry Barkly G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G., Messrs. F. P. Labilliere, Nevile Lubbock, Gisborne Molineux, J. Dennistoun Wood, James A. Youl, C.M.G., and Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., has conferred with a Sub-Committee of the Imperial Institute Committee in continuation of the negotiations which were referred to in the last Annual Report. The joint Committees have not yet been able to arrange the terms of a union in a shape sufficiently definite for submission to the Fellows for their decision. The Committee of the Council is awaiting a further communication on the subject from the Sub-Committee of the Imperial Institute.

The Council have received from Fellows of this Institute, and handed to the Committee of the Imperial Institute in aid of its funds, individual contributions amounting to £484 10s. 6d. Further donations, making in the aggregate a sum approximating to £5,000, have been transmitted by Fellows through other channels.

In conclusion, the Council venture to express a hope that the Fellows will concur with them in the belief that the foregoing record of the work done in 1887 will compare favourably with that of any other year since the establishment of the Institute, and they desire to express their deep gratification at the increasing interest that is manifested by the people of these Isles in matters affecting the welfare of the Colonies—a feeling which the Royal Colonial Institute has always earnestly endeavoured to stimulate.

By order of the Council,

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

January 81, 1888.

Secretary.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

RECEIPTS.		£ s. d.		
Bank Balance as per last Account	£1,187 15 7			
Cash in the hands of Secretary	0 14 7			
		1,188	10	2
8 Life Subscriptions of £20.....	160 0 0			
28 " " £10.....	280 0 0			
6 " " to complete	66 16 0			
82 Entrance Fees of £3.....	246 0 0			
180 " " £1 1s.	189 0 0			
4 " " to complete	7 16 0			
1,210 Subscriptions of £2	2,420 0 0			
1,241 " £1 1s.	1,808 1 0			
159 " £1 and under to complete	151 15 0			
		4,894	8	0
Amount received in connection with the Conversations		367	15	0
Rent for one year to December 25, 1887, less Property Tax		1,168	15	0
Jubilee Celebration Fund		257	5	0
Reception of Colonial Delegates		147	0	0
Interest on Deposit		15	6	0
Building Fund (Donations in aid of)		38	18	0
Proceeds of Sale of Papers, &c.....		30	14	0

£8,033 11 2

January 2, 1888.

AND PAYMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1887.

PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages		1,072	16	5
Printing Proceedings, &c.		687	14	1
Advertising Meetings		88	17	1
Hire of Rooms for Meetings, and Expenses		92	1	0
Reporting Meetings		23	12	6
Reports of Meetings sent to Fellows		163	15	3
Postages		340	18	7
Stationery		150	5	6
Newspapers		101	1	5
Library—Books, Binding, &c.		105	18	8
Housekeeper, Fuel, Light, &c.		98	12	0
Building, Furniture, Repairs, &c.		73	18	11
Guests' Dinner Fund		22	8	3
Rates and Taxes		258	17	11
Fire Insurance		19	19	0
Conversazione—				
Refreshments.....	£287	2	0	
South Kensington Museum, Lighting, Attendance, &c.	65	18	0	
Music	50	0	0	
Printing	18	18	6	
		421	13	6
Jubilee Celebration Fund—				
Fitting Seats	£59	7	0	
Illuminations	29	15	0	
Street Decorations	15	2	3	
Gratuities, Printing, &c.	32	10	0	
Refreshments	18	0	0	
		154	14	3
Reception of Colonial Delegates—				
Art Galleries, &c., Piccadilly	£33	12	0	
Refreshments.....	60	0	0	
Music and Floral Decorations	47	7	0	
Printing, Attendance, &c.	22	16	6	
		163	15	6
Gratuity		80	0	0
Miscellaneous		59	13	2
Payments on Account of Mortgage—				
Interest	£1,531	0	9	
Principal	354	4	3	
		1,885	5	0
Law Charges, acquirement of Site		370	0	0
Subscriptions paid in error, refunded		18	6	0
		6,398	14	0
Balance in hand as per Bank Book	£1,633	16	6	
Cash in hands of Secretary.....	1	0	8	
		1,634	17	2
		£8,038	11	2

W. C. SARGEAUNT,
Honorary Treasurer.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1887.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Accounts	274	11	1	By Subscriptions outstanding	402	6	0
„ Balance of Loan for Purchase of Site and to pay off Debentures on security of Mortgage 34,665 15 9				„ Property of the Institute— New Building and Furniture (cost price)	£21,897	5	5
	84,940	6	10	Books, &c., valued at	1,500	0	0
Balance in favour of Assets	21,014	1	9	„ Cost of Freehold	28,397	5	5
					30,520	0	0
				Balance at Bank	£1,633	16	6
				„ in hands of Secretary	1	0	8
					1,634	17	2
					£55,954	8	7

January 2, 1888.

Examined and found correct. A list of the Fellows in arrear on the 31st December, 1887, has—in conformity with Rule 22a—been laid before the Auditors by the Honorary Treasurer, showing an amount due to the Institute of £402 6s.

G. MOLINEUX, } Auditors.
W. WESTGAERTH, }

January 18, 1888.

W. C. SARGEAUNT,
Hon. Treasurer.

DONATIONS TO BUILDING FUND.

(To December 31, 1887.)

	£	s.	d.
Amount announced in previous Reports	4,944	2	0
George P. Moodie, Esq.	10	10	0
Hon. J. W. Agnew, M.D. (Tasmania)	10	0	0
Hon. James Service (Victoria)	5	5	0
W. H. Glen, Esq. (Victoria)	5	0	0
C. J. Posno, Esq.	5	0	0
D. A. Hay, Esq. (M.L.C., Western Australia)	1	1	0
J. G. Mitchell, Esq. (New South Wales)	1	1	0
T. Hawkins Smith, Esq. (New South Wales)	1	1	0
Balance of Jubilee Celebration Fund	102	10	9
	<u>£5,085</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>

LIST OF DONORS TO LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

(To December 31, 1887.)

Sir Frederick Abel, C.B.	Sir William Fox, K.C.M.G., New Zealand
Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co.	Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G., Western Australia
J. F. Anderson, Esq., Mauritius	Professor W. Frearn
T. Bevan, Esq.	The Venerable Archdeacon W. T. Gaul, M.A., Cape Colony
James Bonwick, Esq.	Messrs. Gordon & Gotch
J. G. Bournot, Esq., Canada	Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G., Gold Coast
A. M. Brown, Esq., M.D.	John Haddon, Esq.
J. C. Brown, Esq., LL.D.	Professor J. B. Harrison, Barbados
Justin McCarty Browne, Esq., Tasmania	H. H. Hayter, Esq., C.M.G., Victoria
C. M. Bult, Esq., J.P., Cape Colony	W. Hazell, Esq.
C. Candler, Esq.	Sir James Hector, K.C.M.G., M.D., New Zealand
T. Capper, Esq.	C. W. Holgate, Esq.
Henry Clarke, Esq.	Everard F. im Thurn, Esq., British Guiana
Edward Combes, Esq., C.M.G., New South Wales	Messrs. Iveson Artindale & Co.
C. Kinloch Cooke, Esq.	C. K. Jardine, Esq., British Guiana
J. Coutts Crawford, Esq., New Zealand	Professor T. Rupert Jones, F.R.S.
Messrs. Donald Currie & Co.	Messrs. R. C. Knaggs & Co., New South Wales
Dadabhai Naoroji	F. P. Labilliere, Esq.
Sir Samuel Davenport, K.C.M.G., South Australia	R. Laishley, Esq., New Zealand
Messrs. P. Davis & Sons, Natal	T. Laishley, Esq., Canada
James Dawson, Esq., Victoria	F. J. Larking, Esq.
J. S. K. de Knevelt, Esq.	C. H. G. Legge, Esq., British Guiana
J. A. Despeissis, Esq., Mauritius	N. E. Lewis, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., M.P., Tasmania
W. Doberck, Esq., Hong Kong	J. Stanley Little, Esq.
E. M. Earle, Esq., Jamaica	John McCarthy, Esq., Trinidad
The Right Hon. Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls	Charles Marvin, Esq.
C. Washington Eves, Esq.	W. E. Maxwell, Esq., C.M.G., Straits Settlements
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon	
Messrs. J. Ferguson & Co., Cape Colony	
E. G. Fitzgibbon, Esq., Victoria	

- Captain Alfred Moloney, C.M.G.,
 Lagos
 Baron Ferdinand Von Mueller,
 K.C.M.G., Victoria
 Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.
 J. H. Norman, Esq.
 J. S. O'Halloran, Esq.
 J. C. E. Parkes, Esq., Sierra Leone
 Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company
 G. S. Perrin, Esq., Tasmania
 E. A. Petherick, Esq.
 Messrs. George Philip & Sons
 J. H. Phillips, Esq., British Honduras
 P. Pierrard, Esq.
 Bernard Quaritch, Esq.
 Alfred Radford, Esq.
 John Rae, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
 J. P. Robertson, Esq., Manitoba, Canada
 Sir William C. Robinson, G.C.M.G.,
 President of the Adelaide Jubilee
 Exhibition
 J. W. F. Rogers, Esq.
 P. H. W. Ross, Esq.
 H. C. Russell, Esq., New South
 Wales
 Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.
 Messrs. Sands & Macdougall, New
 South Wales
 Dr. R. Schomburgk, South Australia.
 S. W. Silver, Esq.
 P. L. Simmonds, Esq.
 Commander H. G. Simpson, R.N.
 Douglas B. W. Sladen, Esq.
 Josiah Slater, Esq., Cape Colony
 V. L. Solomon, Esq., Northern Territory, South Australia
 L. de Souza, Esq., British Guiana
 Messrs. E. Stanford & Co.
 H. W. H. Stevens, Esq.
 Messrs. Stone, Sons & Co., New
 Zealand
 Messrs. G. Street & Co.
 G. J. Symons, Esq., F.R.S.
 H. T. Tamplin, Esq., Cape Colony
 H. D'Esterre Taylor, Esq., Victoria
 Victor de Ternant, Esq.
 James Thomson, Esq., British Guiana
 W. Topley, Esq.
 Coutts Trotter, Esq.
 John Waddington, Esq.
 Hugh Watt, Esq., M.P.
 W. Westgarth, Esq.
 Colonel William White, Canada.
 Messrs. Wyman & Sons
 Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.
 The Agri-Horticultural Society of
 Madras
 „ Anthropological Institute
- The Anti-Slavery Society
 „ Australian Museum, Sydney, New
 South Wales
 „ Board of Technical Education,
 New South Wales
 „ Board of Trade, Winnipeg, Canada
 „ Cambridge University Library
 „ Canadian Institute, Toronto
 „ Canterbury College, New Zealand
 „ Chamber of Commerce—
 Adelaide, South Australia
 Cape Town
 Dunedin, New Zealand
 Durban, Natal
 Hobart, Tasmania
 London
 Maryborough, Queensland
 Melbourne, Victoria
 Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony
 „ City Liberal Club
 „ Colonial and Indian Exhibition,
 Royal Commission
 „ Compilers of the Jamaica Hand-
 book
 „ Colonial Museum, Wellington,
 New Zealand
 „ Colonial Office
 „ Crown Agents for the Colonies
 „ Department of Agriculture, Mani-
 toba, Canada
 „ Deputy Quartermaster-General,
 War Office
 „ East India Association
 „ Education Department, Ontario
 „ Emigrants' Information Office
 „ Executive Commissioner for
 Queensland at the Colonial and
 Indian Exhibition
 „ General Survey Office, New
 Zealand
 „ Geological and Natural History
 Survey of Canada
 „ German Colonial Society, Berlin
 „ Hamilton Association, Canada
 „ Historical and Scientific Society,
 Winnipeg, Canada
 „ Imperial Federation League
 „ India Office
 „ Institute of Architects, Auckland,
 New Zealand
 „ Institute of Bankers
 „ Institution of Civil Engineers
 „ Manchester Geographical Society
 „ Mining Department, Victoria
 „ New Zealand Institute
 „ Proprietors of Bradshaw's Guide
 to New Zealand
 „ Proprietors of the *Empire*
 „ Proprietors of *Revue Coloniale*
Internationale

The Public Library—

- Adelaide, South Australia
- Dundee
- Great Yarmouth
- Liverpool
- Melbourne, Victoria
- Sydney, New South Wales
- „ Queen's College University, Canada
- „ Religious Tract Society
- „ Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana
- „ Royal Asiatic Society, London
- „ „ „ (Straits Branch)
- „ Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham
- „ Royal Geographical Society
- „ Royal Humane Society of Australasia
- „ Royal Society of Canada
- „ Royal Society of South Australia
- „ Royal Society of Tasmania
- „ Royal Society of Victoria
- „ Royal Statistical Society
- „ Royal United Service Institution
- „ Scottish Geographical Society
- „ Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.
- „ Society of Arts
- „ Technological Museum, New South Wales
- „ Toronto University, Canada
- „ Victoria Institute
- „ West India Committee
- „ Wool Brokers' Association

The Governments of—

- Bombay
- British Honduras
- Dominion of Canada
- British Columbia (Provincial)
- Manitoba
- Ontario
- „ Prince Edward Island,
- Quebec
- „ Cape of Good Hope
- Ceylon
- Coorg, India
- Cyprus
- Hong Kong
- India
- Jamaica
- Leeward Islands
- Madras
- Mauritius
- Natal
- New South Wales
- New Zealand
- Punjab
- Queensland

The Governments of—

- South Australia
- Straits Settlements
- Tasmania
- Trinidad
- Victoria
- Western Australia
- The Court of Policy, British Guiana
- „ Department of State, Washington, United States
- „ Agents-General for—
 - Cape of Good Hope
 - New South Wales
 - New Zealand
 - Queensland
 - South Australia
 - Tasmania
 - Victoria
- „ Registrar-General of—
 - Jamaica
 - New Zealand
 - Queensland

Also Files of the following Papers from the Proprietors:—

- Anti-Slavery Reporter
- Australian Trading World
- British Journal of Commerce
- British Mercantile Gazette
- British Trade Journal
- Chamber of Commerce Journal
- Colonies and India
- Eastern Australasian
- Estates Roll
- European Mail
- Home and Colonial Mail
- Imperial Federation
- Journal of the Society of Arts
- Meteorological Magazine
- New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Circular
- Planters' Gazette
- Scientific News
- Scottish News
- South American Journal
- United Service Gazette
- Weekly Official Intelligencer
- Wool Exchange Circular

Africa, South

- Cape of Good Hope—
 - Beaufort Courier
 - Bedford Enterprise
 - Cape Law Journal
 - Commercial Report, Prices Current
 - Farmers' Chronicle, Oathcart.
 - Fort Beaufort Advocate
 - Free Press, Queenstown
 - Government Gazette
 - Wynberg Times

- Natal—
 Advertiser
 Mercury
 Witness
 Orange Free State—
 Friend of the Free State
 Transvaal—
 Eastern Star
 Transvaal Advertiser
 Africa, West—
 Early Dawn, Sherbro'
 Australasia—
 Fiji
 Fiji Times
 New South Wales—
 Australasian Medical Gazette
 Government Gazette
 Maitland Mercury
 Silver Age, Silverton
 Sydney Bulletin
 " Daily Telegraph
 " Echo
 " Illustrated News
 " Mail
 " Morning Herald
 " Tribune
 New Zealand—
 Auckland Weekly News
 Canterbury Times
 Lyttelton Times
 Otago Daily Times
 Timaru Herald
 Queensland—
 Brisbane Daily Courier
 Capricornian
 Figaro
 Government Gazette
 Mackay Standard
 Maryborough Colonist
 Queenslander
 Townsville Herald
 South Australia—
 Government Gazette
 Kapunda Herald
 Northern Territory Times
 Pictorial Australian
 Port Adelaide News
 South Australian Advertiser
 South Australian Register
 Tasmania—
 Examiner, Launceston
 Mercury, Hobart
 Victoria—
 Age
 Argus
 Australasian
 Australasian Journal of Pharmacy
 Australasian Sketcher
 Ballarat Star
 Victoria—
 Daily Telegraph
 Government Gazette
 Illustrated Australian News
 Imperial Review
 Insurance and Banking Record
 Leader
 Warrnambool Standard
 Western Australia—
 Enquirer and Commercial News, Perth
 Government Gazette
 Victorian Express, Geraldton
 Western Mail, Perth
 Borneo—
 North Borneo Herald
 Canada—
 Commercial, Manitoba
 Daily Witness, Montreal
 Manitoba Free Press
 Manitoba Gazette
 Regina Leader
 Victoria Weekly Colonist, British Columbia
 Weekly Sun, New Brunswick
 Weekly Examiner, Prince Edward Island
 Newfoundland—
 Harbor Grace Standard
 Ceylon—
 Observer
 Tropical Agriculturist
 Cyprus—
 Government Gazette
 Times of Cyprus
 Hong Kong—
 Daily Press
 Malta—
 Malta
 Malta Standard
 Times
 Mauritius—
 Bulletin Commercial du Cerneen
 Government Gazette
 Mercantile Record and Commercial Gazette
 Merchant and Planters' Gazette
 St. Helena—
 Guardian
 Straits Settlements—
 Government Gazette
 Singapore Free Press
 West Indies—
 Antigua—
 Standard
 Bahamas—
 Nassau Guardian
 Barbados—
 Agricultural Gazette and Planters' Journal

Barbados—	Grenada—
Globe	St. George's Chronicle
Herald	Jamaica—
British Guiana—	Colonial Standard
Argosy	Gazette
Daily Chronicle	Gleaner
Royal Gazette	Leeward Islands—
West Indian Quarterly	Royal Gazette
British Honduras—	St. Lucia—
Angelos	Voice
Belize Advertiser	Trinidad—
Colonial Guardian	Government Gazette
Government Gazette	New Era
Dominica—	Port of Spain Gazette
Dial	Public Opinion
Dominican	
Grenada—	(Note.—The total number of Papers
Government Gazette	filed is 190, of which 132 are published
People	in the Colonies and India.)

The presentation to the Institute by GEORGE HALSE, Esq., of his allegorical group of statuary entitled, "Britannia unveiling Australia" is also acknowledged.

The CHAIRMAN: It has been usual, I believe, to take the Report as read, and that being your wish I will only say, in moving the adoption of the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, that it is not necessary for me to enter into any lengthened explanation of it, because it contains so fully—and more fully than usual—an account of what has taken place during the past year. There have been some very important subjects discussed, and the Council have done their best in every possible way to carry out the business of the Institute in such a manner as best to keep abreast with that feeling of fellowship with the Colonies that has so strongly taken root in the Mother Country. Our Hon. Treasurer has furnished you the accounts of the Institute, and he will be prepared to explain them more fully if necessary. We have progressed very satisfactorily, and I think I may say we are in a very prosperous financial condition. This will be more evident when I state that it is now in contemplation almost immediately to pay off another instalment of the debt due on the building and the site. We have suffered loss through a large number of deaths, but we maintain our position very satisfactorily, especially when you bear in mind that in the list published of the Fellows of the Institute all non-effectives have been rigidly excluded. Some vacancies have occurred during the past year in the governing body, and in accordance with the rules they have been temporarily filled up by the Council, and are subject, of course, to your confirmation. We have

used our best endeavours to obtain representative men of long experience—men who have recently been connected with the Colonies or with India, and we have done this with the view of obtaining the best assistance possible in our proceedings. The Council have adopted a resolution which I am sure this meeting will cordially endorse, congratulating my friend on my right (the Chairman here referred to Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.) upon the recent honour conferred upon him by Her Majesty—the appointment to the Second Class of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. The services he has rendered us for many years past in the position of Honorary Secretary of this Institute, and now as Vice-President, have been beyond praise. We cannot too strongly express the feeling that his assistance has been of great benefit to the Institute itself, and that he has always done his best to promote cordiality of feeling among all classes in the Empire. As regards the Imperial Institute, although further communications have taken place between the two committees—that is to say, the committee appointed by the Council and the committee of the Imperial Institute—I have to state that they have not arrived at any definite basis which would lead to a conclusion at present. We are still in communication. All I will venture to say is that the Council hold by what was decided at the last meeting, and that whatever may be decided eventually as between the two committees, the Fellows may be quite certain that nothing will be adopted finally without its being laid before them, and a month's notice given of the meeting called to consider the question. I will now ask our Hon. Treasurer to make a few remarks.

THE HON. TREASURER (Sir William C. Sargeant, K.O.M.G.): In obedience to your request I rise with much pleasure to make a few remarks on the financial affairs of the Institute. The accounts of the Royal Colonial Institute are of such a uniform nature and present such a sameness from year to year that it is very difficult to find anything new to say. They present this year, as previously, a very satisfactory result. With the exception of the year 1885-6, our revenue has been greater than in any previous year. It has now reached the respectable sum of between £6,000 and £7,000. This is not the only satisfactory result of our money affairs, for looking back over past years to the present time—I may say from the commencement of the Institute to the present time—we have expended on our ordinary matters something like £1,000 a year less per annum than we have received. I think, therefore, the Council may claim to have administered the affairs of the Institute with

very great prudence. I do not mean to say that sum has been accumulated in cash, but it is represented largely in the building in which we now stand. I thought it might be worth while to look back and see how much the Fellows had paid by way of subscriptions and entrance fees since the formation of the Institute. The amount is rather over £50,000. That is a large sum, no doubt, but, when you think what this Institute has achieved, the sum for which we have done it is really small. I will only add that my endeavour has been to present the accounts in so complete a manner that no question may arise, but if there is any point that any Fellow may wish to question me upon I shall be most ready to answer him.

Ven. Archdeacon AUSTIN (British Guiana): I have great pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

Mr. F. G. GOODLIFFE: After the admirable exposition of the accounts that has been given to us by the Hon. Treasurer, there is little or nothing under that head to descant upon, nor does the general position of the Institute call for criticism. I hope, however, I shall not be considered obtrusive in alluding to the paragraph in the Report which refers to the Imperial Institute. This paragraph, in my opinion, is most significant. I do not wish to force the hand of the Council in any way, but it appears to me they would be strengthened by some expression of opinion on this subject on the part of the Fellows. I do not know whether it will be expedient for the Council to make us acquainted with the line of policy which they are pursuing. If they think it will be advisable to reserve themselves for some future occasion, I should not press the suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN: I am quite sure the Council would be ready to give the Fellows every information in their power, but we are in this position—that we have no information to give. Matters are still in abeyance, and the discussion is still going on. As was stated at the last meeting, if we are able to give you any decided information a meeting will be called, and you will be able to take it into consideration. We are in that position still, and I am sure you will agree that it would be improper on our part, so long as matters are under discussion, to disclose what must at present be considered as confidential. It is the general rule, I believe, in Parliament and everywhere else, that while communications are unfinished it is not allowable to discuss their details, but as soon as they are finished the Council will not be slow to take the Fellows into their confidence.

Mr. F. G. GOODLIFFE : I am not asking the Council to detail the principles on which they have proceeded in this important question, but whether or not there could be submitted to this meeting, with the view of strengthening the hands of the Council, some general feature on which we could pronounce.

The CHAIRMAN : At the last Annual Meeting (quoting from the minutes) "it was impressed on the Council that in any arrangement which might be negotiated it must be arranged that the Royal Colonial Institute should in no way lose any of the rights and privileges it possessed under its Charter, that it should retain its present house, and also that the present organisation should be retained. It was stated on the part of the Council that no definite arrangement could be come to without the consent of the Fellows, and it was arranged that, when the details of the suggested alliance are sufficiently advanced, a meeting of the Fellows should be called, a month's notice of such meeting to be given." I may say the Council have adhered entirely to those conditions. We will not go beyond them ; that is to say, the injunction laid on the Council at the last Annual Meeting will be rigidly observed. I do not know whether it is possible to give you any inkling of what has taken place. I should say that all the papers that have come to us so far have been marked "Private and confidential," and ours have been so marked in return. Under these circumstances I do not think we can do much more at present than I have said—namely, that we will take care you shall all be taken into council before anything is settled upon.

Mr. NEVILLE LUBBOCK : As a member of the committee of the Imperial Institute, and also of the committee representing the Council of this Institute, I may say that I cannot help thinking, myself, that it would be of great advantage if Fellows would give some indication of what their views on the matter are. At present the mouths of the Council are closed, but, as I have said, I think it will be an advantage if you will give us some indication of your views.

The motion for the adoption of the Report and Financial Statement was then put and unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN reported, on behalf of the scrutineers of the ballot, that the list recommended by the Council was adopted as follows :—

PRESIDENT.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., G.C.M.G., &c.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL.

His Grace The Duke of Manchester, K.P.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

His Royal Highness Prince Christian, K.G.
 His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T.
 His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I.
 His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P.
 His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
 The Right Hon. The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.
 The Most Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
 The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery.
 The Right Hon. Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G.
 The Right Hon. Viscount Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.
 The Right Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.
 The Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.
 The Right Hon. Lord Clermont, K.P.
 The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P.
 Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.
 Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.
 Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

COUNCIL.

Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir Charles Clifford, Bart.	Gisborne Molineux, Esq.
Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G.	Jacob Montefiore, Esq.
F. H. Dangar, Esq.	J. R. Mosse, Esq.
General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, G.C.B.	Charles Parbury, Esq.
Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B.	John Rae, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.	Peter Redpath, Esq.
H. J. Jourdain, Esq., C.M.G.	Sir Francis V. Smith.
F. P. Labilliere, Esq.	Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.
Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.	J. Duncan Thomson, Esq.
Neville Lubbock, Esq.	William Walker, Esq.
	J. Dennistoun Wood, Esq.
	James A. Youl, Esq., C.M.G.

Attention was called to an irregularity in the nomination by the Council of Sir Henry Green, who thereupon placed his resignation in the hands of the Chairman.

A resolution was then adopted requesting Sir Henry Green to withdraw his resignation, and this he consented to do.

Mr. G. J. SYMONS, F.R.S. : The resolution I have to propose is as follows:—"That the thanks of the Fellows be given to the Honorary Treasurer (Sir William C. Sargeant, K.C.M.G.), the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in the various Colonies, and the Honorary Auditors (Messrs. Gisborne Molineux and William Westgarth), for their services since the last meeting." I do not think that there is any society—none, at least, with which I am interested, and I am interested in a great many—which has had from its

treasurer a more satisfactory statement of affairs than we have had the good fortune to receive to-day, nor is there any institution with which I am connected which has gone on amassing, I will not say wealth, but house property, so quickly as our own. There can be no doubt that the Institute has developed in proportion to the public interest in the objects to the furtherance of which it is devoted, and rapid as has been the growth in public estimation of the great cause of the welfare of our Colonial Empire, the progress of the Royal Colonial Institute has not been one whit behind that of the cause which it was established to further.

Mr. ROBERT SCOTT: I have much pleasure in seconding the motion. I am sure we are all pleased and gratified with the statement which our Honorary Treasurer has submitted to us, while we must also feel glad that his health has so much improved.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

General LOWRY, C.B.: I have been reminded by the reading of the Minutes of the last annual meeting that I then had the privilege of proposing a resolution similar to that which I have now the honour of moving—namely, "That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Secretary and the other members of the permanent staff for their services during the past year." I esteem it a great privilege to submit this motion, and I am convinced that it will receive the hearty support of you all. I say, without the slightest doubt, that you will agree with me, that we are all deeply indebted to Mr. O'Halloran, our Secretary, for his able, efficient, and zealous discharge of his duties, and for his unfailing courtesy to everyone with whom he comes in contact. I have had the honour of proposing this resolution on several such previous occasions, and every succeeding year I discharge the office with increased pleasure; for I am convinced, as you must be, that in Mr. O'Halloran we have an invaluable Secretary, and I take it I express the feelings of everyone present when I say that our best thanks are due to him for the admirable way in which he performs his duties. I think, too, that I shall give voice to his feeling as well as my own when I say that he could not be better supported than he is by his two excellent assistants—Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Boose. Everybody, I think, who has attended our meetings, or has had occasion to visit, or make inquiries at our Institute, has received the same attention and courtesy from these officers as from Mr. O'Halloran himself, and I am convinced that no society could be better served by its officers than we are by these three gentlemen whom I have named, and, indeed, by all connected with the staff of the Insti-

tute. Their duties are so well performed that I am sure the resolution will meet with your heartiest approval.

MR. NEVILLE LUBBOCK : I have great pleasure in seconding the motion.

The resolution was then put and carried.

MR. J. S. O'HALLORAN (Secretary) : Once more it is my pleasing duty to acknowledge, on behalf of the permanent staff, the vote of thanks which you have so kindly accorded to us. It is a satisfaction to know that the establishment is thoroughly well organised. Every member of it has his special duties assigned to him, and I may add that he feels both pride and pleasure in discharging them with zeal and efficiency. It is especially gratifying to observe the increasing frequency of applications to the Institute on the part of strangers for information respecting Colonial matters ; in fact, I may say that we have developed into a not unimportant Intelligence Department. It occurs to me to mention, by way of example, one or two such cases, as they are not known to the outside world. Only very recently a gentleman, who had a strong idea of following his profession in a certain Colony, was introduced to me by a Fellow with the object of advising him as to the condition of things he was likely to encounter there. I expressed grave doubts as to whether he would find a suitable opening, but promised to make inquiries. I put myself in communication with a high official of the Colony in question, who happened to be in this country, with the result that he advised the applicant on no account to go out, as there was no opening. Then, the other day, an engineer was anxious to obtain information about some important works that it was proposed to carry on in one of our distant Colonies. He said he had searched nearly every library in London in order to learn the levels of the country in which he wished to operate, but he had been unable to find anything bearing on the subject. Papers containing the desired particulars were at once placed before him, when he expressed his obligations, and there is no doubt that by means of this Institute he was saved the loss of a good deal of time and money, and, it may be, of professional reputation. Literary men have also freely availed themselves of the information at the disposal of the Institute. A gentleman who was writing the early history of one of the Colonies was lately in want of certain books, which he had searched for in vain. It occurred to him to call here, and we were able to supply him with the references which he needed in order to complete his investigations. I am glad to say there are very few Fellows who think they

do not benefit from their membership of the Institute, though on rare occasions one meets with some who are inclined to hold that opinion, and who think that, because they do not often come here or frequently require the services which the Institute is able to render, it is really not worth while for them to continue their connection with it; but I would appeal to such gentlemen to remember that the Royal Colonial Institute was founded in the interests of the Colonies at large, and it therefore behoves every patriotic colonist, and every friend of the Colonies, to uphold and support it to the best of his ability.

Mr. G. VANE, C.M.G. : I rise to propose, "That the thanks of the Fellows be accorded to the Council for their services to the Institute during the past year, and to the Chairman of this meeting for presiding." At this late hour it would not become me to detain you longer, but I should like to be permitted to say that I think the discussion which has taken place in connection with the election of the Council has been most satisfactory. I will not further trespass upon your time, but conclude by moving the resolution.

Mr. F. G. GOODLIFFE : I have much pleasure in seconding that. I need hardly say that the question which I addressed to the Council at the earlier part of this discussion was inspired solely by my earnest desire for the promotion and welfare of this Institute, of which, so far as length of membership is concerned, I am one of the oldest living members. It seems only yesterday, however, since Mr. Roche asked me to assist in founding this Institute. Since then I have had the privilege of sitting at the Council table for many years, together with our respected vice-president, Sir Frederick Young, who richly deserves the honour which has been conferred upon him, and which, in accepting, has also been conferred upon the Institute. I pressed the question with reference to the Imperial Institute simply with a desire to strengthen the hands of the Council, and I think I may say, without exaggeration, that it is universally felt that this is a matter which ought not to be allowed to rest. It is now twelve months since we had a report with the same postponing words that appear in the present document, and I think I am well advised in saying that we do not strengthen our chance of securing our own terms by delay. I think, with all respect to the Council, that I am right in urging, in conjunction with my brother Fellows, upon you the unwisdom of allowing this question to remain in abeyance, but that we should endeavour to realise, as speedily as may be, the great objects for which this

Institute was founded ; that is to say, for the benefit of the Colonies and of this great Empire. I trust the Council will judge the remarks which I ventured to obtrude on this meeting in the spirit in which they were uttered, and that they will credit me with sincerity when I say that I am thoroughly impressed with the eminent services they have rendered, and that the interests of the Institute must continue to flourish while they are entrusted to the care of men who administer its affairs with so much zeal.

The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN : It now only remains for me, on behalf of the Council, to return our sincere thanks for the kind manner in which in the first place you overlooked the irregularity which I regret has occurred, but which, I am pleased to say, has terminated so happily ; and then for the hearty reception you have given to the vote of thanks just proposed. As regards the Council, I do not think I can add anything to what has already been said, except, perhaps, to say that we do our best to promote the interests of the Colonies in every respect. I am glad to learn from our Secretary that this Institute is of use not only to Fellows, but to persons unconnected with it, who come here for information on various matters connected with the Colonies. On that account alone the Institute does good work, and it is by that means that we shall be enabled to make our influence felt in various parts of the world. With regard to that portion of the resolution relating to myself, I need hardly say that it gives me great pleasure to know that you are not displeased with the manner in which I have discharged the duties of chairman.

The proceedings then terminated.

FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 18, 1888.

The Right Hon. Viscount BURY, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and the SECRETARY announced that 25 new Fellows had been elected, viz., 4 Resident and 21 non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

J. T. Agg-Gardner, Esq., M.P.; Christian A. E. Bolinder, Esq., Alfred A. Clark, Esq., Arthur H. Wheeler, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows:—

C. F. Elphinstone Brown, Esq. (Victoria), Robert Christison, Esq. (Queensland), John Coates, Esq., C.E. (Victoria), Frederick E. Cole, Esq. (Gold Coast Colony), Charles Fabien, Esq. (Trinidad), Daniel Francis, Esq. (Griqualand West), Thomas Haydon, Esq. (Victoria), Edward Keane, Esq., M.L.C. (Western Australia), E. P. Lemprière, Esq. (South Australia), Henry L. Moysey, Esq. (Ceylon), George J. R. Murray, Esq. (South Australia), James Murray, Esq. (Canada), Wellesley J. Noad, Esq. (Cape Colony), George Pauling, Esq., C.E. (Griqualand West), Frederick A. Purvis, Esq. (New Zealand), George F. Sherwood, Esq. (New Zealand), Joseph H. Smith, Esq. (South Australia), Daniel C. Stevens Esq. (Transvaal), John E. Tanner, Esq., M.Inst.C.E. (Trinidad), Alfred J. Taylor, Esq. (Tasmania), Ethelbert G. Woodford, M.E. (Transvaal).

Donations of Books, Maps, &c., were also announced.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have now to call upon Mr. Henniker Heaton to read the paper which is set down for this evening. Mr. Henniker Heaton requires no introduction from me. His industry and his knowledge of the subject under discussion commend themselves to all the Fellows of this Institute, and I am quite sure that the paper which he will read to us will convey an immense amount of instruction, and be productive of great good to the society. I should like to say that Lord Stanley of Preston regrets extremely to find that he is unable to accept the invitation to be present this evening, as he is already engaged: I am sure we shall all regret his absence. I have now much pleasure in calling upon Mr. Henniker Heaton to read his paper on

THE POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION OF THE EMPIRE.

Whatever may be thought of the choice of a lecturer for this evening, no one will dispute that the subject assigned for our consideration is one of exceeding interest for such an audience as is here assembled. For the first time in the history of the Royal Colonial Institute we are about to consider one of the grandest and most vital of questions, that of the postal and telegraphic communication between England and all other parts of the Empire. I have devoted some of the best years of my life to the prosecution of the task of facilitating and extending the development of human intercourse. To-night I am to enjoy the rare pleasure of expounding my theories to an assemblage of whose sympathy I am assured beforehand. Few of us who have lived for long years far away from this our loved Fatherland, few who, remaining at home ourselves, claim kindred with some forlorn wanderer in a distant region, can repress the longing for more frequent communion with absent friends.

For the administration of the postal and telegraphic service within the limits of the United Kingdom I have little but praise. Certain improvements, which will presently be indicated, are feasible and imperative. But, setting these aside, it cannot be disputed that the vast organisation directed by my friend Mr. Raikes has approached very near to the ideal of what such an institution should be. For the veriest trifle the poorest of us may have his message carried with all attainable speed from Yarmouth to Valentia, or from Land's End to John-o'-Groats. On the other hand, the advantages of written and telegraphic communication between the 40,000,000 here at home, and the 270,000,000 of our Colonial fellow-subjects in the Colonies are virtually denied to all but the wealthy few. The cable rates are simply prohibitive; while the postal rates are generally so high as to check the growth of postal revenue, and actually to menace our commercial supremacy, and the stability of the Empire. This language, as I shall show, is not exaggeration. As Sir Graham Berry remarked at the Colonial Conference, "From an Imperial point of view it is not too soon—the question is whether it is not too late—to reduce the cost of postage between the Mother Country and her distant Colonies."

Let us remember what the British Empire is to-day. Our

gracious Sovereign extends her sceptre over 810,000,000 of subjects—nearly a third of the inhabitants of this planet. The revenue of her dominions is £200,000,000 of which the British Isles contribute only £90,000,000. Our manufacturers sell every year to the Colonies goods to the value of £158,000,000, and we import Colonial produce to the annual value of £138,000,000. Poor British emigrants, hampered as they are by postal exactions, send each year to yet poorer relatives in the old country one million and a quarter sterling—a fact on which I shall comment hereafter. The Imperial ensign flies on some 500 ships of war, manned by 106,000 seamen; and to these must be added a huge fleet of 500 steam clippers, available in case of war as cruisers and transports, and meanwhile supported by our Colonial trade.

These figures are symbols of a nebulous immensity which must always bewilder the most powerful imagination. We have conventional ideas, just as we have conventional phrases; the untraveller Cockney speaks glibly of a sunrise on the Alps, or of the roar of Niagara, with the very faintest notion of the awful realities indicated by his words. And so, in speaking with pride of the British Empire, we are apt to use commonplaces and generalities, and to shut our eyes to the wonderful complexity and diversity of the multitudinous interests and activities, qualities and forces, of Nature and man, involved in that phrase.

Now it is often gloomily predicted by purblind students of history that this tremendous agglomeration must inevitably break up and dissolve, like its predecessors. "Where," they ask, "are the Greek, the Roman, the Spanish, the Napoleonic Empires? What is there in the British Empire to preserve it from the fate of these?" I venture to reply, that in the postal and telegraphic services the Empire of our Queen possesses a cohesive force which was utterly lacking in former cases. Stronger than death-dealing war-ships, stronger than the might of devoted legions, stronger than wealth and genius of administration, stronger even than the unswerving justice of Queen Victoria's rule, are the scraps of paper that are borne in myriads over the seas, and the two or three slender wires that connect the scattered parts of her realm. For by means of these the several peoples live in daily and hourly communion, almost, as it were, watching one another. Not a misfortune, or a cause of rejoicing, of hope, astonishment or apprehension can occur in any portion of the vast surface without a thrill of sympathy vibrating throughout the mass. The telegraph and the post are the nerves and arteries of the whole; and there is just the

same difference between the Empire of the Cæsars and that of our Sovereign as between a waxwork figure and a living man.

How vital, then, is the need of the utmost freedom and extension of these agencies. How vital is the necessity for the fullest and freest communication not only by post but by telegraph over the entire extent of the Queen's dominions.

To put a few plain hard facts before you, I will remind you that to-day the Mother Country finds millions of her children and her children's children in Australia, in the United States, in Canada, in Africa, and in other parts of the world. We cannot send our letters to many of these places under a charge of nearly £2,000 a ton for carriage; and we may not telegraph to New Zealand under half a guinea, to Australia 9s. 6d. per word, to the Cape of Good Hope 8s. 11d. per word, while to other places the charge for cable messages is 27s. per word. I will here ask, is this the way to encourage federation? These telegraph charges are prohibitory except to the wealthiest; and, on the other hand you look upon a cheap and abundant means of communication as so much seed sown on congenial soil, which is sure to yield a rich harvest of commerce, of good fellowship, and of patriotism throughout "the greatest Empire the world has ever seen."

At this time of day it might seem hardly necessary to argue as to the benefits of cheap postal and telegraphic communication between the various parts of the British Empire. But the fact has actually been called in question by a very eminent and respected authority, the *London Spectator*. The *Spectator* did me the honour to say that the case I put forward was unanswerable, but it said also that it had great doubts as to the good which would come out of increased facilities for letter-writing, people who write letters being pretty much of a nuisance; and as for cheap postage binding the Empire together, it was ridiculous, for had we not a penny post to Ireland, from which country we were nevertheless shortly to be separated? I will not deny that there is wit in the Irish argument, but I am glad to find the writer admitting that the introduction of cheap postage in the United Kingdom forty years ago conferred an inestimable blessing on our country and on mankind. From a similar cheapening of Imperial postage we are justified in anticipating blessings not less considerable. Look at the map, and see how the British Empire has spread itself over every zone, into the remotest corners of the earth. What a gleam of light is thrown on the living ties binding this Empire together, by the facts that last year our kith and kin in Australia sent £346,000 in 100,000

postal orders to their poor relations here, and that from 1848 to 1886 British settlers in the United States and British North America remitted to their friends in the United Kingdom more than £32,000,000 sterling, the annual average now reaching a million and a quarter. Surely one does not lack arguments in proof of the desirability, and even the necessity, of providing cheap postal facilities from one end of the Empire to the other. The expansion of trade, the maintenance of family ties, the cultivation of the Imperial idea, all depend on this one thing—the throwing open, once for all, of the fullest and freest means of communication annihilating distance, reducing to a minimum the sense of separation, and placing all the subjects of the Queen on an absolute equality with respect to the power of easy and rapid intercourse.

Let me begin by stating what this movement is *not*. It is not an attack upon the British Post Office. As I have said, I admire the splendid organisation, and am grateful for the inestimable services, of that great institution. It is not an attack upon the Colonial Post Offices. I am far too sensible of their enlightened enterprise and their public-spirited administration. It is not an attack upon the great steamship companies whose magnificent fleets link together the scattered dominions of the Queen. To those companies the Empire, as an Empire, owes a debt which can never be repaid. Shipping enterprise has almost invariably been the cause of colonisation. It was so in India, in Australia, and in South Africa; and to shipping enterprise we still owe the growing prosperity of our Colonial Empire. Nor is this movement an attack upon any legitimately acquired interests: on the contrary, I believe it is destined to confer enormous benefits upon every interest concerned. But it is an attack upon that spirit of officialism which obstructs progress upon a system of administration which encourages inefficiency and waste, and upon principles which, bad enough in themselves, are intolerable in view of the results arising from their application. I attack the inherent indisposition of the official mind to absorb new ideas; I deprecate the casting of unfair burdens on the Post Office, thus preventing it from expanding and developing according to its natural tendency; and I denounce the maintenance of anomalies which at once discredit the intelligence of those governing our postal system and put difficulties in the way of reform.

What is the present condition of the postal communications of the Empire? In the popular estimation, the arrangements of the British Post Office are ahead of those of all the other post offices in

the world. I will give you some examples, most of which I have had put on the official record by means of questions in the House of Commons. As you are aware, a letter which can be sent from Greenland to England for 4d. cannot be sent from England to Greenland for less than 6d. From France or Germany you can send to the Congo, Madagascar, Zanzibar, Mauritius (a British Colony), the Seychelles (another British Possession), the West Coast of Africa (mainly British), the French Colonies of Senegal, Mayotte, Réunion, and New Caledonia, the Cape Verde Islands, the Argentine Republic, or Chili, for 2½d., a letter which, sent from England, would be charged 4d. France and Germany charge the same rate of 2½d., but England charges 5d., to Aden (British), Afghanistan, British India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Persia, Siam, Tonquin, Hong Kong, Labuan, the Straits Settlements, Java, Macao, or Algiers; and while it is 5d. from England to Japan, it is 2½d. from Japan to England. To the Cape of Good Hope and Natal the British tariff is 6d., while the rate from France and Germany is still 2½d. With regard to Australia, France and Germany both charge 6d., as England does for letters sent *via* Brindisi; but letters can be sent between Australia and Germany, wholly by sea, at a minimum rate of 2½d. These are not all the anomalies which I have discovered. Take the case of New Caledonia, a French Colony, one thousand miles more distant than Australia by the mail route from England. The postage from England to Australia is 6d.; to New Caledonia, from four to seven days' sail beyond Australia, it is 4d. Yet the letters which go to New Caledonia are conveyed there by vessels which have previously landed mails at the Australian ports, so that a French convict station gets its letters a third cheaper than does Australia; and it may be added that post-cards are conveyed from France at 1d. each to New Caledonia. Here is something even worse until I got it altered only the other day. Under the operation of the Postal Union, packets of patterns, samples, &c., could be sent over from England to France or Belgium in bulk, and posted there for delivery in the United Kingdom at a cost of 100 per cent. less than if they had been posted in London. The net result to the British Post Office was that, while doing all the work, it enjoyed none of the pay, for under the far-seeing arrangements of the Postal Union, each country keeps its own postage. Then take the case of Persia—a country to which German merchants are devoting much attention. Send your price lists from England to Persia by the Brindisi mail, and you are charged 1½d. each. But send them *via* Russia, and the charge is only ¾d.

Again, it would puzzle an old special pleader to justify the difference between the French and English rates from Shanghai to England. Post your letters for England in the English post-box at Shanghai, and you have to put a 5d. stamp upon each of them. Post them in a French Post-box, and you need frank them with no more than 2½d. But by whichever mail you send them they will be conveyed by the same vessels, by the same route, and in the same time. Observe that these are not anomalies of the kind which necessarily accompany uniform rates of postage. No doubt it is anomalous that it costs as much to send a letter from London into one of the suburbs as to the far west of Ireland or the far north of Scotland; but this anomaly involves no injustice, seeing that the suburban letter-writer is well served, although the Irishman and the Scotchman may be served better. In the anomalies I have pointed out, everybody is badly served by the British Post Office as compared with the treatment he receives from the Post Offices of France and Germany. I have before me a list (see Appendix A) of 81 distant Colonies, or semi-civilised countries, to which the British postal rate is just double the French and German rate.

But, comparisons apart, I maintain that the British Post Office lags far behind in the performance of its duty to the Empire. I take as an admitted principle that the Post Office exists for the Empire, not the Empire for the Post Office. Yet the Post Office taxes the Empire to the amount of three millions sterling a year. To that amount the British Treasury confiscates the profits of the Post Office—profits that ought to be devoted to the important work of developing and cheapening our postal facilities all over the world. However, the confiscation has now been going on for so long that its sinfulness has worn off. Lapse of time has converted confiscation into a sort of prescriptive right, and ex-Chancellors of the Exchequer, gravely rising in the House of Commons, severely warn us not to lay violent hands on what does not belong to us. Well, I definitively say good-bye to the three millions.

What happens? Up jumps a Secretary to the Treasury, and says, "What! Establish a penny post throughout the Empire! Why, we are already losing £1,000 a day on the packet service; do you want to drive us into bankruptcy?" He speaking, you will observe, on behalf of a department which makes a profit of three millions a year—a profit which is annually increasing. My reply is, "Certainly not; but we should like to know how your £1,000 a day is made up." On the Atlantic service there is no loss, but a

profit of something like £120,000 a year. On the cross-Channel service between England and the Continent there must obviously be an enormous profit, 1½d. per letter being charged for transit across 22 miles of sea. On the Australian service there is certainly no loss. But there is a loss—a considerable loss—on the India and China service, and on the West India service; indeed, these services involve the entire loss of £865,000 a year above noted—or rather, have involved it; for, in consequence of my repeated, and I am afraid somewhat warm remonstrances, a sum of £100,000 has been knocked off the monstrous payments to shipping companies for the carriage of mails, and the country now saves that amount annually. Now, there are two reasons why this fact of a loss does not justify the denial of penny postage to us Australians. In the first place, we have nothing to do with the unremunerative character of the Indian, Chinese, and West Indian correspondence. In the second place, the subsidies by which those services are supported ought not to be thrown wholly upon the Post Office. The packet service is not subsidised for the mere conveyance of the mails, but for other purposes, which I have no doubt are desirable and necessary. If one of those purposes be the encouragement of trade, let a proportionate share of the expenditure be borne by the Board of Trade, or by the Treasury—in other words, by the State, which benefits as a whole by an increase of trade. If another of those purposes be the maintenance of an auxiliary fleet, let a proportionate share of the subsidy be borne by the Admiralty. Let us have a fair and logical division of liability. Assume that these extra postal services are paid for by the proper departments, and that they leave the Post Office with a third of the subvention to pay, and you at once reduce the charge for the packet service to £120,000.

For the present I content myself with having shown the absurdity and injustice of throwing these subsidies on only one of the departments which derive benefit from the service.

We will start now from the minimum demand which I have made, and am prepared to accept, before working up to the much larger demand which will be conceded without any asking as time runs on. I have proposed that letters should be sent, at the option of the senders, either by (1) the existing mail routes, at present rates, or (2) wholly by sea, at the minimum rate of a penny per half ounce. Such a dual service might be established at once, without inflicting the smallest injury on anyone. At present the cost to the British Post Office of carrying the Australian mails is £85,000

for the sea service, and £50,000 a year for the land service; total, £185,000. The receipts last year were £120,000. Half of that sum was paid on account of books, newspapers, packets, &c., which I do not propose to touch, so that on this head we have an assured revenue of £60,000. The remaining half was paid on letters, of which one half—the business portion—it is computed, would still go by the quick service, *via* Brindisi, and the postage on them would be £80,000. The other half of the letters, which are called social or family letters, would go by the all-sea service at 1d., instead of 6d., each, and would yield one-sixth of the £80,000 they at present yield, namely, £5,000. Add together the £60,000 revenue on books and newspapers, the £80,000 revenue on letters *via* Brindisi, and the £5,000 revenue on letters by the penny all-sea service, and we have a total revenue of £95,000. The difference between that revenue and the present is £25,000, and the total outside loss to the Post Office by a penny post entirely by sea—that is, even if the reduction from 6d. to 1d. does not lead to the writing of a single extra letter—is £15,000 a year. An increase of only twice the number of letters now written would obliterate the loss, and to those who know Australasia it is obvious that the increase is more likely to be one of twenty or thirty fold.

Now imagine such a service in operation. The writers of commercial and other letters and documents for which the highest speed of transmission was necessary could still secure the luxury of the sixpenny route, and those letters would be delivered a week or so earlier than letters sent by the all-sea route. But even the letters by the all-sea route would be delivered within the present contract time for the transmission of mails between England and Australia, owing to the enormous improvement in ocean-going steamers. It is by no means uncommon for an Orient liner to arrive at an English port nearly a week before her mails are due, and yet the arrangement is that the mails shall be sent from Brindisi by express trains overland. You will see that I am by no means submitting to any great sacrifice of speed in demanding a penny ocean post. I am indeed providing an even greater speed than the British Post Office expects under the terms of its contract with these heavily-subsidised lines, and at the present high rate of postage.

But no one is more alive than I am to the fact that the matter would not stop here. It would very soon be seen that the extra fivepence was too much to pay for the extra service—too much for having the letters conveyed overland to and from Brindisi, at a

saving of perhaps four or five days of time. People would begin to ask, "How is it that the one service costs so much more than the other?" And first of all their attention would be directed to the toll of 1½d. levied by the French and Italian railway companies upon every letter we send or receive over the trans-Continental route. I have elsewhere denounced the levying of this toll. The exaction is contrary to the spirit of the Postal Union, and greatly in excess of the charges made for similar services on the English, Scotch, and Irish lines.

For the transport of mails from New York to San Francisco, a distance of 8,000 miles, *en route* for Australia, we pay ½d. per letter, or only a third of what we pay on the Brindisi line, for less than half the distance. A fairer charge would be ¼d. per letter, and I hold that, should the railway companies prove obstinate, the merchants of England should make a determined effort to break down the monopoly, either by arranging for a new overland route through Belgium, Germany, and Austria, or by being content with the all-sea route.*

The next point which would arise would be the subsidies paid to the steamship companies. That matter is unfortunately closed for seven and ten years now, but it would certainly not be forgotten in any agitation for cheapening the rapid transmission of the mails. At all events, the public would demand to have the burden laid on the right back, and eventually would insist on the subsidies being substantially reduced all round. By these means we should gradually approach the final realisation of the object we have in view. Postal facilities would be extended and cheapened in proportion to the facilities for conveying the mails; and the steamships themselves would benefit from the enormous increase of correspondence, and consequently of trade. The alternative ocean penny post is but the thin edge of the wedge; and that is all I ask for the present.

Let me now put the case another way. Suppose the Australian service were not burdened with the East India and China subsidy. Suppose that service were forced to dispose as it liked of its own revenue, amounting to £200,000 a year. Capitalise that, and you have a sum sufficient to provide a fleet of 16 vessels like the *Britannia* or the *Ormuz*, making the voyage in twenty-eight days. Therefore the present Australian postal service is practically

* Since the above was written, I understand the Agents-General have been successful in getting a considerable reduction in these trans-continental rates which are, however, still much higher than in America.—J. H. H.

capable of supporting itself, and necessarily it would be equally self-supporting under a penny rate, provided an increase of correspondence made up the income to its present amount—for the mere bulk of the mails carried in these gigantic steamers is a matter of no importance. Or take another line of argument. The sum charged for the conveyance of letters to Australia is 6d. per letter of half an ounce in weight, or no less than £1,792 per ton. But the freight of ordinary goods by a first-class steamship is only 40s. per ton, or 4½ lbs. for a penny. Now the postal authorities might pay the steamship owners 1s. per lb. There are 82 letters to the pound, and the postage on these at 1d. each would be 2s. 8d. Deduct the one shilling to be paid to the steamship owners, and 1s. 8d. remains for collection, delivery, and other incidental expenses. I do not care which way the matter is looked at; invariably the result is to show that Imperial Penny Postage is financially applicable. But I am not asking for Imperial Penny Postage at a bound. All that I am asking for is an ocean penny post between England and her Australian, South African, and Canadian Colonies.

When we attempt to estimate the probable increase of correspondence under the proposed new system, we should carefully measure the significance of the growth which has been steadily going on during the past thirty years. The volume of the postal business between Great Britain and the Australian Colonies is very imperfectly appreciated. In 1885 there were received in these Colonies from the United Kingdom 8,500,000 letters, 900,000 books, and 5,570,000 newspapers. There were despatched from the Colonies to England 2,800,000 letters, 804,128 books, and close upon 8,000,000 newspapers. These seem large figures, but what do they really tell us? That under the repressive influence of a harsh postal tariff, correspondence between England and Australia is in a miserably backward state. The English-born inhabitants of Australia write to their friends at home one letter in each two years, whereas in England friend writes to friend forty letters a year. Even now we have not got to the end of this matter. You have all heard of the "missing emigrant." Perhaps on this side of the world it is the missing friend in England who is oftener thought of. But at any rate there is a great deal said and thought in this country about the missing emigrant—the man who left for a new home with one feeling dominant in his breast, the feeling that he should never forget the home from which he had parted, or be forgotten by those who remained behind; whose pole-star of hope and comfort rose over the village fireside, where, perhaps, his little brothers and

sisters were still at play, but from whose vision that star has gradually faded into night, eclipsed behind this baneful system. No need is there to describe here how it comes about; but you know that in hundreds and thousands of cases the moment arrives when the money to pay for the weekly or monthly letter cannot be raised, and very soon decrease of means to write is followed by decrease of desire, so that, almost before he is aware of it, the man passes into the undiscoverable region where the "lost emigrant" lives out the sad remainder of his days, in the shadow of his former life.

This matter brings me, as you will perceive presently, to the consideration of how my proposal fared at the hands of the Colonial Conference. As all sorts of unauthorised statements have been made upon this matter, I must beg those who desire to study it to refer to the official report of the proceedings of the Conference. The four letters which I had written to the Postmaster-General of Great Britain were laid before the Conference, and on April 19 last those letters were taken into consideration. I should state that Mr. Raikes (the Postmaster-General), the Secretary to the Post Office, and the gentleman who manages the Foreign and Colonial Departments of the Post Office were present during the whole of the discussion, while I was only called in when it had practically concluded. However, the Postmaster-General made a speech, and then there was a conversation, in the course of which Sir William Fitzherbert, the representative of New Zealand, a man whose name can never be mentioned without drawing forth a tribute of respect, supported the contention that an ocean penny post, entirely by sea, is practically applicable to the British Empire. Here is a passage from what he said:—

"The 6d. per half-ounce charge at the present time amounts to about £1,800 per ton—about 40 cubic feet. Compare that with the ordinary rate of freight, say £2 to £3 per ton, per measurement freight. Now, according to my calculations, the demand upon a ship's cargo-space to carry five or six times the present number of Colonial letters would be scarcely appreciable; and if so, even an extra freight per ton of letters would give an ample margin for a reasonable return in respect of ship's freight. If this be correct, the question of subsidies falls to the ground, that is, as a charge upon postal revenue and postal service."

Even more favourable views were expressed by Mr. Robinson, the representative of Natal. He said the demerits of the proposal seemed to him to be only that it was somewhat premature. "I think," he added, "we may consider it an absolute certainty that,

before many years are over, such a proposal will be put forward with a better chance of success than it can command now." At this point I was called in, and, as I had not heard what had been said, of course I declined to go into details; but I arranged to submit a statement to the Conference, and this you will find printed in the Blue Book. On April 27 I was again before the Conference, having previously handed in my statement; but, as you are no doubt aware, the Conference had no power to act. Not one word of sound criticism of my proposal was uttered at the Conference. Not one of my facts was shown to be inaccurate. All that was heard was the croak of "impracticability" from one or more men who dislike to see others doing what they are incapable of doing themselves. I submit that a mere vague assertion that my proposal is impracticable ought not to weigh against the clear, positive, and unanswerable proofs which I have adduced that it is practicable.

Before leaving the subject of the Conference, I should like to draw your attention to a letter I wrote to the President and members on the 6th of May. This letter put on record a few important facts. The first was that, on the showing of the Postmaster-General himself, letters are now carried to Australasian and New Zealand coasts by fast, powerful, punctual, and regular sailing steamships, not under contract, for 1d. each letter, while the public are charged 6d. per letter, in order to compel them to patronise the higher lines, for which a heavy subsidy is paid. Another fact was that the sum paid to the Governments of the Australasian Colonies, on account of postage collected in the United Kingdom on all correspondence sent in Australasian mails, rose from £86,722 in 1879 to £50,515 in 1885. The total amount of money received as postage in England on Australian correspondence in 1879 was £88,000, but in 1886 it had risen to £116,000, an increase of £28,000. Yet the postage remains the same—6d. per letter.

I have now shown that this cheapening of the Imperial Post is practicable, both financially and administratively, that it can be carried out even though we continue (unwisely as I think) to pay enormous subsidies to the shipping companies, that sooner or later those subsidies will have to be abolished, that the proposed reform is greatly desired by the public in the Mother Country and in the Colonies, and that it is greatly to be desired for them by all who have the material, social, and political welfare of the Empire at heart. These seem to me to be irrefutable reasons for instituting the new service without delay. If I appeal for your sympathy and support, it is not because I do not feel that I have it already, but

because my object in addressing you is to quicken and vitalise your interest in this great movement, convinced as I am that it will carry prosperity, enlightenment, and a sense of security into the farthest parts of the Queen's dominions.

THE TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Vast as is the importance of reducing to the lowest point of cheapness, and raising to the highest point of efficiency, the postal service of the Empire, there is another and still higher task to be accomplished—the establishment of cheap and abundant facilities for communication by telegraph. Already the telegraph is rapidly supplanting the mail as the means of intercourse between widely separated peoples. Within each national area—the area of the United Kingdom, of France, of Germany, of America, of Canada, of Australia, and so on—the telegraph is now used more frequently than the mail was when we were young. The number of telegraph messages now sent annually in the United Kingdom exceeds the number of letters carried by the mail coaches of fifty years ago. Arbitrary charges still set bounds to international telegraphic intercourse, but gradually the time is approaching when man will speak to man across the frontier, and across the sea, with almost the same freedom as if the two stood face to face. This startling conception of the human race united in bonds of instantaneous intercourse, no matter what obstacles of time or distance may be interposed, can only be realised by means of a policy tending to the termination of monopolies, and to governmental control of the cables of the world ; and this policy I am here to advocate.

First let me indicate the nature, both as to extent and administration, of the cable system now actually in operation. Its centre is undoubtedly London. As all roads led to Rome, so do all the great ocean telegraph routes lead to London. From a space measurable by yards within the capital of the Empire there radiate actual, material, tangible lines of communication, reaching to Vancouver on the one hand and to Wellington on the other. A glance at the map will show the system in detail. There are, first, the great western route to the United States and Canada ; secondly, the great eastern and south-eastern route to the Mediterranean, India, Australia, China and Japan ; and, thirdly, the great southern route to South America and the west coast of Africa. The first idea that occurs to one is, that the governing thought in building up this system has been to link together, like so many pearls on a single string, the scattered dependencies of the British Crown ; and

the fact unquestionably is, that the cable system of the world serves this purpose before and beyond any other. Link after link that chain was laid down in the track of our mercantile and colonial enterprise. Trade followed the flag, and the telegraph cable followed trade. At this moment, practically the whole of the Empire is in cable communication with the capital. Canada, even from the remote shores of the Pacific; the Cape of Good Hope, India, Australia and New Zealand, Burma and Hong Kong, with most of the small intermediate possessions, are attached to this mighty chain; and the only British dependencies not included in it are Ascension, the Bahamas, Bermuda, the Falkland Islands, the Fiji Islands, the Gold Coast, Honduras, Labuan, Mauritius, St. Helena, the Seychelles, and some other small islands of the southern seas.

If we could be quite confident in the security and the permanence of this system, it would leave very little to be desired, so far as the binding together of the Empire is concerned. Some grounds of confidence we undoubtedly have. The cables of the world have a total length of 115,000 miles, and cost nearly £40,000,000, and the whole of that vast system, with the exception of some 7,000 miles, is in British hands. By far the great majority of the shore stations, too, are on British territory. But although on British territory, many of them are peculiarly open to attack, as we shall see later on, and that, in connection with the fact that we have really only one line of telegraphic communication to South Africa, India, the Far East, Australia, and New Zealand, is the disquieting feature of the situation.

I have now briefly opened up the two points to which I specially wish to direct your attention: the importance of bringing the telegraph into more general use, especially between the British Colonies and the Mother Country, and the question of the position of the telegraph from a political and strategical point of view. In some respects these two matters are inseparable from each other. I take, for instance, the provision of an alternative route to Australia, that, if accomplished, would be at least of equal commercial and political importance, from the facts that a great reduction of rates would follow, that the cable capacity would be doubled, and that in time of war we should have more than one line of communication to depend upon. But I postpone the consideration of an alternative route for the present, and confine myself to the existing system, and particularly to the way it affects Australia. I put for our consideration three questions: Is the system efficient for all

reasonable purposes? Are the charges for transmission satisfactory? And if not, why not?

The telegraph between London, India, South Africa, the Far East, Australia, and New Zealand, is a private monopoly. The system has been built up with consummate cleverness, on lines which should make it a monopoly in perpetuity. This monopoly is vested in the Eastern Telegraph Company, a company which, like a huge octopus, has fastened its tentacles upon almost every part of the eastern and southern world. Its own lines run only to India, but practically it is identical with the Eastern Extension Company, whose lines run to the Australasian Colonies, to the Straits Settlements, to China, and to Japan; and with the Eastern and South African Company, with lines running to Zanzibar and the Cape. Sir John Pender is the head centre of this colossal system, and I wish to pay a tribute to the marvellous energy and shrewdness by means of which he has created it, and fenced it round. It is not only that his companies own the only line to Australia, but he has made it well nigh impossible for any other line to be laid with advantage to the public. Suppose it were proposed to lay down a new cable from Australia to the nearest point at which it could enter the telegraph system of the world, what would happen? Lines have been suggested from Queensland to the Straits, from Perth to Ceylon, and to the Cape of Good Hope. and *via* Natal and Mauritius to Australia. But every one of these lines would run into the Eastern Company's systems. For instance, if a line were taken from Cape York or Normanton to Java, Singapore, or Manila, the whole of the business would be conducted from there by the Eastern and Eastern Extension Companies; and even if it were extended to Hong Kong and Shanghai, the messages would be carried from there by the Great Northern Company through Russia, which has a joint purse arrangement with the Eastern Company, so that the public would fare no better. A cable from Perth to Ceylon, 3,500 miles, would be a long stretch, and would be very expensive, and even then no object would be gained, as the line would only work into the Eastern or Indo-European cables *via* the Persian Gulf, and these also work on the joint-purse system with the Great Northern, so again the Australian traffic would be entirely at the mercy of the existing Companies. Even if a line were carried from Western Australia to Mauritius and the Cape, the business would share the same fate, as the Eastern Company has the lines on the east coast of Africa from the Cape to Natal, Mozambique, Zanzibar, and Aden, as well as the new line on the west coast, which is to be extended to join

the Brazilian lines either at Pernambuco or St. Vincent. Thus you will see that the only escape from this monopoly is the construction of an entirely new line all the way from Australia to England.

The table of charges for the privilege of communicating over the lines referred to (see Appendix B), is enough to make one's mouth water in these days of slender profits. For it appears that the unfortunate sender has to pay at rates running up to ten, twelve, sixteen, twenty-three, and even twenty-seven shillings **PER WORD**!

Compare that table with the fact that the Eastern Company's ordinary shares are now quoted at 15 per cent. premium, the Eastern Extension Company's at 25 per cent. premium, the Indo-European Company's at 25 per cent. premium, and the Great Northern Company's at 40 per cent. premium. All these companies have made enormous profits almost from the very beginning, and they have done so by putting upon the traffic the heaviest charges it could possibly be made to bear—charges which, indeed, are prohibitory as regards all but mercantile and political messages of the highest importance. No social message ever passes over the Australian cable, except perhaps the occasional announcement of an important birth, marriage, or death.

Now the great, the urgent question of the time is how this oppressive monopoly may be broken down. That it is intolerable upon almost every ground is already clear. It is a hindrance to social intercourse. It prevents the realisation of that sense of nearness which the telegraph should confer upon friends far apart, and so keeps up a division and a separation between England and her Colonies, which in this age of ours is altogether out of date. It isolates Australia from the rest of the civilised world. It is a tax upon trade. It constitutes an Imperial danger, for the cable is liable to be cut at a hundred points in time of war. It is a source of perpetual anxiety to Australian statesmen. I will quote the words of Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland.

"These cables," he said, "run from England through foreign countries or through seas which are continually full of the ships of foreign countries. During the war scare about two years ago there was the greatest anxiety in Australia. We knew where the Russian ships of war were supposed to be—we knew that the Admiral upon the station was doing all he could to protect the weakest places in Australian waters—we knew perfectly well that at any moment the cable might be cut, that we should have no

means of communication, and that we might have hostile cruisers at our doors. I know the risk was thought to be so great that in some of the Colonies it had been resolved that the moment the cable communication was interrupted it should be assumed that war had broken out." Those are impressive words, opening up a vista of terrible possibilities. Is it necessary to demonstrate further the unwisdom of putting our whole reliance upon this single line of communication, so illiberally managed, so liable to sudden failure? I think not. But then comes the question, how are we to bring about that reduction of rates which alone can bring the cable into general use, and that immunity from isolation which no single line can afford?

Both objects may be achieved by the one method of constructing an alternative cable; and there are two routes by which this project is practicable, both in a technical and a financial sense. We can lay an alternative cable from Australia *via* Mauritius, the Cape and the West Coast of Africa, to England, touching only at British territory all the way; or we can lay one *via* Fiji to Vancouver, the Pacific terminus of the new Canadian Pacific Railway, and there connect with the line through Canada, and across the Atlantic to Valentia. No actual proposal has ever been made, I believe, for the construction of the former line; but the latter has been brought prominently forward in England during the present year, and attracted great interest at the Colonial Conference. I may be permitted, therefore, to describe it somewhat particularly.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has been constructed at a cost of £48,000,000, of which about £24,000,000 has been contributed by the Government of Canada in subsidies or without prospect of return. It has brought Vancouver, the uttermost point of Canada, and the chief British naval station in the North Pacific, within a fortnight of Portsmouth. It has so greatly shortened the journey to China and Japan, that to reach the East from England the true path now is to go west. It has made Canada the next neighbour of Australia in that great series of British possessions which encircles the globe. The emigrant to the far west of Canada has travelled 120 degrees of longitude west; the emigrant to New Zealand has travelled 180 degrees east; but the two, on reaching their destination, are no more than 60 degrees asunder. The eastern line of British telegraphs terminates in New Zealand; the western terminates at Vancouver. Connect the two, and we at once put an electric girdle round the world, entirely through British

territory. Here, indeed, we have an inspiring conception—one which it is impossible for the mind to dwell upon without emotion, without our deepest sense of patriotism being stirred, or without our pride of race and nationality being elevated and ennobled. Here is the last link wanting in the great chain of British communications. Here is the completion of the nerve system of the Imperial organism. Here is the union of the cord of patriotism which runs through Canada and Australasia, and every one of the Colonies in the two hemispheres. "Here," said no less an authority than the Postmaster-General of England, "we have in a peaceful way an opportunity afforded us of utilising the western world and the western route as a means of escaping from the many difficulties and embarrassments which cluster round the eastern world and the eastern route."

How times have changed since Burke declared, as an insuperable obstacle to the permanent unity of the British Empire, that "You cannot pump the ocean dry," and that, until you could, "all the causes which weaken authority will continue." Burke did not know, as we do, that the ocean, instead of being the great divider, is really the great bond of union.

The technical details of this scheme I will not enter into. I am content to take, for the present, the assurance of the experts that the plan is feasible. The first section would be from Brisbane or Sydney to North Cape, connecting at the former with the Australian telegraph system, and at the latter with the telegraph system of New Zealand. The length of this section will be 1,800 knots. From North Cape to one of the Fiji islands, 1,240 knots, would form the second section. The third section would be from Fiji to Fanning Island, 2,270 knots. Then from Fanning Island to one of the Sandwich Islands, probably Hawaii, would be 1,260 knots. From the Sandwich Islands to Barclay Sound or Port San Juan, Vancouver Island, would be 2,780 knots; and from Barclay Sound, across Vancouver Island, and the Strait of Georgia, to Vancouver City, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway and telegraph, 100 knots—total, 8,900 geographical miles. The cost is estimated at not less than two millions sterling, and the really practical question before us, whether the work shall be done by a subsidised private company, or should be carried out as a State enterprise by all the Governments interested. An offer has been made to construct this cable for a subsidy of £90,000 a year, but there appears no doubt that the cheaper course would be for the various Governments to do it themselves. The Governments interested are those of Great

Britain, Canada, Hawaii, Fiji, New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and India, all of which would enjoy the advantage of the alternative route and lower rates of transmission. Now, let us bear in mind that the private company wants a subsidy of £90,000 a year, and that the total capital necessary is £2,000,000. The Governments would, of course, raise the money at 8 per cent., making an interest charge of £60,000 a year. In reduction of that amount would be the saving made by the Governments in being able to transmit their own messages free; and this amount is estimated at £10,000 a year, so that in reality the burden on the Governments would be only £50,000 a year, or £40,000 less than is asked by the company. That seems to settle the question as to whether the work should be done by a private company or by the Governments.

It is pointed out, however—and I quite agree with it—that the Governments could not properly assist any new corporation to compete with the Eastern companies, who were the pioneers of ocean telegraphy in these parts of the world, and still less could they enter themselves into rivalry with those companies. Faith must be kept, and the dictates of honour must be obeyed. If we are to destroy the monopoly which has grown up, let us proceed by just and honourable means.

The logical conclusion to which this consideration brings us, is that the Imperial and Colonial Governments should unite to acquire all the existing Imperial telegraphs, and to construct what other lines may be deemed necessary. This seems at first sight a very formidable undertaking. But the difficulties disappear on close examination. The existing companies which would be embraced in any such scheme have a total outstanding capital of about 10½ millions. This means that the cost of the cables must be set down at £800 a knot, or about double the price at which entirely new cables could be laid down now. Moreover, the Eastern companies' cables are most of them far from new: 180 miles of them have been submerged 18 years, 2,409 miles 17 years, 2,724 miles 16 years, 1,288 miles 11 years, and so on. Taking the Eastern Extension only, we find that more than half its 12,035 nautical miles of cable have been laid from 11 to 17 years. It follows, therefore, that the Governments would only be morally bound to take over the Eastern Extension lines, and to take them at a price at which they could be reconstructed to-day. The Eastern Company's lines would remain in the position they occupied before

the extension to Australia was made. The price to be paid for the Eastern Extension lines would be £2,220,000. Then I should propose to construct the new Pacific cable at a cost of £2,000,000, so that a sum of £4,220,000 would suffice to give us the independent route *viâ* Canada, and to put us in a position to compel fair and reasonable concessions from the Eastern Company. The Eastern Extension Company would, of course, have been fully paid out. The interest upon the required capital of £4,200,000, at 8 per cent., would be £126,600. But the purchase of the Eastern Extension Company's business would extinguish subsidies now paid by the Colonies to the amount of £56,700 a year, which would reduce the charge to £69,900. Again, the Hawaiian Government is ready to give £4,000 a year for the establishment of telegraphic communication with America, and this brings the charge down to £65,900. That is the outside total annual cost of the acquisition of complete Governmental control over both the Asiatic and the Canadian telegraphic routes; and I ask you to contrast that sum with the £90,000 annual subsidy demanded by the private company for the construction of the Pacific cable alone.

I am in a position to prove—though perhaps it is hardly necessary now—that the real amount of the Australian telegraphic traffic with Europe, has been misstated, by putting forward only the amount received from it by the companies, instead of the total amount paid by the public. It is stated that the Australian traffic yields £188,000. The real figure is £800,000. I find in a well known and trustworthy book of reference that during 1884 the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to European and Asiatic countries and *vice versa* was 16,090, at a cost to the senders of £91,206. The total of such telegrams from and to all Australia was 48,896, and they were transmitted at a charge of £270,767. As this latter figure showed an increase of 8 per cent. upon the preceding year, we may be very sure the amount last year was not less than £800,000, especially if we include the subsidy of £82,400 a year payable. I maintain that if the Governments acquired the cables, they would have from the very beginning a revenue of £800,000, even at the present rates. With reduced rates, even Sir J. Pender thinks that the Imperial telegraphs taken as a whole, would yield a profit of a million a year. In the year 1872 the total number of messages sent from Australia was 826, at a cost of £7,402; in 1886 the number had risen to 23,000, and the cost to £180,000. In the former year Australia received 948 messages,

sent at a cost of £8,700, and in the latter 23,814, at a cost of £126,000. (See Appendix C.)

I have now done with the controversial part of the subject. I will assume that the Governments acquire the control of the two routes at the annual charge of £50,000. What follows upon that? No doubt, an immediate reduction of rates. I have expressed the opinion that telegrams could be profitably sent between England and Australia for 1s. a word. Take the Pacific cable. It could easily be made to transmit 10 million words a year. That alone would give a revenue of £500,000 a year, sufficient to bear its share of the interest on capital, to pay the working expenses, and to leave a margin of profit. I am only calculating now on the duplicated system of cabling, whereas a new invention has been brought forward by which four messages can be transmitted each way at the same time along a single cable. As it would be the duty of the Governments to reduce the rates so that the whole capacity of the cables should be used up, you may form some idea of the volume of intercommunication that would be set in motion. The change would amount to a revolution; it would invest with tenfold charm and usefulness the conditions of our social, commercial, and political life. I will not attempt to paint the picture which the British Empire will present when these things shall have come to pass.

This, then, is a dream, of which the realisation is now a question of a year or two. Looking back upon the past, we see every reason for encouragement. It is only fifty years ago that a few scientific men made, with tremulous hopes and fainting hearts, the experiment of electric transmission between Euston and Camden Town, in the north of London—a distance of about a mile. The jubilee of the telegraph has just been celebrated in the capital of the Empire. Australia was not connected with the telegraphic system of the outside world till 1871. To-day, messages are transmitted between London and Dublin at the rate of 462 words per minute. The number of telegrams sent through the Post-offices of the United Kingdom averages nearly a million a week; and between any two points within the United Kingdom a telegram can be sent for sixpence. There are now 115,000 miles of submarine cables, as much as would go round the world five times; and a message can be sent all round the world in twenty minutes. These cables carry a hundred million words every year. I see that the accidental reduction in the rate between England and America has led to an increase of 150 per cent. in the traffic. "Hands across

the sea " will indeed be no figure of speech when almost the poorest of us here will be able to communicate, momentarily, with his friends at home, and they with him. Whether for the purpose of maintaining old friendships, old relationships, the ties of home and kindred—whether for developing the exchange of produce and of manufactures, so that each separate part of the Queen's dominions shall partake of the others' wealth, to the increased prosperity and happiness of them all—whether for defending this great but scattered Empire against those who may disturb her peace and check her career of tranquil progress—there has never yet been devised so sure an agency as the throb of the electric pulse, signalling with unfaltering regularity, night and day, the thoughts and wishes we would impart to our fellow-subjects in every clime, bringing them near to us in spirit though not in body, and effecting that unity of interest and sympathy in which are mainly laid the foundations of the British Empire.

To sum up. What is the state of things to which I have called your attention? I have shown you an Empire of stupendous magnitude and boundless resources, but divided into isolated and comparatively helpless fragments by the ocean. We have seen that in the central islands the fullest provision is made for the intercommunication of the various classes of the population, so that a man in Middlesex may conduct his business with another resident in Donegal or Sutherlandshire, with practically as much certainty, speed and economy, as if the two were residing some five miles apart. The land is scored into the likeness of a chess-board with railway lines, over which mail-trains are rushing day and night; the sky above us is reticulated with the thousands of telegraph wires that have been erected, if not to beautify, at least to serve our cities. No man is painfully conscious of distance, much less of total, irremedial separation.

On the other hand, if we look away from these tiny islets to the outer bulk of the Imperial frame, we see one slender wire half encircling the mass, which has to do duty for three—I may say four continents. The so-called postal service we see devoted, by means of prohibitive rates, exclusively to the service of the well-to-do; the toiling millions in any one portion of the Empire being virtually as hopelessly cut off from the rest as their savage ancestors were before a boat had been launched. We see foreign governments lavishing subsidies on packet lines, and carrying foreign merchants' correspondence at half rates to British Colonies and to semi-civilised countries, the trade of which is being insidi-

ously acquired. Worst of all, we know that every British emigrant is cast off from the Mother Country as if his patriotism, and love of kindred and home had no value. At a moment when envious rivals are looking for a joint in our armour, when dissolving forces are actually at work in the Empire, not an effort is spared, not a shilling is spent to strengthen and utilise the precious sentiment of brotherhood which nature has planted in the great Anglo-Saxon race.

I have cannonaded officialism all along the line; now I propose to storm the key of the position, by establishing a penny ocean post to Australasia. I may be pardoned for reminding you that some of my ideas on these subjects have already prevailed. I have had the pleasure of witnessing the diminution of the wasteful subsidies to steamship owners by £100,000 a year; I have seen the creation of a parcel post to France; I have seen the charges remodelled which induced our traders to send their samples to be posted from Belgium for delivery in England; and I have seen a partial lowering of the Australasian postage—intended, it has been suggested to me, to take the wind out of my sails. All these reforms I had strenuously urged upon the official mind. So it will be with the ocean post. A loss of £20,000 a year is feared, on the ground—incredible as it may appear—that the Australasians and their friends here are not likely to write more frequently to one another when the rate has been reduced by five-sixths. Yet the same timid officials, as you have seen, have been throwing away £100,000 a year on subsidies that were not required. The Orientals have a proverb that a cat that has once been bitten by a serpent will never afterwards approach a piece of rope. It is this superabundant feline caution which apparently characterises the official attitude in this matter.

I have at least one qualification for a struggle like this; I can wait. The object in view is indeed worth waiting for. But there shall be no rest either for those in power or for me, until that object has been fully attained; until the vision that tempts me onward has become a reality; until all the resources of science for the transmission of thought have been brought within the reach of the humblest subject of the Queen, be he fair Saxon, swarthy Indian, or jet-black Ethiopian; until an emigrant departing for the Americas, or the Cape, or the Indies, or even the Antipodes, shall feel that he is but passing into another province of this realm, without losing the smallest of the privileges which he has enjoyed in this country, and that as regards the ties that

bind him to the home of his childhood and the land of his fathers,
he will but bear with him

‘ At each remove a lengthening chain.’

APPENDIX A.

The following parallel tables, showing for purposes of comparison the rates of postage for letters to the following countries and places from England, France, and Germany (at the minimum weight), require no comment :—

Countries or Colonies.	From England.		From France		From Germany.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Aden	0	5	0	2½	0	2½
Afghanistan	0	5	0	2½	0	2½
British India	0	5	0	2½	0	2½
Ceylon	0	5	0	2½	0	2½
China	0	5	0	2½	0	2½
Japan	0	5	0	2½	0	2½
Persia	0	5	0	2½	0	2½
Siam	0	5	0	2½	0	2½
Tonquin	0	5	0	2½	0	2½
Hong Kong	0	5	0	2½	0	2½
Labuan	0	5	0	2½	0	2½
Straits Settlements	0	5	0	2½	0	2½
Dutch Colonies (Java, &c.)	0	5	0	2½	0	2½
Portuguese Colonies (Macao, &c.)	0	5	0	2½	0	2½
Spanish Colonies (Philippines)	0	5	0	2½	0	2½
Algiers	0	2½	0	2½	0	2½
Egypt (Nubia and the Soudan)	0	2½	0	2½	0	2½
Congo	0	4	0	2½	0	2½
Madagascar	0	4	0	2½	0	2½
Zanzibar	0	4	0	2½	0	2½
Mauritius	0	4	0	2½	0	2½
Seychelles, Rodriguez, Gold Coast, Lagos, and Sierra Leone	0	4	0	2½	0	2½
French Colonies (Senegal, Mayotte, Reunion, and New Caledonia)	0	4	0	2½	0	2½
Azores	0	2½	0	2½	0	2½
Madeira	0	2½	0	2½	0	2½
Cape Verde Islands	0	4	0	2½	0	2½
Mozambique	5d. & 4d.		0	2½	0	2½
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, Chili	0	4	0	2½	0	2½
Spanish Colonies (Fernando Po)	0	4	0	2½	0	2½
Australia	0	6	0	6	0	2½
Cape of Good Hope, Natal	0	6	0	2½	0	2½

APPENDIX B.

RATES PER WORD FROM ANY STATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

Extra European Telegrams.

	s.	d.
EGYPT—Cairo, Suez, &c.	1	10
CYPRUS—All Stations	1	7
DJEDDAH and all Stations in Hedjas and Yemen, " <i>viâ</i> Suakin"	3	9
ADEN and PERIM	3	9
AFRICA—Zanzibar	7	9
" —Mozambique and Delagoa Bay	8	10
" —Natal, Durban	8	9
" — " Other Places	8	11
" —Cape Colony, Griqualand West and Orange Free State.....	8	11
" —Transvaal	8	11
PERSIA— <i>Viâ</i> India	5	9
" —Persian Gulf Stations, Gwadar, Jask and Bushire, <i>viâ</i> India	4	9
INDIA—All Stations.....	4	0
BURMA (All Stations formerly East of Chittagong, including Mandalay)	4	3
" — <i>Viâ</i> Penang (when the Indian Government Burmese Land Lines are not working well)	6	11
CEYLON	4	8
PENANG	5	7
MALACCA	6	3
SINGAPORE.....	6	5
COCHIN CHINA—All Stations	5	8
ANNAM—Thuan-An	6	4
TONQUIN—Haiphong	6	9
SIAM—All Stations <i>viâ</i> Cable	6	2
" <i>viâ</i> Indian Land Lines	4	10
CHINA—Hong-Kong, Amoy, Shanghai, Foochow and Gutzlaff.....	7	1
" —Canton and Macao	7	6
" —Other Stations	8	9
MANILA	9	0
JAPAN—Tsushima	12	4
" —All other Stations	10	8
COREA— <i>Viâ</i> Shanghai	9	5
" — <i>Viâ</i> Japan	12	4
JAVA and SUMATRA—All Stations.....	6	10
AUSTRALASIA—South Australia.....	9	4
" —Western Australia	9	4
" —Victoria	9	4
" —New South Wales.....	9	6
" —Tasmania	9	11
" —Queensland	9	9
" —New Zealand	10	6
MADEIRA	1	7
CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS—St. Vincent	4	0
" " " —St. Jago	4	11
CANARY ISLANDS— <i>Viâ</i> Cadiz	1	7½
WEST COAST OF AFRICA— <i>Viâ</i> St. Vincent—Senegal	7	9
" " " " " Bathurst	5	11
" " " " " Bolama	9	0
" " " " " Bissao	9	0
" " " " " Conakry	9	3
" " " " " Sierra Leone	6	9
" " " " " Accra	8	0
" " " " " Grand Bassam	11	0

196 *Postal and Telegraphic Communication of the Empire.*

	s.	d.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA—Via ST. VINCENT—Porto Novo	11	10
" " " " " Lagos	8	10
" " " " " Brass	9	8
" " " " " Bonny	9	8
" " " " " San Thomas	12	0
" " " " " Principe	12	7
" " " " " Gaboon	12	4
" " " " " Loanda	14	0
BRAZIL—Pernambuco	7	0
" —Stations North of Pernambuco, including Para	9	10
" —Stations South of Pernambuco as far as Rio de Janeiro	7	11
" —Stations South of Rio de Janeiro	8	8
URUGUAY—Monte Video, Maldonado, and all other Stations	9	2
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—Buenos Ayres and all other Stations	7	0
PARAGUAY	7	0
CHILI—Valparaiso, Iquique, Arica, Tacna, Antofagasta, and all other Stations	8	10
PERU—Mollendo, Islay, Puno, and Arequipa	16	9
" —Lima and Callao	19	8
" —Payta	22	8
ECUADOR—St. Elena and Guayaquil	23	11
COLUMBIA—Buenaventura	27	1
" —Other Stations	27	3

APPENDIX C.

Total annual number and value of cable messages received and forwarded between Australia and the East, and Europe:—

Year.	Number received.	Value.	Number forwarded.	Value.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1872	948	8,752 5 1	.... 826	7,402 17 2
1873	4,620	58,383 17 8	.... 4,332	50,191 2 3
1874	4,985	54,855 6 3	.... 4,813	55,047 6 8
1875	4,873	51,216 4 7	.... 4,846	52,789 3 8
1876	3,514	38,307 13 9	.... 3,151	39,000 1 5
1877	6,608	64,127 19 6	.... 5,771	59,114 0 2
1878	9,283	76,629 3 2	.... 8,161	69,495 16 6
1879	11,546	82,980 2 9	.... 9,589	74,759 19 3
1880	14,842	96,516 4 3	.... 12,767	84,964 14 3
1881	17,721	102,650 4 11	.... 16,621	105,591 7 1
1882	19,776	110,739 16 6	.... 19,381	114,827 18 7
1883	21,563	122,748 3 1	.... 21,771	128,529 16 7
1884	24,194	132,472 16 9	.... 24,702	138,293 13 10
1885	23,206	131,868 0 10	.... 24,003	144,682 19 2
1886	23,314	125,956 5 5	.... 23,353	130,570 14 1

(In addition to £32,000 a year subsidy from the Australian Governments.)

NOTE.—The total number of messages received and forwarded during 1885 was 47,209, and the total receipts were £308,550; that is, nearly double what is paid to the P. & O. and Orient Companies for the conveyance of the Australian mails.—J. H. H.

DISCUSSION.

Colonel FRANCIS DUNCAN, C.B., M.P.: I am sure I may fairly congratulate you upon the paper to which you have just listened—a paper which is at once able, eloquent, and, I trust, prophetic. And I can bear personal tribute to the remarkable, admirable

importunity and pertinacity with which my hon. friend has, from his place in the House of Commons, pursued this, his hobby. He is one of those men for whom official silence or official obstruction has no terrors; he is one of those men to whom defeat is only a temporary discomfiture, and, as he has told us to-night, he is quite prepared to wait. There are many in this room who will be able to deal with some of the more important parts of the paper far better than myself. I shall, therefore, put on one side altogether the question of the electric telegraph, for it was evident, from the interest excited in the room on that subject, that we shall hear more about it ere this meeting breaks up. Nor do I think it necessary to dwell upon matters of pure redistribution, so to speak: these are matters which can be taken up by the officials under due pressure, and I have no doubt that if that pressure is brought to bear they will be taken up; but the question which has the most interest for me is the question of the initiation of a new departure in our postal regulations—the entrance upon a cheaper rate of postage for the Empire as well as for the Mother Country. And I should like to remind you that although my hon. friend has been accused of threatening a leap in the dark, which fills with fear all the Post Office and Treasury officials, yet the first leap in the dark in the matter of penny postage in England was taken under circumstances which cannot admit of comparison with the advantageous conditions that now exist. For instance, I have merely to remind you that in these days the number of people who can write letters is far in excess of those who were able to do so when first the idea of a penny postage was brought forward—the School Board has done its work—and, for one person out of a hundred who could write then, I suppose that fifty are capable of corresponding now. I might also remind you that the population of the Mother Country and of our Colonies has increased to such an extent that we may legitimately expect an immense increase of letter communication upon the introduction of an ocean penny post. But there is one very interesting experiment which might be tried to prove the truth of my honourable friend's scheme and hopes with regard to increased correspondence between England and her Colonies and Dependencies, if the rate of postage were reduced. In my own profession a custom has existed for many years by which private soldiers are allowed to write to England from our Colonies and Dependencies at the rate of 1d. per letter, the communication being franked by the commanding officer. Now, these men come from precisely the same class of the community which furnishes

the greater part of our emigrants to the Colonies, and it ought to be a very easy thing for the Post Office officials to see whether the proportion of soldiers who write letters under the special 1d. postage is greater than the proportion of people of precisely the same class who write under a 5d. or 2½d. postage. I am sure such an experiment would be most interesting, and I believe the result would greatly strengthen my hon. friend's theory. I quite endorse what he has said of the good to the Empire which would accrue from increased correspondence between the units which make up that Empire. Every letter from a new Colony is like a silken thread in a web; but, as letter follows letter, that silken thread becomes twisted into a strong cord, which binds that Colony to the Mother Country, and by this means we shall see gradually spreading over the Empire such a network of sympathy, intensified by this daily communication, as will make that union which we all desire more certain in the future. I also think that anyone who is interested, either in family life or in literature, ought to welcome any reduction in the postage. I do not know anything more painful to read than the stilted letters which one often finds in some old drawers in one's father's house, and which, I think, were greatly the outcome of the then high rate of postage, for at that time every man and boy thought it necessary to get his money's worth, and so the letters were filled with all sorts of things of no earthly interest to anyone. Now I believe that the nearer you approach to the conversational style in a letter the more likely it is to be interesting to its recipient. And, then, the more you reduce the rate of postage the more likely are you to bring those who are in far-off lands face to face with the dear ones at home, and to once more revive in the breast of him who becomes, as has been said, "the lost emigrant" those family ties that shall once more lead him to turn his thoughts towards the home from which he has so long been cut off. I have spoken to-night under great difficulties, suffering as I am from colds born of this our terrible climate, and I wish that I could go for a penny to some delicious place where colds are unknown and coughs never heard of; but I could not be present at this meeting without bearing my testimony to the energy of my hon. friend in the House of Commons in connection with postal reform, and expressing the hope that in spite of influenza and catarrh, I may live to see him rewarded by success.

The Right Hon. G. OSBORNE MORGAN, Q.C., M.P.: I should not have ventured to intrude upon the meeting even for a few moments at so early a period, were it not that I have to a certain extent to

recant opinions which I have expressed before on this subject ; and I always think that when a man has to put on the white sheet the sooner he goes through that disagreeable operation the better. Some two years ago, when my hon. friend, whom I hope I may not inaptly call the Member for Australia, brought forward in the House of Commons his motion on the subject before us, I was one of the benighted individuals to whom he has alluded in his paper, who ventured to question his proposal. Well, my hon. friend has by his facts and arguments persuaded me to look at the matter from his point of view, and so I stand before you in the character of a convert and a penitent. Now, I do not think a single person in this room will dissent from his eloquent words, that you may "look upon a cheap and abundant means of communication as so much seed sown on congenial soil, which is sure to yield a rich harvest of commerce, of good fellowship, and of patriotism throughout 'the greatest Empire the world has ever seen.' " Every telegram which flashes its tale of joy or sorrow from one end of the world to the other, every letter which the lonely lad on the prairie or in the bush writes to "his little brothers and sisters at home," or to the girl he left behind him, is another thread in that great web which my gallant friend, Colonel Duncan, in his admirable speech, so well described. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, we have as great a work as our fathers to accomplish in postal reform, but we are better prepared for a leap in the dark than they were. I am old enough to remember, as a child, the institution of the penny postage. I recollect the time when writers and speakers prophesied that its adoption would bring the General Post Office to bankruptcy—or something very near it ; but, nevertheless, I have lived to see the General Post Office produce a surplus revenue of several millions ; and I trust I may be spared, and that we all may be spared, to see the day when an ocean penny postage will also produce an income which shall be reckoned by millions. I will only add that if Germany can afford to send a letter to Melbourne for 2½d., when we charge 6d., there must be something wrong somewhere. As to the telegraph system, that is quite a different matter. As my hon. friend has shown, the cable lines to Australia are at present monopolised by one or two great companies. Now, I am an enemy of all monopolies, but I could not help thinking, when my hon. friend spoke of an alternative line across the Pacific, to be under the charge of another company, that these two rival companies might, in time, find out some sort of *modus vivendi*—some working arrangement or joint-purse scheme, such as we have heard of to-night—

and that, then, our last state might be worse than our first. I believe, with him, that the true solution of the problem is that which has been arrived at here at home, viz., to put the Colonial telegraph services, like the postal services, into the hands of the Government. How to do it is a matter of detail, and I am sure, remembering the speakers who will presently address us, it would be very wrong for me to detain you by entering into a minute explanation of how the scheme of my hon. friend could be put into successful practice; but this I can say, that he has converted me from being an opponent of his plan into a firm and sincere supporter of it.

Sir ROBERT N. FOWLER, Bart., M.P.: In common with my friends who have preceded me, I should like to congratulate the lecturer on the very interesting paper which he has read, and to which we have listened with so much pleasure. Those who have already discussed the subject before us to-night have alluded to questions which I do not propose to go into, and my right hon. friend who has just sat down has spoken as a statesman with large official experience, and as one who has been charged with the representation of the Colonies in the House of Commons. But what made the greatest impression upon me was the allusion in the paper to the state of the postal and telegraph service between Canada and the Australasian and New Zealand Colonies. A little more than a year ago I had the good fortune to travel from San Francisco to New Zealand, and I may mention *en passant*, in connection with Victoria and British Columbia, that when I was there a gentleman who was an old inhabitant told me he recollected the time when the mail arrived only once in twelve months, "whereas now," he said, "we get letters from England twice a day. There is the Canadian Pacific route, and there is the route across the United States, and we sometimes get two letters in a day"—which shows the very great advance which has been made in improving the means of postal communication. What I want to particularly urge upon the meeting, however, is the great importance of a telegraphic route from Vancouver to the Australian Colonies. It will be seen from the map that it is a long sea voyage from Australia to Ceylon, though I believe the direction taken by the telegraph is round by the islands, and there are islands in the Pacific which would enable the cables to be laid at distances of not more than 2,000 miles at a time, or perhaps less, so that if this could be achieved it would be a means of promoting intercourse with those Colonies which must always be so dear to us. We have heard very eloquent expression given by my hon.

friend the author of the paper, and by the other hon. members who have spoken, to the feeling of sympathy and fellowship which we have for our Australian fellow subjects, and I believe a system of telegraphic communication, such as that to which my hon. friend has alluded in his paper, would do much to strengthen those bonds of affection and brotherly love which ought to join together Englishmen in all parts of the world.

The CHAIRMAN: I now call upon Mr. Pearson Hill, son of the late Sir Rowland Hill, whose name is so well remembered in postal matters.

Mr. PEARSON HILL: I have listened with very great interest to the paper which Mr. Henniker Heaton has been good enough to read to us to-night, and I can only say that no one has more at heart than I have the desire to extend the means of friendly intercourse between this country and our Colonies, and no one would more readily welcome than myself a reduction, so far as may be practicable, in the rates of postage to and from Australia, so as to bring postal communication within the reach of all; but it sometimes happens that those who have a good object in view—as I am sure Mr. Henniker Heaton has—are apt, as it were, to swing the pendulum rather too far to the other side, and to propose the adoption of methods for obtaining their end which, though they may seem admirable to some people, appear to others who have had larger experience to make the cure almost worse than the disease. Mr. Henniker Heaton proposes that the postage should be reduced to a uniform rate of one penny between this country and the Colonies, and tries to strengthen his argument by instancing the success which attended the introduction of the uniform penny postage system into this country forty-eight years ago. Now I think Mr. Henniker Heaton fails to understand—probably he has never heard the reason—why a uniform penny postage was practicable in this country but is impracticable beyond. The reduction of the inland postal rates in the United Kingdom in 1840 to a uniform charge of one penny was the consequence of Sir Rowland Hill's discovery that the actual cost of conveying a letter, even for so great a distance as from London to Edinburgh, a distance of 400 miles, was so small—only the ninth part of a farthing *per letter*—that it might be left out of consideration altogether. If, for instance, two letters were posted in London, one to be delivered in the next street and the other to be delivered in Edinburgh, the Edinburgh letter would cost the Post Office only the ninth part of a farthing more than the local letter, to be delivered round the

corner in London ; and, as it was impossible to collect so small a difference, it was obviously fairer, as well as more convenient, to establish a uniform rate of postage. The result of the adoption of that principle was to produce such simplicity in the postal service that the uniform rate could even be put so low as one penny, and the service still be self-supporting. But the reasons which justified this step being taken in the United Kingdom are altogether opposed to a proposal to make no difference in the postage of an inland letter and one passing between this country and the Australian Colonies ; for in this latter case the cost of conveyance, instead of being infinitesimal, is very large indeed. The terminal expenses for collection and delivery, which are the chief expenses at home, are very small in comparison with the expenditure incurred in conveying a letter from the port of the United Kingdom from which the vessel starts to its port of arrival in the Colonies. Therefore, it comes to this—that as a penny is insufficient to cover the amount which a letter between this country and Australia costs the Post Office, the difference would have to be contributed out of the pockets of the public at large. I can easily understand it to be just and reasonable to ask the Post Office to reduce the rates so that letters may be carried with very little, or possibly, in some cases, no profit to the department, but to go beyond that would, in my opinion, be unjustifiable. If I send a letter to a cousin of mine in Australia I do not know upon what grounds I could claim that somebody else, who does not write, is so much benefited by my writing that I am entitled to call upon him to pay part of the postage. Yet that is what it will really come to if once the Government consents to reduce the postage below the actual cost of the service rendered. Mr. Henniker Heaton says he is content to wait for his Australian penny postage. Well, I am afraid he will have to wait a very considerable time before it is realised ; but, meanwhile, there is a measure in the same direction which can be more easily adopted, and which I had the pleasure of strongly urging two years ago at a meeting of representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce held in London at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and which the English Post Office has pressed the Australian Colonies to accept. It is an arrangement, moreover, which would at once get rid of all the anomalies of which Mr. Henniker Heaton complains : it is simply that those Colonies and India should enter into the Postal Union and accept the 2½d. rate, which carries letters to almost every part of the world except Australia and India. But we are met by this difficulty—and when

pointing out difficulties I am acting in no spirit of antagonism to a reduction of postal rates, for I may say that such reductions where practicable have my warmest sympathy—cheap postage having been, as it were, my younger brother ever since I was eight years of age—and it is not by ignoring difficulties, but only by confronting and removing them, that any reform can ultimately be effected. Now the difficulty in the way of establishing a 2½d. rate to Australia is the unwillingness of those Colonies to adopt it. We cannot force upon them a benefit that they refuse to accept. The reason for their refusal is simply that they cannot afford the loss which might ensue. At present we receive the postage on the outward mails and practically pay the cost of the outward service, while Australia receives the postage on, and pays the cost of, the homeward mails, the total loss on the packet service being thus equally divided between the United Kingdom on the one hand and the Australian Colonies on the other. Now we are quite willing to incur the risk of greater loss which a reduction of the 6d. rate to 2½d. would entail, provided that the Colonies will reduce their postage and take their share of the possible loss also, but this they decline to do. They say, “We are quite willing to accept the 2½d. rate if you will guarantee that we shall not lose any more than we are losing at present;” but that proposition means asking us at home to bear more than our fair share of the loss, and to benefit the Colonies by making an unfair demand upon the English taxpayer, and it is one which our Post Office has properly refused to accept. I would therefore suggest that what Mr. Henniker Heaton should do—as a preliminary step, if he likes so to regard it—is to persuade the Australian Colonies to adopt an arrangement at once so simple and so fair as that to which I have referred. Mr. Henniker Heaton has only lately returned from Australia, and I had hoped that he would be able to-night to tell us that he had brought some assurance on the part of those Colonies that they would accept these very fair and reasonable terms; but he has not given us an inkling of any such acquiescence, and therefore I think we may fairly assume that he has been unable to persuade them to accept the reduction of postage which we have already offered. Surely, then, if they are unwilling to accept the 2½d. rate, it is idle to ask them to agree to a penny tariff. Turning to other minor points, there are one or two little mistakes in the paper which I am sure Mr. Henniker Heaton would wish me to point out, so that they may be corrected before it is issued. He tells us that he has recently secured an alteration, whereby packets of

patterns, samples, &c., which used to be sent over from England to France or Belgium in bulk and posted there for delivery in the United Kingdom, can now be posted here, and at a cost of 100 per cent. less than would formerly have been charged if they had been posted in London. Now, the 100 per cent. is obviously wrong. Whatever the rate of postage might have been, a reduction of 100 per cent. means not merely reducing but abolishing the postage altogether. If Mr. Henniker Heaton tells us that those patterns are now carried for nothing, he must without doubt be somewhat in error. I should perhaps state that it is some sixteen years ago since I left the Post Office, and therefore I am not perhaps so well posted up in these matters as I should be were I still in the department, and you must understand that I am by no means deputed to speak on behalf of the Post Office, but my own impression is that the rate of postage for samples was reduced from 1d. per ounce to $\frac{1}{2}$ d., which is obviously a reduction of 50 per cent., and not 100 per cent. Mr. Henniker Heaton next says that in consequence of his "somewhat warm remonstrances, a sum of £100,000 has been knocked off the monstrous payment to shipping companies for the carriage of mails." I am sure it would be most gratifying to him to think that he had done such a remarkably good piece of work if there had been any real ground for his so believing, but I am sorry I cannot confirm his impression that this change, any more than in the reduction of the sample rates of postage, has been due to anything that he has said or done. He has, no doubt, for a long period urged upon the Post Office the necessity of making what he regards as very important reforms, and during that period some changes and improvements have undoubtedly been effected, but they can no more be attributed to his exertions than can the recent eclipse of the moon be ascribed to the same cause. They happened to coincide in time, as did the eclipse of the moon, but they were not in the least degree the outcome of his exertions. Remember that the Post Office never sleeps. New improvements are constantly being devised and introduced—even in the United Kingdom itself about four new post offices on the average are opened every working day throughout the year; and it constantly happens that the Post Office receives suggestions from the public for postal improvements, which suggestions have been indirectly prompted by the very inquiries made by the department with a view of remedying the defects in question. With regard to the saving in the packet service, the Post Office—following its ordinary course—advertised for tenders, which in due time were

sent in, and the £100,000 which Mr. Henniker Heaton fondly imagines he has saved the nation is in reality still kept in the national coffers simply because the tenders accepted were less by that amount than the previous cost of the service. It may possibly be that Mr. Henniker Heaton exercised his influence, if he has any, with the P. and O. Company and others to make a reduction in their tenders; but, if so, he has certainly hidden his candle under a bushel for the last twelve months, as this is the first time the Post Office has been made acquainted with the good which he asserts he has done on their behalf. I am sure, however, that he will rejoice in the result, even if that success be due to other causes. There is another little point to which I will call attention. He speaks of the large reduction recently effected in the transit rates on Australian letters sent through France and Italy, which saving he attributes, not to the Post Office, but to the exertions of the Agents-General of the Colonies. I do not know whether any of those gentlemen are present to-night, but, if so, I think they will support me in saying that they had no more to do with the lowering of those rates than had the man in the moon. For more than four years the British Post Office had been negotiating with the French and Italian Post Offices for lower rates for the mails sent through France and Italy, and at last, after great exertions on the part of the officers of our foreign postal branch, and especially of an old friend of mine in that department—Mr. H. B. Forman—they have succeeded in effecting a most important reduction of these transit rates. I am sure that if any of the Agents-General of the Colonies are in the room they will at once admit that the credit for this reform cannot be claimed by them.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON: They do claim the credit.

MR. PEARSON HILL: I am sorry to hear it. Mr. Henniker Heaton is also mistaken when he says that practically there is now no loss on the Australian packet service: his error consists in crediting that service with the whole postage of the letters carried. It is obvious, however, that some deduction must be made from the gross postage for the cost of the inland service performed at each end. A letter posted, say in Liverpool, for Australia, has to be sent up to London and pass under the various inland operations connected with its passage towards its destination; and then, when the reply comes from Australia, the English Post office has to perform the whole of the service necessary for its delivery without receiving a single farthing on that second letter. Therefore a reduction of about one penny

per letter must be made from the gross postage to cover the expense of inland services, and the remainder only is applicable to meet the cost of the packet service, instead of the whole postage being devoted thereto, as Mr. Henniker Heaton seems to imagine. So far from the service being self-supporting, there is thus a heavy loss upon it, amounting to something like twenty or thirty thousand pounds per annum. There is another point to which Mr. Henniker Heaton refers, and to which many persons who advocate improvements in the Post Office seem to attach much weight. They say, "Suppose there is some little loss upon the conveyance of letters to Australia, look at the large sum the Post Office produces—no less than £8,000,000 per annum. You can well afford a loss in this instance. What does it matter, so long as the whole postal service is self-supporting?" The Post Office—wisely, I think—acts upon the business-like view that every portion of the service ought to be self-supporting. If that rule were abandoned, the department would be overwhelmed with applications to give local conveniences at the public cost, and the net revenue would be swept away altogether. What merchant could hope to keep out of the Bankruptcy Court if he went on continually increasing the number of his unprofitable transactions? The contention that the £8,000,000 of net revenue now produced by the Post Office is a tax which the department levies on the public at large seems to me to be founded on a misunderstanding of the facts. If the Post Office took that £8,000,000 to London-bridge and dropped it into the Thames, I admit that it would be a tax taken out of the pockets of the public. But this £8,000,000 goes back into the public purse, and forms a most important relief from taxation; for if you to any extent reduce the earnings of the Post Office, the deficiency would have to be met by imposing some additional taxation in order to carry on the Queen's Government. I at once admit that if the Post Office, taking advantage of its monopoly, were to charge, as it did prior to 1840, rates of postage far higher than anybody else would demand who would perform the duty equally well, such excessive charge would undoubtedly be a tax; but if the department performs its work, as I believe it does, better and more cheaply than anyone else, the net revenue is simply the profit of a well-conducted business, and is in reality no tax at all. If the Post Office were to fritter away its net revenue by embarking upon new branches, which could not be self-supporting, the door would instantly be opened to any amount of jobbery; and without its annual surplus, which now enables improvements promptly to be

made, the Post Office would become a spending and half-starved department, which would become crystallised, all expansions becoming practically impossible. There is only one more point upon which I need now trouble you with any observations. Mr. Henniker Heaton points out that a postage of 6d. per ounce amounts to £1,800 per ton, which he considers a shocking charge to make on the public, and he contends that the steam packet companies ought to carry the letters at much lower prices. But the Post Office cannot say to the shipping companies—"You shall carry the mails at such and such a price." When a contract expires, new tenders are invited; but somehow or other no shipowner ever does come forward offering to carry the correspondence even at the enormous rate of £1,800 per ton. The reason, of course, is that the great cost of the packet service is not due to the mere weight or the space which the mail bags occupy on board, but to the fact that the vessel carrying them is required to sail on a given day and hour, whether she have other cargo on board or not, and to perform the voyage in a given time; and unless this arrangement existed—by which punctuality and speed are insured—the public would find the mail service anything but satisfactory. I can remember, years ago, when a scheme of an ocean penny postage to Australia existed, when the letters were all carried by private ships—but even here additional postage to cover the inland services had to be levied at each end; but the service was so uncertain that the Government had ultimately to put on expensive steamers in order to keep up a swift and regular communication with Australia. The plan of an ocean penny post, in the only form in which it could be self-supporting, has, therefore, been tried and found to be unsatisfactory. Everybody prefers that the mails should be carried with great speed and regularity, and, in order to get this advantage, they are willing to pay—or at all events they do pay—a much higher rate than a penny. As I said at the commencement, no one takes a greater interest than I do in this question, and it is in no hostile spirit that I point out the rocks which stand in the way, so that they may be avoided and the good ship which Mr. Henniker Heaton has in charge—viz., cheap postal communication with the Colonies—may get safely into port. If he desires really to aid in this useful work I would again strongly urge upon him to endeavour to persuade the Australian Colonies of the advisability of their entering into the Postal Union, and getting their letters carried for a postage of 2½d.—a measure which could, I believe, be adopted without any per-

manent loss, and one whereby the postal anomalies of which he speaks would be altogether swept away.

Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, K.C.M.G.: After hearing Members of Parliament deliver what I am sure you must admit were speeches full of political weight and authority, the time seems to be come when the purely official element may be allowed to say something, and I believe the gentleman who has just spoken has spoken with the authority of a permanent official of more than twenty years' standing.

Mr. PEARSON HILL: No; not permanent.

Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY: Yes; I venture to repeat, the last speaker was a permanent official. For more than 20 years he was on the staff of the Post Office—I believe for 25 years—and having been for 25 years at the Post Office, he is well qualified, as we have seen by his able and elaborate speech, to defend his department. But there was one thing I waited for with anxiety. I wanted him to tell us what amount of traffic, not to Australia alone, but all round that map—wherever the British Empire extends—what amount of traffic in letters would enable the penny postage to be established. Of course, we must all admit, looking to the question of freight, that if the number of letters can be increased in proportion as the number of letters had increased from what it was 50 years ago to what they became in the time of Sir Rowland Hill, we could have the penny postage; but the Post Office has always shirked those statistics. Of course such figures would be estimates, but the Post Office should assist us in framing them. On the other hand, not one single argument has been used by the gentleman lately a permanent official at the Post Office but might have been urged years ago against his father's plan. But, in fact, the great question raised by the honourable Member for Canterbury has reached that stage when it is no longer a mere Post Office question. The Post Office is a very useful machine, but, like other departments, it is subject to the higher power of Parliament and of public opinion. My lord, the whole of this question turns upon finance. The moment you get a Chancellor of the Exchequer to take an enlightened view of the question, instructions will be given to the Post Office to carry out that reform which Mr. Henniker Heaton advocates. I think a most important augury for the future is that to-night, speaking from this dais, an ex-Minister of the Crown, who represented the Colonial Office in the House of Commons, told us that he himself a few years ago opposed this scheme in the House of Commons, but after again and again hearing Mr. Henniker

Heaton's advocacy of it in Parliament, and considering it with full official information on both sides, he felt compelled to change his opinion, and to support Mr. Heaton. In the public life of England such conversions are the precursors of all successful movements. It is not on any bureau, or any combination of permanent officials, but on statesmen like our Chairman and Mr. Osborne Morgan that the future of this question depends. With some hesitation I presume, my lord, to add a word or two on the burning question we are soon to have discussed by Sir James Anderson. I do not at all agree with my friend Mr. Henniker Heaton in some of the remarks he made about the Eastern Telegraph Company. He seemed to imply that the Eastern Telegraph Company was in some shape or another doing injury to the Empire. On the contrary—speaking as an official who has been in various Colonies in every quarter of the globe, and observed the operations of this Company—I am bound to say I know of no commercial enterprise that has been of such direct benefit to Imperial interests as the Eastern Telegraph Company. Without the indefatigable public spirit of Sir John Pender and his colleagues, most of the important Colonies would have no telegraphic communication with England. To my own knowledge, the company is at this moment considering the extension of their system where it is much required. Sir Henry Barkly is well aware of the importance of telegraphic communication to Mauritius, for he, too, has been Governor of the island. He knows the island is without telegraphic communication. It is called by naval and military men the key to India, because our road round the Cape depends on the coaling station at Port Louis. It is also of strategic importance to Australia. I received an offer from the Eastern Telegraph Company some years ago, according to which they undertook to establish telegraphic communication from Africa, and work it at £20,000 a year. Anyone who knows the expense and responsibility of laying down a cable and keeping it in repair will see that this was a very fair offer. The Legislative Council of Mauritius voted half of that money (£10,000 a year) on condition that the Imperial Government gave the other £10,000. I am sorry to say that up to the present Lord Knutsford has not been able to induce the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give us that £10,000. But in this as in other cases the Colony may have to rely, not on the Imperial Exchequer, but on their own resources and the enterprise of the Eastern Telegraph Company. My lord, I think you have some reason to congratulate yourself on presiding over this memorable meeting. As a Colonial official, I thank Mr. Henniker

Heaton for his long advocacy of a cause in which we are all deeply interested, and as an old member of this Institute I venture to express the satisfaction I feel at being permitted to take a part in to-night's proceedings.

Sir JAMES ANDERSON: I think I may be pardoned if I appear on this occasion as something of a critic of this paper. So many nice things have been said that a few minutes ago I was frightened; but I have more confidence since the last speaker has said that, after all, the Eastern Telegraph Company, which I represent, is not so bad as the paper made it look. The feeling I have in reading this paper is that it is ornamented with a good deal of inflated language—I must be pardoned for saying so—though the honourable Members of Parliament who spoke have said things so nice that there seemed to be nothing but niceness about it. The paper opened with the astounding statement that there are 270,000,000 of our Colonial fellow-subjects suffering owing to dear postage and dear telegraphic communication.

Mr. HENNIKER HEATON: Nothing of the kind—not suffering.

Sir JAMES ANDERSON: I maintain that Mr. Henniker Heaton has stated that 270,000,000 of our Colonial fellow-subjects are suffering under the pressure of dear postage and dear telegraphy. In the paper it is also stated that, thanks to the trade with the Colonies (and for this purpose Mr. Henniker Heaton makes India a Colony), we are enabled to maintain 500 war ships and 500 clipper steamers for war purposes. Then from that time British India drops out, and nothing more is heard of it, excepting in this way—that for anything done in the way of cheapening telegraphy or postage the Board of Trade or the Admiralty, or somebody in the Mother Country, ought to bear the expense. Then, again, it is said that this country and the Colonies are so much indebted to the great steamship companies for having developed Colonial enterprise and Colonial progress, that we owe them a debt of gratitude which we can never repay. A few lines further down Mr. Heaton says that he took £100,000 from them. That is one way of paying a debt of gratitude. Mr. Heaton says, again, that he would reduce it more; then that the enormous subsidies must be substantially reduced and taken away altogether. That is his mode of paying the debt of gratitude which can never be repaid. He thinks it would be as well to begin at once, and not pay anything. Mr. Heaton begins his remarks on telegraphy by saying, "Already the telegraph is rapidly supplanting the mail." So now we have the Post Office and the poor emigrants—who are not so poor, after all—put on one side, and the great

shipping companies and India and China are dropped. In this way he rings the changes for and against those different things. Then Mr. Heaton takes off his coat to deal with the telegraphs, and indulges in what I call "too beauteous" language. With regard to Mr. Heaton personally, I may remark that we are old friends, and have worked together. Mr. Heaton speaks of the telegraphs as a huge octopus, and of the Eastern Telegraph Company as a terrible and unendurable monopoly. In considering the company as a monopoly, I would ask you to look at the map. All the land in the world east and south of the meridian of Greenwich, excepting America, is there; all the ports of the old world; all the millions of the inhabitants with whom we have been trading all through our history, for British products were sent eastward even in prehistoric times. All the millions of inhabitants with whom we yet hope to establish and develop traffic exist in these great continents, and along that Eastern line are the ports of the world where our ships can take shelter in time of war, and our cruisers find supplies. £200,000,000 of our annual foreign trade are there, and 15,000,000 tons of our shipping are employed in that trade, and the British trader has gone there to buy and sell his goods and to bring home the products. It would have been strange if the company had not gone to the places where commerce existed, and where were all the ports of the world. It goes without saying that the company laid its cables where the commerce was. The octopus spread out its tentacles to all those ports. Now, listen to this. The company had no privileges. The company laid that cable all the way to India, Australia, and China, and never got a farthing of subsidy or a bit of encouragement. They laid cables to Spain, Portugal, France, Austria, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Russia, Asia Minor, and Egypt, and this so-called monopoly was competing with the Government of every one of those countries at the same tariff. The cables were laid by permission to the ports of those countries, and the company was allowed to have English hands to work them, and the company took its chance of picking up unconsidered trifles which they did not seem to appreciate, and so they paid the enormous sum, as Mr. Henniker Heaton calls it, of 5 per cent.—sometimes 5½ per cent.—dividend, and that is what has been done by private enterprise. Mr. Heaton says that the company followed the trade and followed the flag. The company followed the flag to Besika Bay, to Gallipoli, to Constantinople, laying a cable within a pistol shot of the Admiral's ship. They went to Port Said and followed Sir Garnet Wolseley to the point of departure for Tel-el-Kebir.

That was off the company's "own bat," and no money was paid them for doing it. They laid cables also to Suakim, and the organisation which has effected this result of British enterprise Mr. Heaton speaks of as a gigantic octopus and a private monopoly; and in this respect I think Mr. Heaton has used undue language and has not been so fair as he ought to have been. With regard to tariff, Mr. Heaton knows very well that the company came down to quarter rates for the Press, and not only that, but allowed messages to be "skeletonised," which means that every word is developed into seven or eight; yet this is the "monopoly" which is held up to censure and scorn by Mr. Heaton. Mr. Heaton thanked me over and over again, and said he thought we were liberal, and that he would be the friend of the company; yet now, for some reason of personal pique, he comes forward and reads a paper against us as being a gigantic monopoly. With regard to what Mr. Heaton said about the Government control, I claim to have been the first to put that into his head. At Berlin I proposed the substance of a plan with which Mr. Heaton was very much pleased, and if that plan were adopted the Government might take over the telegraphs, paying 4 per cent. on the present capital, and, keeping up the present tariff, they would have a quarter of a million to do what they liked with. They could reduce the tariff one half and still make a profit. Private companies cannot do that. Sir John Pender put before the Colonial Conference still another plan. The directors are the trustees of their shareholders, who have a right to demand some interest for their money. They must walk steadily and warily, as they best can. I will take the case of the American cable companies. Four of the cables belong to Americans and one to the French, and they are not going to give up their cables to the British Government, neither do foreign Governments mean to allow the British Government to land and acquire stations upon their territory, and put British subjects to work the cables. It is all very well for foreign Governments to give such rights to a private company, because they can turn them out, and can always control them, but that is a very different thing to giving the British Government landing rights and stations, and a position upon foreign territory; and if the two ends are to be under different direction and control, with operators of different nationalities, there can be no telegraph at all worthy of the name. Hence I do not think there is any probability, nor do I think there is any great desire, that matters should be otherwise than they are. At the same time, if the Government desire a cheap telegraph, I have shown how they

can have it. My own company have not the least desire to keep the monopoly, as it is called. The Government will have to pay the shareholders for it, and not too much either. The company, I contend, have shown as much British pluck and enterprise as their forefathers ever did. I have one word to say about the proposed cables. I do not see any poetry or romance at all, or anything worth talking about, in laying a cable round the globe from east to west, any more than from north to south. I do not see the use of it. There is nobody there to telegraph. There is some talk of taking a cable all the way from Australia to Mauritius, across the route of the trade winds, to the Cape. There is not even a sand-bank on which to catch fish; there is not a port to which a cruiser or a cable ship can go to replenish their supply of coal, which they are certain to require to do. There are no ships going there; there is no trade, and nobody wants to go there. Take the cable from Canada down to Fiji and New Caledonia, which is a French convict settlement. Well, what is there? Mr. Heaton, in his paper, dropped India and China, he dropped the Cape, and he dropped everything but Australia, where the whole of his mind is centred, and naturally so, I should suppose. He wants a cable from Australia, where there are under four millions of people, to go round the Cape or across the Pacific. I do not believe in it a bit, and I hope that no one with whom I have influence will ever put a penny of money into it, but leave it to those gentlemen who do not know any better. They do not know what is involved in laying long cables in vast oceans. They will all want repairs in time, and they must have large ships with great coal endurance to go out for that purpose, because there is no place where their coal supplies could be replenished. These cables are, of course, to compete for all the trade, and to take it away from this poor company. Another word about the "monopoly." The competing companies (Indo-European and Eastern), neither of whom could at one time make a living, naturally combined and formed a working agreement, as anyone would combine if found to their advantage, in a free country. Well, that is the head and front of their offence, and to have held the companies up to scorn for doing so is something that Mr. Henniker Heaton should regret. At any rate, I do not think it is fair. Does he believe that the Governments of Russia, Germany, Austria, France, &c., would agree to the Government of Great Britain having all the cables in their own hands? Of course they would not. They would not let them take the Indo-European line or the Russian overland wire. Again and again I was told, when in St. Petersburg

some years ago, by the Russian Postmaster-General that, no matter whether it paid or not, no matter what they lost by it, they would maintain that line for political purposes. I have just one other word to say about war. The idea that the submarine cables could or should be relied upon in time of war is nonsense. I have taken every opportunity of saying so. The Colony, or the merchant, or Government, or admiral, or commander-in-chief who does not arrange his plans so as to know what he would do when the cables were cut on war breaking out, is not fit to be at the head of the concern. All that they can do in time of war is to take the best care they can, when the cables are cut, and repair them as soon as possible. These "monopoly" companies have at present 2,000 miles of cables in tanks in nine parts of the world. They have eight cable steamers ready at this moment to effect repairs, and if they see a glimpse of war clouds they can double both ships and cables, and I may tell Mr. Heaton that while he is talking about the "great monopoly company," they are completing their arrangements for laying still more cables. And that is the policy everyone will have to adopt. The commander-in-chief of the army, the admiral of the navy, will have to see his plans arranged so as to hold his own somehow or another, as he best can, till he can get into communication with headquarters if he requires reinforcement. The affairs of the Empire must be concentrated and all mercantile commitments contracted. There is no other way of dealing with the question of cables in time of war.

Mr. JOHN BELL: I quite agree with Sir James Anderson and Mr. Hill that about this paper there is too much inflated language and too much appeal to mere sentiment. This is a pure matter of business, however, and must be dealt with in that light. You cannot get letters conveyed from one end of the world to the other without paying for them. The question is, Who is to pay—the taxpayer or those who write the letters? It is nonsense to say the steamship companies must pay for it. Does Mr. Henniker Heaton propose that an Act of Parliament should be passed compelling them to carry letters at a certain given rate? Is there to be no freedom of contract? He puts forward some figures which show that he has not given that careful consideration to the question which such a question deserves. He speaks of the freight to Australia being 40s. per ton. That is true, but 40s. per ton is not per ton weight, but per ton measurement. He cannot get a ton weight of letters into anything approaching 40 cubic feet. As a matter of fact, the weight of letters carried week by week to Australia

is not half a ton. Is it reasonable, I ask, to propose that for £50 a week a steamship company should be obliged to sail from London at a given date, full or not full, go by a certain fixed route, and deliver at certain fixed times, under penalties? We talk of penny postage in England, but in the British Islands you have a population of forty millions and in Australia only three millions. The correspondence between three millions and forty millions is determined more by the three millions than by the forty millions; and, although the population of Australia is growing, the correspondence between Australia and this country will not necessarily grow in proportion, because there are Australian families settled in Australia, and the correspondence between them is intercolonial. The reader of the paper forgets that over long distances, and with a sparse population, the cost of receiving and distributing letters is greater than in a densely-populated country. The reader of the paper ought to have gone into these questions more carefully, and to have shown us from the standpoint of the statesman and political economist how the thing could be done. Many things that are desirable are not attainable. He omits to mention that the Government, in the last contract negotiated with the mail lines to Australia, have made provision that they may put letters on board in an English port, and I presume the intention is to reduce the postage on these over-sea letters, seeing the cost of transmission to Italy will be saved. We must do these things bit by bit. I am sure the sound, solid criticism of Mr. Hill and of Sir James Anderson deserves to be the criticism of the Institute at large.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G.): I think it is extremely fortunate that it is not by any means the duty of the Chairman of the evening to make a partisan speech, or to decide which among the various opinions is the right one. The duty of the Chairman is to sum up in a very few words the purport of the speeches which have been offered to the meeting, and to finish, as I shall do in the most hearty manner, by proposing a vote of thanks to the gentleman who has been kind enough to read the paper. Now it appears to me, speaking according to the impression which has been produced upon my mind, that both sides have been carried away rather more than they might have been. Mr. Henniker Heaton, fortunately for us, and fortunately for the world, is an enthusiast. It is well that we should have amongst us men who push aside, as if they were nothing, obstacles which others see looming out ahead and which appear to them to be insurmountable, and who fix their eyes steadily upon a great ideal which is

some day to be realised. It is an advantage to the world, I say, that this should be so, and, as Mr. Henniker Heaton has said himself, he can wait. Well, now, if I were speaking upon the subject at large, I do not think I should agree with all that he has said; I consider there are some parts of his paper which rather contradict other parts. He is evidently not satisfied with the Government. He thinks that the Government are making a profit upon one portion of their business, which ought to be devoted towards diminishing the expense attached to another branch of their business. He does not think that the Government discharge their duty well. That is one part. Then he touches on the telegraph department, and I am afraid that my very old friend, Sir James Anderson, has had his feelings very much ruffled by seeing his company referred to as an octopus. Well, I think it is greatly to the credit of the company, which I have known so long under Sir James' auspices, that it may be described as an octopus, and that it has spread its feelers over the world. Sir James has assured us that that company, as poor Abraham Lincoln would say, browses around and picks up a living where it can. He says it is a poor company which has established a foothold in every part of the world, and which is at the mercy of Governments, who never cease to harry it. The company picks up a living wherever it can, and from what I have been always told I think it manages to secure to itself a very decent subsistence, which is much to its credit. Mr. Henniker Heaton says it is not to the advantage of any telegraph company to lay undue burdens upon the community, and I think there is something in that argument. If you will allow me, I will give you an instance of the truth of this, which occurred to myself only last week. As the chairman of an important company, I wished to have a return from the Cape of Good Hope of some commercial transactions in which my company was interested. I directed the Secretary to ask by letter for certain sums which had been paid to be telegraphed back, and without delay a cipher message duly came to hand, but it was not particularly intelligible; in fact, we could not understand it, though this was not due to any fault on the part of the telegraph officials. Now I was very desirous of having full information upon this point, and I requested the Secretary to wire back as follows: "Repeat in plain figures the cipher telegram which you have just sent." Well, a few minutes afterwards, it was said to me, "Do you know that what you propose doing will cost you at least £12, and that the reply will mean an outlay of £15 or £20? Are you prepared to do it?" And on reflection I said, "Much as

I wish to have these details I will not incur so high an expense, as I do not think I shall be justified in charging the company with it." Well, that cable was probably idle for several hours on the day when this event happened, and the company could have despatched my message, as I believe, at 5s. a word, or even much less, without being out of pocket. As it was they did not get my £80, but if the cost had amounted to £10 the message would have gone out. Now I maintain that that is one out of a thousand similar occurrences which probably occurred on the same day, and if the tariff had been lower, not only the sender of the telegram would have been benefited, but the company also. That is a case in point on which Mr. Henniker Heaton relies. He does not blame the companies because they do the best they can for themselves; he only hopes that eventually it will be patent to the world that lower rates, not only for telegraphic communication, but for postal service also, will be advantageous alike to those who make the communication and to the agencies concerned in its transit. I do not see that it is at all a matter for finding fault one with the other, but I do think that it is a grave question, as my friend, Sir John Pope Hennessey, just now remarked, of finance, and of finance only. It will eventually be seen that just as the introduction of the penny post enormously increased the amount of correspondence and also the revenue, so, also, will the reduction of cable rates and Colonial postage ultimately prove to the advantage of both sender and carrier. That, in one word, I believe to be the point at issue. Whether it be a reduction of rates only in connection with the ocean telegraphs, or whether it be a reduction of all telegraphic rates to a certain sum, which I do not believe has yet been settled, I feel perfectly sure that enthusiasts like my friend Mr. Henniker Heaton are to be welcomed by societies like this and by the world at large, because they keep before themselves a high ideal, which may not for the moment be realised, and the attainment of which may ruffle the susceptibilities of certain persons here and there, but which the sooner and more fully it is realised the better it will be for the community. That appears to me to be the outcome of the discussion we have heard to night. We have had some very able speeches and some very amusing speeches, and I think that our thanks are due to the gentlemen who have taken part in the debate, but more especially should they be given to the gentleman who has brought before us a paper so carefully reasoned as that to which we have had the good fortune to listen. I therefore propose that our

most cordial thanks be given to Mr. Henniker Heaton for his very instructive paper.

The motion was agreed to by acclamation.

Mr. HENNIKER HEATON, M.P., in reply, said: I am very much obliged to you for your cordial vote of thanks, and more particularly to those gentlemen who, although they have spoken so severely of my performance this evening, held up their hands in favour of the proposition of our noble Chairman. You have listened to three influential Members of Parliament and the Governor of Mauritius, saying the paper was a brilliant one, and three gentlemen disparaging it. The remarks which I have to offer in reply will be very brief. In the first place, I think it is rather fortunate that the three gentlemen who may be looked upon as the opposition side are also the representatives of the three great objects of attack in my paper, and whose bread and butter will be curtailed. Mr. Hill, an old Post Office official, has a brief from and has defended the official element, and what I have said against that element is not less severe than what he has said against myself. He has drawn my attention to what he is pleased to call mistakes in my paper—one being with reference to the 100 per cent. reduction. Now, I defend myself in this way—and it is a curious thing that the very same point was discussed among a few gentlemen in the Royal Colonial Institute to-day—namely, whether the reduction was 50 or 100 per cent. My argument is, that if a thing may be posted in Belgium for 2½d., while the same article going to the same destination cannot be posted in England for less than 5d., that that is an increase of 100 per cent. I can see what is in the mind of my friend Mr. Hill—viz., that if you put it the other way the difference would amount to 50 per cent., and curiously enough in my own copy it was 50 per cent.; but, as I say, if a man can post in Belgium for 2½d., and in England he cannot do so for less than 5d., then there is manifestly a difference of 100 per cent. The man in England will, on the other hand, say: The charge is 5d. here, but 50 per cent. less, or 2½d., in Belgium. Then Mr. Hill has begged the Agents-General and begged me to use our influence with the Australian Colonies to induce them to join the Postal Union. Why, the Postal Union is the greatest humbug we have, and I'll prove it. But Mr. Hill, the old permanent official, imbued with official red-tapeism, does not appear to know that the Postal Union extends to British India, and that the postage thither is 5d., whereas from France it is 2½d. Why, the idea of entertaining such a union is preposterous. When

I asked the Postmaster-General if the effect of joining the Postal Union would result in a reduction of postage to 2½d. to Australia, he said that letters would never be carried under 5d. What, therefore, is the value of advice given to Australian Governments to join the Postal Union, which would only benefit the foreigner at the expense of the Colonies? Mr. Hill gets up and says with great gravity that a reduction is impossible under the present system, quite oblivious of the fact that within the next 48 hours the tariff to Australia will be reduced from 6d. to 3d. or 4d. by sea. What, then, becomes of their sledge-hammer argument of impossibility? Of course, all these arguments we have heard to-night have been addressed to me over and over again, and fully answered, as *The Spectator* and *The Times* testify. All I can say is that the great Rowland Hill would turn in his grave if he heard his relative stand here and denounce the penny postage. The idea of such a thing is almost incredible, but it becomes altogether absurd when I remember that only a short time ago I heard Mr. Hill read a most eloquent paper on the reduction of postage.

Mr. PEARSON HILL: To 2½d.

Mr. HENNIKER HEATON: What nonsense! Why did you not boldly say that you held a brief from the Post Office officials to-night against all reductions? Do you think I would ever get the reduction of postage to 2½d. if I did not ask for a reduction to 1d.?

Mr. PEARSON HILL: I said that the 2½d. rate was exactly what I suggested two years ago.

Mr. HENNIKER HEATON: Why, I have been arguing all the night on reduction, but you do not go so far as I do. I want a reduction to 2½d. if I cannot get the rate lowered to a penny, which must be obvious to the poorest mind. With regard to Sir James Anderson's remarks, I now beg again to assure him that I have always entertained, and shall always do so, the highest feelings of respect for him. He is, and has been, the saving clause, if I may so say, of the Eastern Extension Company. Sir James gave us to understand that his Company did not receive a farthing of subsidy from anybody anywhere, and that it had no privileges at all.

Sir JAMES ANDERSON: At the outset the Company laid cables to India, China, and Australia, without any subsidy whatever; but afterwards, when the Australian Colonies desired, for the sake of security, a duplicate line, which was not necessitated by the largeness of the traffic, they received a subsidy to enable them to lay a second cable. The other subsidy Mr. Heaton refers to, was given

when the Imperial Government required a cable to the South African Colonies on the instant, during the Zulu War, at a time when there was no evidence of trade sufficient to justify the cable being laid without assistance.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON : What are the facts ? Sir John Pender's and Sir James Anderson's Companies receive from the Australian Government a subsidy of £82,000 a year, which is a terrible thing for any rival company to contemplate in offering opposition. Then I daresay they get nearly £60,000 a year for their South African cable. I opposed this latter vote in the House of Commons, but I was not strong enough for these gentlemen. However, my point is gained by the candid admission of Sir James Anderson that the telegraph rates can be reduced by one-half if taken over by the Government. In regard to Mr. Bell, he does not seem to have understood me when I said in my paper that subsidies must be swept away if they are only applied for the benefit of the packet service, but that they must be continued, as I think they ought to be continued, if we regard our mail steamers as the French and German Governments do theirs—as providing a commercial fleet and an auxiliary naval force. Under those circumstances we are agreed. If you want speed, subsidise the telegraph, and not the mail steamers ; but it is clear we are keeping them up—the steamers—for other purposes. However, the result of our meeting to-night is that, while I am delighted to get opponents—though I must say I have heard their arguments and answered them fifty times before—and while those opponents may say to-morrow, “ Oh, we have knocked his arguments over, and destroyed them in every particular,” yet I believe the conviction in your mind as you leave to-night will be this—that we shall win in the cause which we have undertaken, and that we shall secure for the public a considerable reduction in postal and telegraphic rates. We are engaged, ladies and gentlemen, in a work which will unquestionably be remembered by posterity, and it will be a work which will call down upon ourselves the blessings of the poor, the goodwill of Governments, and the gratitude of mankind. I have now only one duty to perform. It is to ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct this evening. He was one of the founders of this Institute, was its first President, and worked hard in its interests when the probability of its ever becoming a prominent institution seemed wellnigh hopeless. We cannot but remember to-night his prophetic words, when advocating its establishment in 1868 : “ It is like a tree which, when once planted, has only to grow and expand.”

That prophecy has been fulfilled, for we now number our members by thousands, and have a splendid home and a large income. I have much pleasure in proposing that we give our heartiest thanks to Lord Bury for presiding.

The motion was adopted with enthusiasm, and Lord Bury having briefly replied, the proceedings terminated.

SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, Whitehall-place, on Tuesday, April 10, 1888.

The Right Hon. Lord BRASSEY, K.C.B., Vice-President, in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and the SECRETARY announced that 16 new Fellows had been elected, viz., 7 Resident and 9 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Frederick William Atkinson, Esq., Frederick Duncan Campbell, Esq., Captain J. A. Cozhead, R.A., John Galsworthy, Esq., Frederick A. Warner, Esq., F.R.C.S.E.; Dyson Weston, Esq., Walter Edward Williams, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Captain Alfred Edmund Bousfield Blaine (Cape Colony), Captain William Clarke (Winnipeg, Canada), The Right Rev. William Garden Cowie, D.D., Bishop of Auckland (New Zealand), Saville Burdett Dowling, Esq. (Cape Colony), Rudolf Hinrichsen, Esq. (Cape Colony), Edward Butler Hurley, Esq. (Ceylon), James A. McHarg, Esq. (Victoria), Hon. Septimus A. Stephen, M.L.C. (New South Wales), Horace de la Cour Travers, Esq.

Donations of Books, Magazines, &c., were also announced.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing the reader of the paper, said : It is now my pleasing duty to call upon Sir Donald Currie to read the paper which he has kindly prepared upon South Africa. In introducing him to this audience, it is almost superfluous to refer to the active part which he has taken in the administration of a great company which is one of the most effective links between the Mother Country and her Colonies in South Africa. Sir Donald Currie has availed himself of his connection with South Africa to render great and valuable political services. He has lately visited South Africa, and he has come among us on this occasion to give the conclusions at which he has arrived after an extensive journey in that part of the world. I have only to say, before he commences to read his paper, that the Institute under whose auspices we are assembled is not responsible in its collective capacity for the individual opinions which are expressed by those whom we invite to read papers on occasions like these. But of this we must all be well satisfied, that he is one of

those men who ought to be heard in this country upon South African affairs. Before calling upon the reader of the paper, I have to read a letter from Sir Charles Mills, who writes as follows :—

7, Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.,

April 10, 1888.

DEAR LORD BRASSEY,—I deeply regret that, having been requested to attend at the House of Commons this evening, I am unable to be present at the Royal Colonial Institute meeting, under your lordship's presidency.

Pray accept and kindly make my excuses to Sir Donald Currie and to the meeting.

Believe me, sincerely yours,

(Signed)

CHARLES MILLS.

The Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.O.B., &c.

SIR DONALD CURRIE having explained that, owing to indisposition, he had been unable to forward copies for the use of the members of Council until just before the meeting, read his paper as follows :—

SOUTH AFRICA.

I confess it was with some hesitation that I agreed to deliver an address upon South Africa. The political circumstances of the time render the task a difficult one. In addition to the Imperial interests concerned, there are questions now under discussion between the different States and Colonies of South Africa which involve delicate issues; and there are commercial and other rivalries which are, to say the least, embarrassing. At the same time it may be expected that there should be a readiness to meet the public desire for information, and for the production of such data as may be of practical value to those who have other than merely political considerations in relation to South Africa. In fulfilling the task allotted to me, I can only hope to be favoured with the same patient consideration as was extended to me when, on the 7th June, 1877, I set before the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute "Thoughts upon the present and future of South Africa and Central and Eastern Africa."

For about sixteen years past I have been more or less intimately associated with the material interests and policy of that part of the world, and yet my first visit only took place a few months since. I had no personal knowledge of South African territory when we met together eleven years ago, but on referring to your records I find it was possible for me to appreciate at that time, to some

extent, the resources of the country, the characteristics of the people, and their possible future.

I left London with my daughters for Cape Town in the middle of October last, to find on arrival there a hearty welcome. After a stay of a week I proceeded by rail to Kimberley, a distance of about 647 miles, where we visited the Diamond Mines and the Waterworks and other objects of interest in the neighbourhood. After careful inquiry as to the means of locomotion through what people here think are the wilds of South Africa, I became the possessor of three travelling carriages and sixteen horses, with stores and all necessaries for a long land journey, and started for the capital of the Orange Free State. You may travel very rapidly in South Africa by the post-cart, but must do so by night and by day, and this is not what I consider travelling for pleasure; we journeyed at our leisure. The distance accomplished each day was about thirty miles. In the course of a few days we reached Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, receiving great kindness from my old friend, President Sir John Brand. Thence we journeyed to Potchefström, the scene of the famous siege of the British troops during the Transvaal war. From Potchefström we proceeded to Pretoria, where we enjoyed the hospitality of His Honour President Paul Kruger, and while there I visited Johannesburg, the chief town of the gold districts of Witwatersrandt. From Pretoria we drove to Heidelberg, through the Transvaal to Standerton (a town which was also beleaguered during the war, but did not surrender), thence to Coldstream, at the extreme northern limit of Natal. Early in the morning after our arrival, we drove to Majuba, and reached the summit, afterwards we visited the scene of the struggle at Laing's Nek, and thence made our way to Ladysmith, the northern terminus of the Natal Railway system, where I disposed of the carriages and horses.

Through the kindness of His Excellency the Governor of Natal, and the railway authorities, we reached Pietermaritzburg in great comfort; whence after spending a few days we left by the train for Durban. Having enjoyed a pleasant rest we embarked on board of the steamer *Venice*, and steamed to St. John's River, thence to East London, where I met the Premier of the Cape Colony. After spending some time there we were conveyed by railway to King William's Town. From that town we drove to Grahamstown, and visited the Exhibition of Colonial Products. Thence we drove to Lovedale, an establishment

for the education and practical training of the natives, under the able administration of the Rev. Dr. Stewart. We then took the train to Port Elizabeth, the commercial capital of the Eastern Province, where we enjoyed a few days' stay. Leaving Port Elizabeth we steamed to Mossel Bay, and then visited the Knysna with its primeval forest. From the Knysna we steered for Cape Town, glad to partake once more of the hospitality of our friends there.

I am sure you will allow me to repeat here the warm acknowledgments which I had so frequently to express for the extremely kind way in which we were welcomed, everywhere throughout the Free State, the Transvaal, Natal, and the Cape Colony. In all, we travelled about a thousand miles by road, not to speak of journeyings by train or steamer; and I can recommend anyone who wishes to have fresh bracing air at a range of 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, to take a trip to South Africa, and, either in an ox-waggon or in a spring cart, see the country and experience what it is to have a good appetite.

The question we discussed before this Institute in 1877, was, what combination of circumstances and systematic arrangement of means, development of resources, and motive power, would press South Africa forward in civilisation and prosperity, taking into account the obstacles which had hindered its progress.

My first object to-night must be to review the circumstances of that time as marking an epoch in South African history, in order to estimate the forces which had been brought into play previous to 1877, and which operate still in the social and political relationships of the country. This review will guide us to an avowal of errors in policy which have marked the past history of that part of the world; and we may be able to estimate the present, and the future, of the Cape, Natal, the Orange Free State, the Transvaal, and the native territories as far north as the Zambesi.

The white population of South Africa is largely composed of the descendants of the Dutch residents, who held Cape Town and the neighbouring districts, under the flag of the Netherlands, and then under ours until the emancipation of the slaves was decreed by the British Parliament. At that time large numbers of the population, dissatisfied both with our policy and with the way in which that policy was carried out, left the Cape Colony and removed beyond the Orange River and to Natal. These countries were in the possession of native tribes; but finally, after much conflict and hardship, the emigrants obtained a solid footing north of the Orange River

and the Vaal. Later on, after serious complications had arisen with the natives, and especially with Moshesh, the ruler of Basutoland, British authority was withdrawn from beyond the Orange River; not without protest on the part of the loyal population, who had no desire to separate their fortunes from the Mother Country. Two independent States were then created; the former under what was known as the Orange River Free State, the latter under the title of the South African Republic or the Transvaal.

What were the relations of these two Republics to the Cape Colony and to Natal eleven years ago, and what are they now? A few years previously (*i.e.* 1872) the Cape colonists had received from the Imperial Parliament power to manage their own affairs under responsible government. But no arrangement was then made for the proper transfer of authority over the natives in British Basutoland, nor for the settlement of the claims of the Orange Free State in regard to an adequate rebate of customs duties or the right to conveyance of their imports in bond through the ports of the Cape Colony. In regard to the Transvaal this customs question may be discussed upon international grounds; but in the case of the Orange Free State a specific assurance had been given by the Imperial Commissioner, Sir George Russel Clerk, which led the people of that State to expect that privileges of a liberal character would be granted to them in connection with import duties to which it was admitted they were entitled in consideration of the peculiar position of the Free State and its distance from the sea-ports.

Another element of controversy arose at that time. The discovery of diamonds upon the North-Western frontier of the Cape Colony gave an impulse to Colonial prosperity and enterprise; and a large population soon took possession of lands on the frontier under British sanction and authority. This occupation of the Diamond Fields provoked much ill-feeling on the part of the population of the Orange Free State, the Government of that Republic claiming that the lands referred to were actually within its territory. For five years the controversy continued between the President of the Free State and the Imperial Government, with no small risk to the cordial relation of the two countries. Fortunately, however, in 1876 the negotiations were brought to a satisfactory conclusion under an agreement between Lord Carnarvon and President Brand, then on a visit to England upon the invitation of our Government. There have been many complications in South Africa since that time, and some of them disastrous for England;

but there would have been added an element of serious danger and of undoubted embarrassment for British influence in South Africa, if the Imperial Government had not at that time adopted the advice tendered to them, and made arrangements for the final settlement of the Diamond Field question.

President Burgers, of the Transvaal, had visited this country shortly before President Brand arrived in London. He was favourable to the claims of the Orange Free State, and it was his desire to link that State and the Transvaal together by material as well as political ties. The transfer of the Concession granted by the Portuguese Government for a railway from Delagoa Bay was secured to the Transvaal, and President Burgers' efforts were directed towards such an arrangement with the Free State as would associate the two Republics in that enterprise. President Brand, however, did not wholly approve the policy referred to: he agreed with the Imperial Government to favour railway communication with the Cape and Natal; and this policy has been maintained by the Orange Free State ever since, as I shall show when dealing with the railway question.

The years following the visits of Presidents Burgers and Brand to this country were marked by troubles throughout South Africa, in no small degree the result of a knowledge on the part of the natives that there were serious controversies between the various sections of the white population. The Transvaal made war upon Secocoeni; Kreli and Sandilli broke out into revolt in the Cape Colony; Cetewayo made his preparations for war; the Transvaal was annexed by England; war with Cetewayo followed; the Cape Government sought to disarm the Basutos; Imperial authority had to be restored over the Basutos; the Transvaal asserted its claims to, and gained, independence. Finally, South Africa's affairs settled down from complete exhaustion; the record being one of disaster and calamity in our Imperial history.

To these political troubles there succeeded a period of commercial depression similar to that which has prevailed during the last three years in Europe. It has been said that over-trading produced the depressed condition of business in South Africa; but I think the result was chiefly owing to sympathy with other commercial centres, and to the drought and bad seasons, which reduced the price of wool and agricultural produce so low as to bring them under the cost of production. Ostrich feathers also fell in value; the want of employment compelled the population to seek openings elsewhere; and even in the Transvaal, with its promises of golden harvests,

the financial position became at one time so serious that men's minds were disturbed with the inquiry whether an alteration of the political position might not become necessary.

All this has now changed. Just as in 1872 the Cape Colony took a start from the discovery of diamonds, so South Africa has again made a leap forward through the acknowledged possession within its boundaries of untold wealth in gold; and you may form an estimate of the effect upon Colonial trade, when I mention that the total value of exports from the Cape Colony in 1887 amounted to £7,719,835, an increase of £744,689 over the previous year; the imports showed an increase of £1,241,567 in 1887 over the imports of 1886; and the customs duties collected in 1887 exceeded the amount received in 1886 by £96,711. In like manner the Colony of Natal made progress: the total exports, which in 1886 amounted to £960,290, reached, in the first nine months of 1887, the figure of £741,948, while the imports in 1886, which showed a value of £1,831,115, had increased during the same period in 1887 to £1,658,841. The revenue of the Cape railways was considerably increased, and in Natal it had nearly doubled, amounting to £257,877 in 1887, as compared with £149,999 in 1886.

This improvement in the trade of South Africa may be owing to a considerable extent to the increased production of gold; for while in 1887 the value of the precious metal exported reached a total of £228,487, only £69,548 represents the value exported in 1885—that is to say, the gold export increased threefold in two years. If we compare this increased export with what it was some years ago, the progress in gold mining enterprise will be better understood. In 1871 the value of gold exported was only £670; in 1875, £39,482; in 1884, £69,000; in 1886, £184,769; and in 1887, as I have stated, the value was nearly a quarter of a million sterling. But this progress is more marked within the last few months owing to the increased number of stamps at work; for in *January of this year* the export of gold from the Cape and Natal reached the large amount of £57,562, and in February it had increased to £70,325, equal to an annual export of over three-quarters of a million sterling. The gold output for the first three months of 1888 was nearly equal to the output in the whole of 1887. If, then, we take into account the gold retained for use in the country we may assume that the production has already reached a total value of about a million sterling per annum.

Now you will naturally inquire, what are the best auriferous districts, and in what way is gold mining carried on in South

Africa ; and you will also ask, is there in the future a possibility of an increased production ? I venture to think that there is practically no limit to the production of gold in South Africa, and for a few minutes I shall direct your attention to the districts where success has attended gold mining operations. I hold in my hand a small nugget of gold which the late President Burgers, of the Transvaal, gave to me in 1875 when he visited me in London. He brought with him a larger lump of solid gold, worth about £600, which I exhibited at a conversazione of this Institute, but at that time few people could be induced to believe that large supplies of the precious metal existed in South Africa. These specimens of gold were brought from Pilgrims Rest, and they indicated alluvial deposits ; but in that district, although a large amount of capital was invested, the success has not been so marked as was expected. The question for the miners was to discover the source of the alluvial deposits, and in what quarter to find the quartz reefs. Ultimately rich gold reefs were discovered at no great distance in the district now known as the De Kaap Gold Fields, of which Barberton is the centre, situated some 8,000 feet above the sea level. This part of the world was practically uninhabited ; few white men visited it ; but now the population of Barberton amounts to about three thousand, and the capital invested there in gold mining cannot be less than nearly a million sterling of paid up capital.

It is within this region that the famous Sheba Mine is situated. It is practically a mountain mass, offering very little indication of visible gold, but so richly does the precious metal permeate the rock that its fortunate claim holders, who had the utmost difficulty at first in paying their way as working miners, have now for their property a marketable value of over three-quarters of a million sterling. Of course it would be absurd to say that all the district round Barberton is as rich as the Sheba Reef, but the district is so far developed as to give proof of abundant wealth, and we may be well assured that further mining operations will reveal additional treasures.

But another discovery in the Transvaal has produced a rival to Barberton. North of the Klip River, some 80 miles south-west of Pretoria, there were discovered about two and a half years ago veins or reefs of conglomerate known as Banket, which have been found to contain remarkably rich deposits of gold. The Government of the Transvaal proclaimed it as a public gold field on July 18, 1886 ; and when I visited Johannesburg, its centre of

the financial position became at one time so serious, minds were disturbed with the inquiry whether an political position might not become necessary.

All this has now changed. Just as in 1879 took a start from the discovery of diamonds, again made a leap forward through the within its boundaries of untold wealth in an estimate of the effect upon Colonial the total value of exports from the Cape to £7,719,835, an increase of £744, imports showed an increase of £1, of 1886; and the customs duty amount received in 1886 by £9 Natal made progress: the to £960,290, reached, in the £741,948, while the im £1,931,115, had inc £1,653,841. The re increased, and in £257,877 in 1887.

This improv a considerable while in 18 total of , it was £161,595; at March 31, 1886, 1885— , it amounted to £380,433; while for years ending September 30, 1887, it was at the rate of over per annum. All this is owing to the gold discoveries.

Away to the north of Pretoria, in the border district inhabited partly by Kaffirs, who claim some kind of independence of the Transvaal Government, there are known to exist exceedingly rich deposits of gold. I speak of the district of Zoutpansberg; but there is also a large store of mineral wealth upon the lands situated on the western frontier of the Transvaal. The Malmani Gold Fields, not yet developed, give rich promise; while at Heidelberg, in the same Republic, near the Natal frontier, as well as at Potchefstroom in the direction of Kimberley, there are operations now in progress which will repay the enterprise of the capitalist, and of such as are actively engaged in gold mining.

It is not in the Transvaal only that gold has been found in great abundance. Gold miners have had considerable success in Zululand and Natal as well; while even in the Cape Colony there are prospects of considerable value. I landed at the beautiful port of

South Africa.

11

the Knysna, situated between Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, and visited the forest of the district within whose boundaries also auriferous ground has been discovered, in the shape of alluvial deposits with reefs of gold-bearing quartz. The prospects for South Africa are therefore very promising; and I daresay the possible discovery of gold treasures may enchant the imagination of many of my hearers, indisposed though they may be to adventures and risks. Hence I may repeat what I said in South Africa, how necessary it is to bear in mind that gold mining is an industry, and that assiduous labour, with scientific skill, are necessary as well as enterprise. It has been laid to the charge of those who are connected with gold mining that some properties have been given to the public burdened with too much promotion money or payment to vendors; but it will be a satisfaction to you here to know, as it is highly creditable to those who have at heart the interests of Johannesburg, that a mining board has been established there, which undertakes to supply information to the public and to intending investors with respect to the intrinsic value of the properties declared to be gold bearing, and offered for sale to public companies.

The future of the gold mining industry is of course a question for estimate and prophecy; but as regards diamonds the production and export may be calculated by reference to the output of the two great diamond mines of the Cape Colony, viz., the Kimberley Mine and De Beers. The value of the diamonds produced in 1887 from the Kimberley Mine was £1,410,207 12s.; De Beers, £1,022,878 6s.; Du Toitspan, £987,288 17s.; Bultfontein, £612,962 18s.; equal to a total of over four millions sterling. Diamonds were first found in the Kimberley district in the year 1870, while in the following year De Beers may be said to have been discovered. Four years previously a trader bought from a farmer in the Hopetown district a stone, the value of which was not important in his estimation; it had been picked up by a Bushman near the Orange River; it weighed $21\frac{1}{2}$ carats, and was declared to be worth £500. In 1869 a Hottentot sold to a farmer for £400 a stone which weighed $88\frac{1}{2}$ carats; it was resold at Capetown for £10,000, this is the famous "Star of South Africa," which weighed $46\frac{1}{2}$ carats after being cut. It is not to be wondered at that news of all this in 1871 produced a rush to the diamond field. Early in the same year another mine, but not of such extent, was discovered about two miles from Kimberley, and work commenced upon the farms of Dutoitspan and Bultfontein, now well-known mines. I

visited the whole of the diamond mines during the time I was at Kimberley, and certainly the visit was one of extreme interest, for they form one of the wonders of the world. Upon the discovery of the diamonds the land was divided into claims under Government control, and ultimately these claims became to a greater or less extent the property of companies. In the Kimberley Mine there were the Central Company, the Standard Company, the French Company, and others, while in the De Beers Mine the claims came also into the hands of companies. The different holdings in each of these mines are now so united that they practically form only two separate mines, the Central Company holding, until very lately, nearly the whole of the Kimberley Mine, while the De Beers Mine had been united under one control. Very lately, however, the De Beers Mine has obtained the main portion of the interest in the Kimberley Mine; and it is generally believed that both mines will sooner or later be amalgamated. The diamonds in these mines are found in a blue clayey rock, the surface outcrop of which is of comparatively small extent. The rock dips almost vertically, and is hemmed in by what is termed the "reef" of harder rocks.

The area of the Kimberley Mine enclosed at the surface within the reef was about 11 acres in extent. The enclosing rocks converged inwards at a dip of one in three, so that as the depth increased the section of the diamond-bearing rock increased. The rock also becomes harder about 270 ft. from the surface. A point, however, has been reached at which the enclosing rocks again open out, and the blue rock widens. The popular theory of the formation of diamonds is that there has been at some stage of the world's history, an outburst of heat and force from below, resulting in the conversion of carbon into the crystalline form which we call diamonds. This Kimberley Mine is now being worked at a depth of 500 ft., and underground working has been established from the bottom of the shafts, extending in depth another 150 ft., tunnels stretching into the diamondiferous blue ground. This blue ground is taken to the surface, and conveyed by the tramways to the extensive fields round the mine, in which, to the extent of hundreds of thousands of tons, it is spread out exposed to the air for some months, for the purpose of disintegration; after the action of the sun and weather has decomposed the blue, the material is brought to the mine from the fields, and the earth is washed. Each morning's washing in the Kimberley Mine produced, when I was at Kimberley, between £3,000 and £4,000 in value of diamonds. The yield of diamonds from the Kimberley Mine from 1871 to the end

of 1885 amounted in value to about £20,000,000 sterling, and the output in 1887 was over £1,400,000 sterling.

In the De Beers Mine, as in the Kimberley Mine, there is a variety in the relative richness of the ground, but the claims are rich and extensive. The gross amount of diamonds produced in that mine, between 1871 and 1885 inclusive, reached a value of about £9,000,000 sterling, and the production in 1887 was over a million sterling. In the De Beers Mine there has not been so large an excavation of diamondiferous ground or removal of main and floating reef as in the Kimberley Mine, where the output of reef and ground must have been 20 millions of tons. The working of these mines underground by shafts and tunnels, as in coal mines, is being pursued with great skill and vigour; but it is admitted that open working of the mines, if the superincumbent reef could be removed, would entail less expense and consequently assure to the proprietors a larger revenue. The annual expenditure in labour, &c., is not much under two millions sterling in connection with the different diamond mines, while the output has a net value of somewhere about four millions sterling.

There are river diamond diggings on the banks of the Vaal. The gems, which are highly esteemed for their colour and value, are found in the rich gravel below heavy boulders, or in the few inches of red sand which are spread over the rocks, or in alluvial soil among the gravel mixed with red sand, loam and boulders, washed into the crevices of the rocks by the action of water. Some authorities consider that they were formed where they lie, others believe that their source is in the Drakensberg Mountains, or in the soil forming the banks of the river. In the three years ending August, 1885, the river diggings produced diamonds valued at about £180,000; and we may estimate that the total yield from the Vaal River up to this date is over two millions sterling. Some four years ago, in the time of drought, part of the river was diverted, and diamonds to the value of £300,000 taken out of the bed. Occasionally a digger strikes a portion of the old river bed, silted up with lime and gravel, where he finds rich deposits. The largest diamond found in the Vaal River was worth about £6,000, while the value of the largest diamond which has been found in the Kimberley Mine was £60,000. There are about 2,800 natives employed at various river diggings, with about 250 whites as overseers; in the Kimberley Mines there is a grand total of about 1,500 white men and 12,000 Kaffirs. The total value of diamonds produced in 1867 was £500; in 1870, £158,000; in 1872, £600,000;

in 1878, £2,150,000 ; in 1886, £3,261,000 ; and in 1887, the value reached £4,033,332. In addition to the mines and river workings to which I have referred, there are very important diamond mines in the Orange Free State. The Jagersfontein Mine is especially rich in the quality of the stones found there ; and the unworked deposits of the extensive property and mines known as Koffi-fontein and Klipfontein in the same Republic have yet to be developed.

The copper mines of South Africa are very valuable, and in Namaqualand these have had specially active development, through the operations of the well-known Cape Copper Company and of the Namaqua Company. The ores found in Namaqualand are of excellent quality, giving an average of about 25 to 32 per cent. of copper. The export of copper ore in 1867 was 4,800 tons ; in 1870, 7,200 tons ; in 1878, 12,500 tons ; in 1882, 19,669 tons ; in 1886, 28,429 tons ; and in the nine months of 1887, 22,458 tons.

I may also mention the coal and other mineral resources of the country, the silver, lead, and other precious and useful metals. I would specially refer to the enormous coal production which is assured for the future, so important a factor in the material resources and prosperity of a country. I saw in the river beds, and on all sides, abundance of excellent coal ; and, within 30 or 40 miles of the Witwatersrandt gold district, coal was being excavated and transmitted in considerable quantities for the use of the mines at a cost, delivered, of about 80s. per ton. At Kimberley the cost of coal, which is imported from Great Britain, is not much under £8 per ton. The coal resources of Natal are especially valuable. I visited Newcastle and the neighbouring district, the mines of which are spread over a very great extent of country, and will before very long, upon the completion of the railway to Newcastle, prove to the sugar industry of Natal, and to the mercantile marine of Durban, a useful means for the supply of excellent coal.

The question of how far it is possible to promote the growth and export of grain is receiving attention from the farmers of the Cape Colony, and it was with the greatest interest I observed that for the first time in twelve years steamers were being offered grain for conveyance to England. I am satisfied that when the Border Line of Railway is completed, which it is to be hoped will be established across the Eastern Province in connection with the Midland Line of Railway, the farmers of the eastern portion of the Cape Colony will be able to supply their agricultural produce in abundance, but they at present require an outlet and the means for conveyance of

grain and cattle towards the mining districts, to Kimberley, and to the seaports.

I would venture to make a few remarks upon the possibilities of the future in regard to the cultivation of the vine, and the prospects of those who seek to develop the manufacture and export of wine and brandy. There is no part of the world where the wine industry has a better chance of success than in South Africa. The climate is favourable, the soil in certain districts is all that can be desired, the vines are of suitable quality, and the fruit is delightfully luscious and abundant. It has been stated by some wine experts that Cape wines are not suited to the English market. Now, every variety of grape has its distinct character, and of necessity the wine-grower should select and manipulate the grapes according to the character of the wine to be produced. There is, I may say, every variety of grape to be found, such as is found in Burgundy, or upon the Rhine, the Moselle, or in the districts of Charente. I suppose there must be a reason for past ill-success in the manufacture of Cape wine; but we may take encouragement from what the Cape Government have done in seeking to obtain a better cultivation of the grape and its manufacture into wine, at the Government farm of Constantia. The growth and manufacture of wine requires capital; it is necessary for the wine to have time to mature; and this is specially necessary in the case of brandy. I venture to think that brandy can be made at the Cape as well as in the district of Cognac; and that arrangements which are now in progress for the promotion of the wine industry in the Cape Colony will lead to the employment of capital upon an extensive scale for the growth of the vine and the manufacture of wine under careful and practical supervision. It was a great pleasure to me to visit the old town of Stellenbosch, within the borders of which the Huguenot families who emigrated from France took up their first residence. This fine old town is the centre of the wine-growing district, distant thirty-six miles from Cape Town. The first emigrants to that part in 1669 consisted of French Protestants—some two hundred persons—men, women, and children. There were the sons of Admiral Duquesne, De Villiers, Dupret, Duplessis, among them; and their descendants now form a large proportion of the indigenous white population of South Africa; and to this day they retain the high characteristics of their fathers. These emigrants brought with them the vines of France; and among the farms you will find the names known in their native land—Lamotte, Rhone, Languedoc, and La Rochelle. In that warm climate I do not know how these settlers were able

to bear some of the singular rules of the Dutch Government of that day, as, for example, in regard to umbrellas, when it was laid down as law that no one less in rank than a junior merchant, or the wives or daughters of such as had been members of the Council, should venture to use umbrellas; or as to carriages, it being a law of that time that every person without exception was to stop his carriage and get out of it when he saw the Governor approach. The good Huguenots must have found it very strange to discover at the Cape these very modest but annoying indications of the spirit which they hoped they had left behind them. Notwithstanding all the obstacles thrown in their way, the vine-growers of that district have maintained their love of the vine, and their natural capacity for its cultivation and manufacture into wine. I was astonished to see the exhibition of fruit at Stellenbosch on the day of the annual show, and it was very evident the population were prepared to uphold the credit of the district in the products historically associated with Stellenbosch.

The production of wool is one of the most important of the industries of South Africa, and it is satisfactory to observe that the efforts of the farmers are being directed with increased energy to an improvement in the manipulation and quality of the wool, while Parliament has devoted attention to legislation calculated to promote this improvement in quality. For a considerable time past the prices for wool have remained at a very low figure, but lately the farmers have been encouraged by an increase in the price, and there is reasonable ground for the hope that there is a better prospect in store for the wool trade. The increase in the export of wool from South Africa is not so great as might have been expected, and by no means equal to the increase of exports from such countries as Australia.

Ostrich farming is another of the staple industries of South Africa, but prices have fallen, and they are not so remunerative the last year or two as they were. Ostrich farming is an important part of the trade of the Colonies. In 1865 the total weight of feathers exported was 17,522 pounds. The annual value of feathers exported from Natal is about £12,000, while from the Cape the export in 1886 reached 288,568 pounds, of the value of over half a million; in 1884 the quantity exported was about the same, but the value in that year was nearly a million sterling.

The establishment of railway communication has been of inestimable value to the agricultural and commercial interest of the Cape Colony and Natal; and there is yet to be a larger extension

of the existing 1,400 miles of iron road in the Cape Colony, and of the 216½ miles already open for traffic in Natal. The railway is of importance also to the mining interests; and it has for the Republics, as for the colonists, a high political significance and interest. Hence the importance of directing intelligently the routes by which railway communications are to be established, avoiding the errors which in South Africa, as in England, have been committed in the form of lines without strategical or commercial and practical value. It is absurd to have two or three lines of railway in competition with each other, and all for what may be termed a moderate traffic. Now, the great question under discussion in South Africa at the present moment is how and where to establish the routes to the interior. In the Transvaal, President Krüger, following his predecessor, President Burgers, aims at securing the control of the traffic of the Transvaal by way of Delagoa Bay. On the other hand, very spirited efforts are being made in Natal to secure a fair proportion of the trade from Durban to Ladysmith, and through Harrismith, into the Free State, or by way of Newcastle and Coldstream to the Transvaal; while in the Cape Colony, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town seek to secure their share of the benefits to be derived from the trade with the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. I have taken the liberty to state in South Africa that care should be exercised not to overdo the work of railway extension, and that it may be quite possible to find in the future that the trade to the interior is not sufficiently advanced to warrant too extensive a railway system throughout South Africa. In the estimation of President Krüger, as representing a powerful section of the community in the Transvaal, Delagoa Bay offers the more attractive route for Transvaal interests, there being a fear on the part of those who favour this route that some day or other England may seek to re-establish authority over the Transvaal, and that it is as well to have an alternative route and so be independent. The suspicion, however, that England desires to annex the Transvaal is fast disappearing from the minds of the population; and an intelligent estimate of what is involved in seeking to establish a monopoly of Transvaal communication by the Delagoa Bay route discovers this significant fact—that, supposing the monopoly of trade with the Transvaal to be secured to Delagoa Bay, there is assured to the Dutch Company, which has the concession for the Transvaal Railway, the advantage of entire immunity from taxation upon goods imported into the Transvaal by their line. In other words, that route will enjoy freedom from Transvaal duties, whereas

goods imported by way of the Cape, Natal, or the Orange Free State, are to be liable to duty. This, I pointed out to President Krüger, when in Pretoria, means that in given circumstances the revenue of the Republic from taxation upon imports may disappear, the result being a possible additional taxation of the digger population:

It is not difficult to see that there is involved in this an internal political danger for the Transvaal. But there is a further and very serious result to be feared, namely, the antagonism which would arise between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. There would also be the danger of a rupture of commercial relations between the Cape and Natal on the one hand, and the Transvaal on the other, followed by political results which I am convinced would prove very detrimental to Transvaal interests. Beyond the question of taxation and revenue, or the bearing of the course referred to upon the convention between this country and the Transvaal, there are powers under the Concession which allow to the Dutch Concessionaires the means of dealing preferentially with those who may use the Delagoa Bay route in regard to the mileage rates and classes of goods.

At a conference between President Krüger and President Brand, held at Bloemfontein shortly before my visit, the offer was made to the Free State of an annual payment by the Government of the Transvaal of £20,000 for ten years, provided the Free State would practically limit its railway system to a connection with the Transvaal lines and the Delagoa Bay route. But President Brand, supported by his people, declined this proposal. It was in view of these efforts on the part of the Government of the Transvaal, that the Governments of the Orange Free State, the Cape Colony, and Natal, decided to hold a conference at Cape Town; and in the newspapers you will have observed that a satisfactory result has followed the deliberations of the delegates. The decision arrived at is to establish equal tariff rates in the Cape, Natal, and Orange Free State, with such a guaranteed rebate to the Orange Free State upon the Customs charges, on goods in transit, as may place them on somewhat like a par with goods conveyed through Portuguese territory under the treaty between the Governments of Lisbon and of the Transvaal. A similar advantage is offered to the Transvaal. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that, provided the Parliament of the Cape, the Council of Natal, and the Volksraad of the Orange Free State adopt the proposals referred to, there will follow the immediate establishment of through railway

communication in connection with the present lines of the Cape Colony and of Natal, the former by way of Colesberg and the latter through Ladysmith, in the direction of Harrismith, towards Newcastle and Coldstream on the northern border of Natal, and thence to the Transvaal. It is possible also that before long the railway system of the Cape Colony will extend from Kimberley to Potchefstroom in the Transvaal, thence to Pretoria and Johannesburg; and indeed we may anticipate that from Kimberley another railway line will be extended northwards towards the Malmani goldfields and to Bechuanaland.

The Delagoa Railway, under a concession granted by the Government of Portugal, is now completed to within a few miles of the Portuguese frontier, but no progress has yet been made in laying the Transvaal Railway, intended to join the existing line at the frontier. It appears to be an open question how the Transvaal Railway is to be laid down, and whether Barberton is to enjoy the advantages of direct railway communication. Barberton is surrounded by mountains, through which it is difficult for a railway to pass, and it is understood that the railway will run from the Portuguese frontier away to the north of Barberton, thence by Nelspruit, and not touch at Barberton. At present the Barberton traffic is carried by way of Natal and the Cape ports; but if the Delagoa Bay line were completed and linked with the Transvaal section, there can be no doubt a large share of the Barberton trade would seek that route, and that it would ultimately secure a large proportion of the business to the eastern districts of the Transvaal. It appears to me that as regards Johannesburg, and even Pretoria, and the region lying to the north-east of Pretoria, as well as the Potchefstroom district, the Cape Colony and Natal are sure to enjoy a very important share of the traffic by way of the Orange Free State.

In considering this question of railway extension, I cannot help offering the remark that if the sea-coast ports, and, indeed, the Governments of the Cape and Natal, were less in rivalry, there would be an easier solution of the railway question. The good people of Natal, with a determination and vigour which do them honour, hold with a tenacity peculiarly British to the claims of their own Colony. They claim a special position in relation to the trade with the interior; but I venture to think that it would be better for all concerned, including the interests of this country, if the Cape and Natal could see their way to a union of interests, and indeed a complete union of Government. The intervening country—Pondoland—could then be dealt with, and there would

stretch from Cape Town to the Portuguese frontier—if we except Amatongoland, a country, however, which is under our influence—a territory under a single Government, enjoying the management of its own affairs under the Crown; and, although it is not an opinion which is received with favour by those who desire to have responsible Government for Natal, I cannot but express the conviction that the interests of that enterprising Colony would in the long run benefit, as I believe the Cape Colony also would benefit, by a junction of their forces, and by united political action. Certainly this would be in the direction of that union of South Africa which we may hope for in the future, and the influence of our compatriots would not suffer through the increased strength which co-operation and identity of action between the Cape and Natal would secure.

Both these Colonies, as well as the Imperial interests, have run serious risks in the last few years from the efforts of foreign Powers on the western and south-eastern coasts to obtain political influence and territory. If the Cape and Natal had been united, or, in other words, if there had been a stronger Colonial influence, and one more in harmony with the sympathies of the Republics, a more definite position could have been taken up by the Colonial Governments in relation to the pretensions of Germany at Angra Pequena. Our Government showed very little foresight as to the intentions of Germany to annex Damaraland and the coast-line from Cape Frio northwards. I introduced a deputation to Lord Derby in 1884, when his lordship was seriously warned of what might possibly happen in that district. His lordship, however, gave us to understand that Germany was not a colonising Power, and that Great Britain would consider it an unfriendly act if Germany should annex the territory referred to. Germany, nevertheless, did annex the south-west coast of South Africa very shortly afterwards, and Lord Derby said no more. While the Cape Colony was thus to no small extent impaired in its position in that quarter, Natal narrowly escaped feeling a similar influence on its border; for the German Government would have secured St. Lucia Bay and the coast-line between Natal and the possessions of Portugal, had not the British Government telegraphed instructions to despatch a gunboat from Cape Town with orders to hoist the British flag at St. Lucia Bay. It would be easy for me to give particulars of the pressure which had to be put upon the late Government to secure this result.

I have spoken of Pondoland as practically under British in-

fluence. This country stretches from the north-eastern frontier of the Cape Colony to the Natal frontier, and with a sea coast-line of about 120 miles. The entrance to St. John's River, the port of Pondoland, is held by the Cape Colony, whose Government is represented by Customs officials and by a detachment of the Cape Mounted Rifles. I was much impressed with the magnificent scenery along the whole coast of Pondoland, and particularly the entrance to the St. John's River. It reminded me of Skye. The territory abounds in minerals, the grazing is excellent, and the population have hitherto shown considerable self-restraint. From all that is known, and notwithstanding the disputes as to the succession to the highest position of authority amongst the Pondos, there is not, I have been told, so much disinclination to a close and intimate association with the Colonies as might be expected. I have heard that the Pondo authorities favour a union with Natal, rather than with the Cape; but this point of interest would disappear under such a union between the Cape and Natal as I have indicated. It was often remarked in South Africa, and, indeed, in England a short time ago, that the German Government had in view the annexation of Pondoland; and when I was in Natal it was stated that representatives of Berlin influences, either official or non-official, were seeking to bring about close relationships between Germany and the Pondo chiefs. You can easily imagine what issues would be raised by the introduction of foreign authority in Pondoland, separating, as it would, the Cape from Natal.

I cannot but refer, both from a British and a Colonial point of view, to Amatongaland and to Swaziland. In the case of the former, a territory stretching from the northern part of Zululand to the Portuguese frontier at Delagoa Bay, it must be admitted that the interest of our country should be predominant, and that the exercise of authority there by a foreign power would only embarrass us in our relations with the Transvaal and with Swaziland, and compromise to a serious extent the influence we may justly claim to possess amongst these native races, and with the Matabele king, whose lands border the Portuguese possessions and stretch towards the Zambesi. The population of Swaziland have a special claim upon our Government and the people of this country. When President Burgers, eleven or twelve years ago, attacked Secocoeni, he sought the assistance of the Swazi tribes, and endeavoured to obtain from them the route through Swaziland to the sea-coast, aiming also at the possession of St. Lucia Bay

and the control of Amatongaland. The Transvaal burghers were unsuccessful in their attack upon Secocoeni. Subsequently, after the annexation of the Transvaal, Lord Wolseley, with the help of the Swazis, destroyed Secocoeni's power, a task which was accomplished with the declared purpose of strengthening the position of the Transvaal population. At the time of the Zulu War the Swazis offered to us their assistance, which was declined, but their hostile attitude to a certain extent embarrassed Cetewayo; and when the retrocession of the Transvaal took place, our Government stipulated that the independence of Swaziland should be guaranteed.

I admit that Swaziland, through our own action, is practically shut in from communication with us, except through Amatongaland. Nevertheless, is it possible for us to renounce our interest in the Swazis, and thereby declare to them—in repetition of a policy we have too often pursued—that we have really no regard for our previous obligations? And, if so, will there not be an increase of that doubt and misgiving which prevails in the native mind, and which already has extended itself to the capital of Lobengulo, the King of the Matabeles, and, indeed, with varying intensity throughout the coloured populations of South Africa? There is nothing more marked in South Africa than the belief that no dependence is to be placed upon British assurances, or the continuity or definiteness of our Imperial policy. Our treatment of the Zulus must ever remain a disgrace to our statesmanship; and the repeated efforts which I have made in concert with others for years past to secure for that brave people a fair measure of consideration, have resulted only in this—starvation amongst them, civil war, and the subjection of a large part of their very best territory now to foreign authority. There is in the case of Swaziland a serious commercial question to be considered, but with a political significance attaching to it, namely, the discovery in that country of a large extent of auriferous land, and the fact that the principal persons engaged in gold mining enterprise there, under concessions from the king, are from England and the Colonies. I was told in Natal that the white population would not submit to the annexation of the country by the foreign element which seeks possession, and it is for our Imperial and Colonial Governments to take care that no provocation arises which can possibly endanger peaceful relations with the Transvaal.

I venture also to point out another danger, and that is the possibility of such an extension of foreign power to the west of

the Transvaal as may, in conjunction with a similar influence from the East Coast, bar the routes for our commerce towards the north in the direction of the Zambesi: a result which it is not in the interest of the Orange Free State nor of the Transvaal to encourage.

Our position in South Africa naturally depends upon the friendship of the population, and upon our providing suitable defences upon the sea-coast. On this subject of coast defences the noble Lord who occupies the chair has recently given us the results of his observations in various parts of the Queen's wide dominions. It is of paramount importance to the Empire that our position should be strong at the Cape; for in any war in which we may be engaged the Suez Canal need not be depended upon as a route for war-ships, nor, indeed, for troops. The Cape will be the only reliable route if military action should at any time become necessary in India or the East; and, as regards the Australian Colonies and our possessions in the East, it is by way of the Cape that our ironclads or war-ships will have to operate. Our Government has done well to push forward the fortifications at Simon's Bay, and the defences of Cape Town. I am not disposed to think that it is wise, as has been proposed by some authorities, to give up Simon's Bay, for, in the event of war, Table Bay might be crowded with shipping seeking shelter, and there might be a difficulty in anchoring or manœuvring men-of-war there, or of employing it as our only naval base. The naval operations necessary would involve the employment of large naval forces, and the dockyard of Simon's Bay, under the protection of the forts, would prove of inestimable value. There need be no fear of the conquest of South Africa by a foreign power—the people of that portion of the Continent are quite able to defend themselves. I rejoice to think that in the growing goodwill between the populations of the Republics and of the Cape and Natal there is a guarantee of increased strength. And here I may repeat a suggestion which I made some time ago to the authorities, that it would be greatly to the advantage of this country to establish, at the Cape and in Natal, stations where our young troops could become acclimatised for, say, a couple of years on their way to India. There is sufficient land obtainable at a small cost for drill, and for a purpose which is little encouraged in our army, but which is all important in time of war—that is, shooting and manœuvring. Similarly, the time-expired troops returning homewards could rest in these districts, and be transferred to England after becoming acclimatised in a colder climate than India. Their

transfer home could be arranged at any time of the year, which would be more favourable to their health than the present arrangements by the Suez Canal route. I hold that it would be of great value to the young soldiers to mix with the old soldiers who have seen foreign service, and the Cape and Natal would themselves gain benefit, for possibly many of the time-expired soldiers could settle down upon the frontier of the Cape, on lands devoted to the purpose, and prove a suitable frontier force in case of need. The presence of some thousands of seasoned men stationed in the Cape and Natal would secure a reserve for immediate employment in an emergency, whether in India, Australia, in Africa, or nearer home.

This Imperial interest has for the Colonies a certain advantage, but the permanent interest of Great Britain among the populations of South Africa is to secure their goodwill and ready assistance. It has been said that it is a dream to speak of the union of South Africa, but I am not of that opinion. The union of South Africa is nearer, in my humble judgment, than people imagine; but that desirable result will only be hindered if we entertain the feelings and carry out the policy which has characterised our dealings in the past towards the population of South Africa. There is no continuity in British policy in South Africa; in fact, one looks in vain for a policy at all in the chequered history of that country. It was with sad thoughts of what might have been accomplished by friendly and timely action on the part of the Government of this country that I looked at Majuba on my way to Natal. The records of those who had died spoke only to my mind of valuable lives thrown away through incapacity and mismanagement; and I may say I have both political parties in this country in view in making these observations. It may be asked, Is there any hope that the inhabitants of the Republics will ever be united in cordial and hearty association with the colonists and the people of this country? Yes, I am under the conviction that the tendencies of the time are favourable to this happy result; and that in the future—with England's protection upon the sea-coast, the populations of the Transvaal, the Free State, the Cape, and Natal will become more and more closely attached to each other, enjoying the management of their own affairs, and forming together a prosperous and united South Africa, in practical harmony with the people of the British Isles and our Colonial Empire.

DISCUSSION.

MR. EDWARD JONES, M.E., the Vice-President of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines, explained the geological maps and diagrams illustrative of the geological features of the country in which the great gold-bearing reefs of Witwatersrandt are found, and of the working of the mines there. He pointed out that the reefs were found in the old red sandstone formation, and lying at different angles from 85 to 85 degs. from the horizon. The reefs could be traced from Heidelberg to Klerksdorp, in the Potchefstroom district, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles. Amongst the maps was a large cross section showing the formation of the country from the north of the town of Johannesburg to the Klip River in the south—an extent of about twenty miles. At this point the outcrops of the enormous coal-beds known to exist between the Klip and the Vaal rivers were shown. Another map, illustrating the past, the present, and the future proposed working of several of the most important companies at Witwatersrandt, was described, showing the main reef, with its rich leaders. Mr. Jones showed how what may be termed the primitive way of mining by open trenches was being superseded by more scientific methods, with the underground system. He explained that up to the present the enormous output of one mine had been won and brought to the surface without the aid of mining machinery. Now that proper mining machinery was being erected, the cost of production would consequently be far less than heretofore. But even with the crude methods of the past, statistics showed that companies had been extracting as much as from 8 to 11 ozs. of gold to the ton, and dividends had been paid of from 5 to 15 per cent. per month. The speaker asserted that the amount of auriferous reef available at Witwatersrandt was perfectly illimitable, and surpassed any auriferous formation previously known in the world's history; and one of the most remarkable features of this great discovery was that all that was known had been acquired in a little more than twelve months, and that by the end of May next there would be at least 1,000 heads of stamps at work at Witwatersrandt alone.

MR. F. J. DORMER (Cape Town): It has occurred to me that there was nothing more remarkable in Sir Donald Currie's address than his singular modesty in refraining from almost any allusion whatever to the important part which he himself has played in South Africa, both in connection with the development of the material resources of that country and in regard to the more striking epi-

sodes which have gone to make up its history in recent years. We are not more unanimous in South Africa on most things than you are in this country, and there have been occasions, not few or far between, on which we could not approve of everything that Sir Donald Currie has done or has left undone in connection with some matters which have not entered into his lecture this evening; but I think I may say that there is absolute unanimity in South Africa as to the value of the lively interest which he has taken in our affairs for the last fifteen or sixteen years. We recognise in Sir Donald Currie at this present time a prophet whose predictions have been happily fulfilled. I remember well when it was announced that he was coming out to South Africa. I took down my copy of the address which he delivered before this very Institute ten years before, and I think it was the reproduction in the public press of some of the more striking passages of that paper that has led people in South Africa to await with considerable interest the verdict which he would pronounce upon the country and its future after the visit which he has just paid. I think we may take it that the net result of Sir Donald Currie's observations is that South Africa is a country of very considerable resources. We ourselves believe that the success of our gold, diamond, copper, and other mining industries is already well assured, and I am sure it has been a great encouragement to many in this room that Sir Donald Currie should have been able to speak so hopefully as he did of our viticulture, in which the hopes of so large a number of people in South Africa are centred. I may say that the whole country is alive at the present time to the great importance of developing all those industries for which its natural conditions render it in any way suited. We are fully awake to the fact that hitherto the development of South Africa has been more or less lopsided. We look with regret upon the condition of things in some other British Colonies, more particularly in Victoria. It is true that about one-third of the population of that Colony is crowded into one huge town; but at any rate there is to be found in Victoria a greater equipoise of the social forces than in South Africa, where we go to the other extreme, and I very much fear whether we shall ever secure such equipoise until we adopt the policy which has made Victoria and Canada as great as they are to-day. It is a confession which I, as a member of the Cobden Club, ought to be reluctant to make, and it is with regret that I have to make it; but I think considerable advances have in quite recent years been made in South Africa in the direction of protection. One

reason, perhaps, for the relatively backward state of the country is the abundance of cheap unskilled black labour. Any species of toil which the coloured man is capable of performing very speedily loses its dignity for Europeans, and I think Sir Donald Currie will bear me out when I say that if we had been compelled to employ in our mines white men, instead of black, the state of South Africa would to-day be very different from what it is. It seems, however, that time is going to work some wonderful revenges. A very singular movement is going on in South Africa at the present time, and it now appears as if the country which was lost to the British Crown by blunders which even now one can scarcely bear to speak of—blunders both in the council and in the field—is likely to be won back to the British people through the instrumentality of peaceful agencies. The movement of which I speak is this. The Boer, who so resolutely opposed himself to British arms, cannot resist the impact of the pick, the shovel, the steam-engine, and the electric telegraph. The flood of prosperity which is now fertilising the Transvaal is only inspiring him with the determination to quit it. We have, however, two types of Boer. We have the phlegmatic Boer, who is taking advantage of the present opportunity to sell his lands and return to the Cape Colony, where farms are cheap now, and where the sons of the soil are able to assert their complete predominance in public affairs; and we have the other type of Boer—he who packs his money in his waggon and starts off as a pioneer to the confines of civilisation, there to pursue the vocation which he thinks Providence has allotted to him; so that we shall shortly see this singular anomaly—a British Colony where the prevailing type of inhabitant is Dutch, while there will be a Boer Republic in which the Boer—or, at any rate, the kind of man who answers to the English conception of the Boer—will be conspicuous by his absence. I hope, however, it will not be thought that because these changes will take place there will be any desire to substitute for the present *régime* in the Transvaal anything like that which was upset in 1881; the memories and the bitterness of that time are still too fresh in the general recollection for that. Sir Donald Currie has referred to a project of union between the Cape Colony and Natal. Well, it must be obvious to all who know anything about South Africa that any such union, if it could be accomplished, would mean the solution of very many difficulties; but I think it is impossible of accomplishment, and that it is not likely to come within the range of practical politics, unless the scope of the proposal be greatly enlarged. The

balance of power in the Cape is in the hands of those who are called the Dutch. It is not so in Natal; there the preponderance rests with the English colonists: and if there should be a fusion between the two Colonies, the balance of power as between the English and the Dutch would be affected adversely to those who are now in the majority, so that it can scarcely be expected that our Legislature and our people would consent to the adoption of the proposal in its present form. I have often thought, however—and never more than during the last few months—that it was quite feasible that we should have a somewhat more comprehensive amalgamation than that which Sir Donald Currie has been considering. I really see no reason why Cape Colony, Natal, and the Orange Free State should not be unified, and if such an arrangement were proposed it would be acceptable, I do believe, both to the Parliament and to the people of the Cape Colony, because, by including the Orange Free State, an element would be introduced which would neutralise the effects produced by the mere absorption of Natal. Under present circumstances, however, no such union could be effected, unless we are prepared all round to make sacrifices. England would have to make some sacrifices, but I think she might relinquish without a pang that veto which she holds over our legislation, but which she so rarely exercises—and specially shrinks from exercising it when it might with good effect be brought into operation; and if she did give it up, I have no doubt it would conduce greatly to the comfort and peace of mind of the gentlemen who preside at the Colonial Office. Then it might be necessary for you to surrender to us the power of nominating our Governor, and permit us to call him President—or anything else we please. If England would consent to that, I see no reason why we should not enter into this arrangement for unification, which would be so much to the advantage of the great majority of the people of South Africa. If Cape Colony, Natal, and the Orange Free State were to be unified, I think we should see some prospect of the end of the chronic difficulty known as the South African question. South Africa would then be in the condition of a protected State, and the Crown of England, instead of exercising a sham suzerainty over a portion of the people—a suzerainty born of humiliation and defeat, and which has never been accepted by those upon whom it is supposed to rest—would exercise a real sovereignty over the hearts of a free and united people.

Lieut.-General BRACKENBURY, C.B.: I had not the slightest idea when I came here to-night that I was to be asked to speak,

and therefore I have not prepared a charming and eloquent address such as that which we have heard from Sir Donald Currie, nor a series of scientific and geological studies like those which Mr. Jones has presented to us. I have only one claim on your attention, and that is that I have an intense sympathy for a country in which I have spent some of the happiest and most stirring days of my life—days that have been passed in the camp and in the court—in very large camps, Zululand and the Transvaal; in very small courts, but very pleasant ones. During the thirteen years within which I have closely followed what has been going on in South Africa, I cannot recollect a time when there have been so few disturbing elements in that country as at the present time. Thirteen years ago, when I first went with Sir Garnet Wolseley to Natal, there was to be found on the borders of Natal an armed and warlike population, whose attitude was most threatening, but that danger has now been removed. Zululand, or a great portion of it, has been annexed to this country; and I am happy to say that we have established such a protectorate over Amatongaland that our influence now extends to the Portuguese frontier, and there is not the slightest difficulty between ourselves and the Portuguese as to the exact definition of that frontier. Only within the last few months there were clouds on the political horizon of Pondoland, which looked as if they might burst and involve us in another of those unpleasant little wars of which we have had so many in South Africa; but happily these clouds have been dispersed, owing to the statesmanlike action of the Cape Government and the loyal attitude in regard to them of the people of Natal—that little Colony which I still hold very close to my heart. Sir Donald Currie has spoken, and spoken well, of the immense importance of union—at all events, of hearts—between ourselves and the South African Republics. I cannot myself see what real cause of discord or of difference there can be between us. Who are the inhabitants of these Republics? In the beginning they were Dutchmen. Well, I take it that if you search through the whole of European history you will have to confess that the two peoples who have done the most to uphold the great cause of national liberty are the English and the Dutch. I look on the President of the Orange Free State, and I see in him a statesman and a gentleman. I look on the President of the Transvaal, and I see in him a rugged old patriot. What is there in any Englishman or English Government that should make them find in such men and in such nations as these anything with which to quarrel. There is nothing to quarrel with, and I cannot but

believe, and I see it more plainly every day, that the bond between us is going to be a bond of real, genuine friendship, and one which I believe will ultimately merge into a still closer tie. There have been difficulties about frontier questions in Basutoland, and every one of them has been settled in the most amicable way between ourselves and the authorities of the Orange Free State. There have also been frontier questions in Bechuanaland, but they, too, have been satisfactorily set at rest as between ourselves and the Transvaal. Turning to Swaziland and the country to which Sir Donald Currie has alluded, the Swazis are particular friends of mine. I was chief of the staff to Sir Garnet Wolseley in the Sekukuni campaign, and I had the pleasure of charging side by side with the Swazis up Sekukuni's fighting koppie. Like many another Englishman, I did my best to be first at the top, but we were beaten by the Swazis, and no soldier who ever had such an experience can do aught but love the men who beat him in such an attempt. Therefore, I am glad that we have another proof of the good feeling between ourselves and the Transvaal authorities in the fact that every difficulty in regard to Swaziland, as it has arisen, has been settled in the most friendly manner. One word more in connection with Natal. I confess that I feel a certain uneasiness when I think of the future of Natal. Unless the great projected union takes place between Cape Colony, Natal, and the two Republics, I do not quite see where the prosperous future of Natal lies. At present Natal lives by her Customs duties. She derives her revenue chiefly from the duties on imported goods passing through on their way to the other Colonies, and if ever the Delagoa Bay railway is constructed it must act as a most serious competitor for this traffic; while the Cape railway, which is to run up into the Orange Free State, will also be another formidable agent in the diversion from Natal of goods upon which she relies as a means of filling her coffers by reason of the duty paid upon them. The only thing that would lessen my alarm for the future of Natal would be the knowledge that its agriculture was well developed; but, as a fact, it is not so. Nothing could be more painful than to see, as I did in 1875, the deserted sugar fields and abandoned coffee plantations along the coast-line of Natal. The agriculture of Natal has not flourished as it should have done, and there cannot be any real and lasting prosperity for a country standing by itself unless agriculture is made the basis of its progress. Let me add, in conclusion, one or two observations as to defence. I am not revealing any secret when I say that, being a member of the Colonial Defence

Committee, and having had before me the different schemes from the various local committees on Defence of the Colonies, one of the best of them all was that sent in by Natal: indeed, so good was it that it has been actually sent to some of the other Colonies as a model. And, not only has Natal come to the front intellectually, but she has also shown a splendid example in the manner in which she has come forward with money contributions towards her defences. It is satisfactory to know that there is not the slightest intention of giving up the fortification of either Simon's Bay or Table Bay. Both places must be fortified and connected by railway; and it is a matter of Imperial interest that the arrangements for securing this should be completed when there shall come that great struggle towards which all eyes are bent with so much anxiety—pray God that it be not very near!—the Cape will be to us the most important point in our Empire. But, before that dread day arrives, let us see to it that we do all in our power, in addition to what has been already accomplished, to make it safe against whatever enemy may assail us by sea or by land; and let us also trust that in the hour of need the people of South Africa, united in heart and in spirit, will arise as one man to resist any foreign foe.

SIR GEORGE BADEN-POWELL, K.C.M.G., M.P.: I have special pleasure in taking part in this discussion, because when matters of public interest are canvassed differences must inevitably arise, and we have already heard from the two previous speakers remarks in which I think we may detect variations from the opinions put forward by Sir Donald Currie. Mr. Dormer has pointed out that there still exists—I would fain hope only in his mind—that old-time distinction between Dutch and English in South Africa. I speak with some knowledge of the various parts of that country, and I repeat that I think the distinction an old-time one, for at the present day it is very difficult to draw a hard-and-fast line between the two nationalities there. That distinction is fast dying away, not only in political, but also in social and business matters, and I am very glad of it. The last speaker also introduced a new element when he alluded to the native races, and it seems to me that the difficulty we have to face in South Africa is the greatly preponderating numbers of these natives. To-night we have heard South Africa compared with Victoria, but anyone who has been in both places will know at once that Victoria, by being a purely European and English Colony, differs *in toto* from Colonies in South Africa, where the major portion of the population are, and will long

remain, natives. When Sir Donald Currie began his admirable paper I felt, in comparison with his ever-youthful energy, quite an old stager, especially when he alluded to his journey from Kimberley across the Transvaal and Free State into Natal, for he proved to me that in South African travelling I am an old stager. I went such journeys in 1885, but since then the whole conditions of life in South Africa, and all its prospects, have changed, radically and completely. When I was there, the Transvaal was said to be bankrupt; Natal was in a languishing condition, and people were very anxious as to the future of Cape Colony. Now, everything has changed. In my day, the Cape Colony was described as the ladies' Colony, because something like four-fifths of the exports were articles devoted to the adornment of ladies. Diamonds and ostrich feathers were the chief exports, and kept the Colony going; but now, gold and man's love of gold have stepped in, and I doubt whether the ladies have the same influence on the commerce of the Cape which they exercised in the old days of 1885. We have heard from Sir Donald Currie an account of the prosperity that is coming to South Africa, and no one wishes that prosperity to be of a brighter and firmer nature than myself. I should like to allude to many points in Sir Donald Currie's admirable address, but will confine myself to remarking that I think it is forgotten that South Africa owes its present prosperous condition very largely to the ease with which the Colonies there have borrowed capital in the Mother Country. It may astonish many persons to know that the British taxpayer has spent something like £17,000,000 sterling in those little wars and political troubles in South Africa, but I believe that to be capital sunk like seed in the earth, and that it will bring forth an ample harvest of good fruit. But, in addition to that capital which the British taxpayer has willingly spent, and which I believe he is quite inclined to spend again, there has been invested in the Government loans of South Africa £20,000,000; and I believe the day is fast approaching when, owing to these finds of gold, the English financial public will again come to the help of South Africa, and enable her to complete her railway system. Another point rather ignored this evening is the important point of immigration. I hope that gold—which in all other countries has proved so powerful a magnet of humanity—may attract to South Africa tens of thousands of the population of these islands who are gifted with skill, or energy, or muscle, and who are so sorely needed for many purposes in South Africa. Sir Donald Currie has spoken, as a fond Scotchman would, of the beautiful scenery of South Africa

being very much like that of Skye. I have heard ladies describe it as heavenly, which has some relation, I suppose, to Skye, and it is, indeed, most attractive in its beauty, and would make any emigrant glad that he had come to such a land of promise. We have heard a great deal about South Africa to-night, and I hope that those who have never before, perhaps, taken much interest in that country will now try to help it forward, for it is one of our most important groups of dependencies. I must add that I cannot agree with Sir Donald Currie and with some of the other speakers who have so warmly advocated the close union of the South African States. I believe when countries are young that they should have a sense of independence, and that there should be among them even an independent rivalry—friendly rivalry, of course; but I believe that if the Free State, Natal, Pondoland, Basutoland, and the Cape Colony were amalgamated, and brought under one hard-and-fast Government, we should in a measure destroy that impetus to progress and prosperity that comes of untrammelled action. I should like to see Natal, Cape Colony, and the other States in South Africa each working its own way, but subject to this guiding proviso—that when there are matters of common interest, common action should be taken, and that, I think, will be the practical outcome of the deliberations of the Conference which has just taken place at Cape Town. Lord Brassey, you have spoken of the link between the Cape and England constituted by the various lines of steamers which connect the two together. We also know they are connected by links of capital and of credit and of commerce with the Mother Country; but one of the most valuable links, though one that is too often forgotten, that binds the Colonies to England and England to the Colonies, is that personal link which is found in such men as Sir Donald Currie, who throw their energies and their money and their lives into the noble work of cementing in enduring unity the various parts of our mighty Empire.

Dr. G. B. CLARK, M.P.: I only left Scotland this morning, and as I am suffering from a very severe cold, I do not feel capable of saying very much on the interesting and able paper which Sir Donald Currie has prepared for us, and to which I have listened with very great pleasure. I would like to say this, however, that the good feeling towards the Boers which is now growing in this country is being shared by the Dutch in the Transvaal so far as Englishmen are concerned, and I was more than gratified to see the statement in Mr. Kruger's address when he was a candidate for re-election as President, that, next to looking after the interests of

his own State, he would do all he could to promote those of Great Britain. I think Sir Donald Currie has misunderstood the anxiety of the Transvaal to get to the outer world *viâ* Delagoa Bay, instead of through the British Colonies. The real reason is that Presidents Burgers and Kruger consider that unfair imposts are placed upon goods passing through those Colonies, amounting practically from 10 to 15 per cent. *ad valorem* duty, and so they naturally desire to avail themselves of the offer of the Portuguese, who are willing for ninety-nine years to allow everything to enter the Transvaal at a 3 per cent. *ad valorem* duty, which, of course, is a most important consideration for the Transvaal. If, however, the outcome of the Conference now sitting is to reduce the duty on imports from the Cape and Natal down to the Portuguese figure, the traffic now going through the two Colonies on its way to the Transvaal may remain unchanged. It simply amounts to this, that at one end we can have all our needs supplied at a rate of duty of 3 per cent., while at the other end the charge levied varies from 10 to 15 per cent. for the same articles, and, as wise men, we naturally prefer the lower rate. Now, one word as to Natal. I take quite a different view from the gallant General who has spoken regarding the condition of Natal. I think it has a splendid future before it. There is gold in Natal. Delagoa Bay is a fine port, though I think Durban is being made finer, and altogether Natal is making very good progress. As to the question of transit to the great centre of the goldfields described by Sir Donald Currie, I think that Natal can still beat Delagoa Bay, for the route, either through the Free State or direct by Coldstream, will be very little longer to the Witwatersrandt goldfields. It is merely a matter of fifty or sixty miles between Johannesburg and Delagoa Bay and Johannesburg and Durban, and as the Natal route was built by loans at 4 per cent., while the Delagoa Bay line was erected by bonds at 7 per cent., the difference of fifty miles is nothing. Besides, Natal already has possession of the field, and I believe will hold it. I repeat that I think Natal has as bright a future before it as any portion of South Africa, and that the development of the one will mean the development of the other. I would add that Sir Donald Currie is quite mistaken as to the contract to which he has referred. It is not intended to allow the taking off or putting on of duties, but that, instead of having a Custom duty, a fixed rate should be charged for goods entering by the Delagoa Bay route, and the same rate will be charged for goods from every country.

Mr. WALTER PEACE: I must take exception to Sir George Baden-

Powell's remarks as to the expenditure of seventeen million pounds in South Africa on the little wars to which he referred. This country did not spend anything in South Africa on those wars, except at her own pleasure, and she got full value for every penny she laid out. There was very little we had to sell, and what little we did part with we sold, of course, just in the same way as the merchants and steamship owners of Great Britain do—for the best prices we could get.

SIR GEORGE BADEN-POWELL: That is exactly what I said. I stated that we spent our money willingly in South Africa.

MR. PEACE: I say that it was spent in this country—nineteen shillings out of every pound were spent in England. However, I should not have risen at this late hour, but that I wished to disabuse the minds of any here who may have been impressed with the description given of the agricultural condition of Natal by General Brackenbury. He said that agriculture there is very much depressed. Granted; but then there is scarcely a part of the world of which the same cannot be said. It applies even to this country, and I admit that it is true also of Natal; but let me give you the words of the President of the Pietermaritzburg Agricultural Society, which he uttered three years ago to a gathering of farmers there. He said: "Come what will, say what we will, I do not think that in the whole wide world farmers have had an easier or better time of it than we have had in Natal." Now, coming, as those observations do, from one who is himself a farmer, I think that they will be accepted by General Brackenbury as conclusive. I am happy to say that whatever efforts may be made to divert the trade of the gold-fields from Natal, either to the Cape or to Delagoa Bay, Natal can afford to look on and smile. Nothing can deprive her of her geographical position, of her harbours, and of her railways; and so, whether the proposed union—upon which General Brackenbury looks as salvation for Natal—comes about or not, I do not think that Natal need distress herself in the least as to her future. It is quite impossible, on account of the lateness of the hour, to say all that I would like in answer to the remarks which have been made to-night by other speakers, and there is not even time to thank Sir Donald Currie on behalf of Natal to the extent he deserves for his very interesting paper. Much of it was not new to me, but there must be many present for whom it had great interest. I will not detain you further by addressing to you those observations which I had hoped to make at an earlier stage of the meeting, and will conclude by again thanking Sir Donald

Currie on behalf of many who are interested in South Africa for his very able paper.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.): The retirement of a number of those who were present at the commencement of our proceedings assures me that it is the evident sense of the meeting that the discussion should close. I will venture to offer a few words by way of summing up the interesting debate which has arisen on the able paper to which we have listened. It is not long since South Africa was a melancholy topic for English statesmen and English writers. Sir Donald Currie has to-night painted a picture of that country which must be most gratifying to all concerned. He gave us statistics showing the remarkable and rapid growth of almost every branch of trade. A few days ago it was stated in the leading journal that British trade in Africa at the present time amounts to something like 28 millions sterling annually, and that the population of the territories which are under British influence has now reached a sum total of 80 millions. At the Cape of Good Hope railway enterprise has exhibited marvellous activity. Already the iron road in the Cape Colonies extends for more than 1,600 miles. It is being pushed forward. We are advancing into the centre of Africa not only from the Cape, but from Zanzibar. We are making great progress in the development of our trade on the eastern side of the African Continent. It is most gratifying to observe not only this growth of British trade and railway enterprise, but the increasingly friendly relations with tribes and nationalities with which, only a few years ago, we were in conflict. It was gratifying to listen to those generous sentiments which fell from General Brackenbury. Sir Donald Currie has referred to that commercial union which has already been established between the Orange Free State and Natal. I earnestly hope that the Transvaal may soon be included in the same arrangement, and that commercial union may soon lead to a political federation, suitable to the circumstances of the several members of the union. And now, ladies and gentlemen, let us for a moment ask ourselves by what instrumentality these gratifying results have been brought about. I think we must all agree that the progress achieved has been more and more satisfactory in proportion as we have left these Colonies—at least, in relation to their internal affairs—to the management of those who are on the spot, and who are so much better acquainted with their wants and aspirations than the best-informed officials of a central department in London. I had the pleasure during my recent visit to the Cape to see some-

thing of Sir Gordon Sprigg. I recognise the ability, the tact, the knowledge that have enabled him to do so much towards effecting a reconciliation, with our fellow-subjects at the Cape. I cannot believe that such happy results as have rewarded his exertions could have been obtained by anyone, however desirous he may have been to bring them about, who had no local knowledge and experience. I earnestly hope that the policy upon which we have entered, of allowing the Colonies at the Cape to control their own internal affairs, with little interference from the centre of the Empire, will continue. I have said that I hold that our policy should be one of non-intervention in regard to the internal government of these Cape Colonies, but I do not hold the same view as regards their coast defence. I think we must generously acknowledge our Imperial responsibilities in regard to the defence of these coaling stations. I understand that the Government is prepared to go forward as rapidly as is practicable with the completion of the defences of our coaling stations at the Cape. I congratulate the country, and I thank the Government for the resolve which they have expressed. There is, however, one point which still demands consideration. For the effective defence of Table Bay, it is necessary, as I understand from the military authorities, that we should be secure at Simon's Bay, as well as at Table Bay. We have to hold the two positions; and if we want to do this with the least expenditure of military force, it is essential that there should be railway communication between Wynburg—where our troops are stationed—and Simon's Bay. A railway already exists between the cantonment of Wynburg and Table Bay; and what is now needed to secure our position is the construction of a short line, costing some £50,000, or less, to connect that cantonment with Simon's Bay. I earnestly hope that the Imperial Government will not hesitate to incur this very necessary expense. In urging this point, I fully sympathise with the desire of the Government to avoid all unnecessary outlay. If we are too lavish in military expenditure, we deprive peace of half her blessings. The disbursement upon fortifications is made once and for all; and as we are about to make our coaling stations secure against all the world, it must be evident that the cheapest and surest way of doing it is not to stint expenditure upon necessary fortifications. Sir Donald Currie will now offer a few words of explanation with regard to some of the points raised by the different speakers, but before sitting down I shall have your hearty concurrence if I assure him that you are grateful for his paper and the information which he has

conveyed to us, and for which we and the country at large thank him.

Sir DONALD CURRIE, K.C.M.G., M.P., in reply, said : I am very grateful for the kind way in which you have received my address, and I have to thank those gentlemen who have taken part in the debate which has followed for the manner in which they have carried on the discussion. With regard to Dr. Clark's statement that the concession of the Transvaal railway to the Dutch Syndicate does not give them the power to levy duties or to take off duties, I may say that I have not declared they have this power: it is the Volksraad which imposes taxation or remits it. What I have said is that the Delagoa Bay route assures to goods by that route freedom from taxation in the Transvaal. I go further, and repeat that under the mileage rate and other clauses of the concession, power is given to the concessionaires to grant, if they think proper, preferential treatment to goods *via* Delagoa Bay—that is, to one route as compared with another route; consequently, under that concession granted by the Transvaal, a shipper of goods by way of Cape Colony or Natal may be placed at a disadvantage with the shipper by way of Delagoa Bay. Now, I am either right or wrong; but I may say that on the first point President Krüger agrees with me, and that as to the second, I have not yet received any contradiction from him to the last letter which I wrote to His Honour on the subject. I speak with no ill-feeling against the Transvaal—very far from it. I have always had the most friendly regard for its interests—my words are favourable to its interests in this matter, both politically and financially; but I speak also with reference to the interests of the South African trade generally. I again return my hearty thanks to you, my Lord Brassey, for presiding, and to you, ladies and gentlemen, who have been pleased to listen to me. I shall rejoice if, in the least degree, I have been able to say or do something for the advancement of the interests of the population of South Africa.

Mr. ALFRED GILES, M.P. : Before we separate I will ask you to give a cordial vote of thanks to our noble Chairman who has presided to-night, when we have been brought together to listen to a most interesting discourse from Sir Donald Currie—a discourse which I think I may say has been at once historical, political, commercial, financial, and prophetic; and I have no doubt that it will be the means of inducing many people to go to that golden land of South Africa. I have never had the opportunity of reaching there myself, though I have been connected with the Colony for

thirty years ; and I perfectly well remember, at the beginning of that period, one little steamer of 600 tons, and carrying about £400 worth of freight, and sailing once a month from England to South Africa, was sufficient to supply the needs of the mail service. Now there are two or three lines of large steamers starting on the voyage every week, so greatly have the commercial transactions between the two countries expanded. I do not know anyone better qualified than Lord Brassey to preside over such a meeting as this, because he has made it his especial business to visit all our Colonies, and, what is more, his lordship has gone round the world as his own captain. His remarks upon the paper to which we have listened cannot but be endorsed by everyone who knows anything of our Colonies, and those remarks expressed before by our Chairman have at last been acknowledged by the Government, who have decided that the defence of South Africa must be the first thing to be secured. I am, therefore, sure that your most hearty thanks will be given to Lord Brassey for coming among us this evening.

LORD BRASSEY, having acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held on Tuesday, May 8, 1888, at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole.

His Grace the Duke of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS, G.C.S.I., in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and the SECRETARY announced that 86 New Fellows had been elected, viz., 10 Resident and 26 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Commander G. R. Bethell, R.N., M.P.; James Croft, Esq., John G. Foxton, Esq., Edward E. Harding, Esq., R. M. Jones, Esq., Capt. M. F. Ommanney, R.E., C.M.G.; George T. Rait, Esq., James Smith, Esq., Albert Spicer, Esq., John Watts, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

H. Bettelheim, Esq. (Transvaal), John E. Brown, Esq. (Cape Colony), Leonard G. Browne, Esq. (South Australia), Charles Day, Esq., J.P. (South Australia), Henry Fell, Esq., M.L.C. (Natal), George M. Fowler, Esq. (Ceylon), Rev. Principal G. M. Grant (Queen's University, Canada), Robert Gray, Esq. (Queensland), David Green, Esq. (Natal), George Hillary, Esq. (Natal), Edward Jones, Esq., J.P. (Queensland), Henry J. Langdon, Esq. (Victoria), Edward P. Livermore, Esq. (Queensland), Alexander Morrison, Esq. (Orange Free State), Hon. David Murray, M.L.C. (South Australia), R. W. Murray, Jun., Esq. (Cape Colony), Rt. Rev. S. T. Nevill, D.D. (Lord Bishop of Dunedin), Dr. Percy Rendall (Asist.-Colonial Surgeon, Gambia), Hon. J. Beverley Robinson (Canada), Walter Searle, Esq. (Cape Colony), Oscar Somersfield, Esq. (Delagoa Bay), Capt. John Strachan, F.R.G.S.A. (New South Wales), Dr. G. A. Tucker, J.P. (New South Wales), J. Syme Wilcox, Esq. (Cape Colony), Neuman Wilson, Esq. (Queensland), Dr. Charles G. G. Young (British Guiana).

Donations of Books, &c., to the Library were also announced.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Sir WILLIAM WILSON HUNTER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., to read his paper on

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL ERA IN INDIA.

During the present generation India has appeared in a new character in the markets of the world. The India of antiquity was a dealer in curiosities. The India of the East India Company was a retail trader in luxuries. The India of the Queen is a wholesale

producer of staples, doing an enormous export business in the foods which feed and in the fibres which clothe distant nations. Nor is the change less complete in regard to what India now wishes to buy from other countries than in regard to what she offers for sale. Ancient India insisted on being paid for her curiosities and luxuries in hard cash, silver or gold. Modern India has during more than half a century taken payment for her products chiefly in British goods. She is now entering the market as a competitor with the British workman, alike with the farm labourer of Norfolk and with the Lancashire mill-hand. It is probable that before long she will appear in equally keen competition with the British capitalist.

I venture to ask the attention of the Royal Colonial Institute to the position which India is thus taking up. That position is not without its perils. We have, on the one hand, this great and powerful England, hard pressed by the necessity of finding work for its own population, and able to impose its economic theories and its imperial laws on the competing population of India. On the other hand, there is the vast Indian people, a people whom we can wrong if we please, but whose wrongs would assuredly bring shame and punishment to England; a people no longer silent under injury or incapable of union, but trained by ourselves to criticise our acts, and throbbing with the aspirations of that new national life which we ourselves have called into being. I believe that during the next few years there will come moments of great temptation to England to deal unfairly with India. For the development of India as a manufacturing and food-exporting country will involve changes in English production, which, although bringing their compensations in the end, must for a time be attended by suffering and loss. We should not forget that in the last century, when Indian cottons competed with English fabrics in England, prohibitive restrictions were laid upon the import of Indian cottons into Great Britain. In the present century when English piece goods are being threatened by the Indian mills, the Indian customs tariff has been more than once dealt with in the interests not of the Indian revenue, but of the English manufacturer. Some of our most injurious mistakes towards India have, indeed, been mistakes of ignorance rather than of injustice. I believe that a fuller knowledge of the facts will create a more steadfast resolve to do right; that the national conscience will become more sensitive as the national intelligence becomes more clearly informed. And I know of no body of Englishmen capable of rendering truer help to England in the great

issues that may arise, than this Royal Colonial Institute, representing, as it does, the common interests] instead of the dividing rivalries of the British dependencies throughout the world, and labouring as it labours to unite them all, on the foundation of justice to each.

The permanent factors which have regulated India's trade with Europe are the cost of carriage and the comparative cheapness of production in India. I place the cost of carriage first, although in logical sequence it should come second. For the cost of carriage long exercised so paramount an influence as to overbalance the comparative cheapness of production, except in regard to a few costly and portable articles. A third factor in the Indo-European trade, although by no means so constant, has been the comparative value of silver in the East and the West. I propose to examine the practical effects of these three influences on the revolution which has lately taken place in Indian commerce, without claiming completeness for the division. I do not ignore, for example, the effect of India's annual payment to England, although it is not needful for my present purpose to dwell upon it.

The carrying trade with India has had four eras. The first epoch was the caravan age, when the transports of Indian commodities were conducted by the journey across Inner Asia to the Levant. It is obvious that only articles which would bear a very large increase to their cost of production could reach Europe by this means. For whichever of the three principal land routes were taken, the cost of carriage was so high, and the risks of plunder and attack were so serious, that before an Indian article could reach the Mediterranean it represented not only many intermediate profits, but the lives of the beasts of burden who perished by the way, and often a man's ransom. The caravan age was the age of Indian gems and drugs. The second era of the Indian carrying trade marks the early timorous attempts of man to master the terrors of the ocean. It combined land-transport with a sea voyage. The Persian Gulf and afterwards the Red Sea were used to shorten the land route, and eventually superseded it. During this period, which extends from the Book of the Chronicles to the expedition of Vasco da Gama, the articles brought from India grew in bulk and multiplied in variety. In addition to gems and drugs, the finer classes of Indian fabrics and metal-work began to reach Europe. For an examination of the commodities brought by the caravan route, and *via* the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, I beg to refer to Sir George Birdwood's excellent, although scattered writings

in the past, and to the great work on Indian Commerce, in which he is now embodying his long and useful labours. Like all students who have devoted some care to the subject, I look forward to the publication of that work as to a new landmark in our knowledge regarding India.

The third era in Indo-European commerce was the period of the Cape route. This period comprises the history of the modern European nations in the East—the picturesque progress of the Portuguese, the methodical monopoly of the Dutch, the gallant but ill-supported efforts of the French, the slow hesitations and final supremacy of England. The comparative cheapness of the Cape route opened out the hand-manufactures of India to Europe.

The introduction of railways into India, the extended use of steam-shiping, and the cutting of the Suez Canal, inaugurated the fourth and present era of Indian staples. For the first time in history, India has been enabled to appear to Europe in her true commercial character, not as a dealer in curiosities and trinkets, nor as a maker of art fabrics for the rich, but as a producer of raw materials on an enormous scale. Her old trade in precious hand-made articles has given place to a vast exportation in fibres and food-stuffs; and a new commerce in manufactures by steam machinery is springing up. The essential competition between India and Europe is now the competition between the productive powers of the tropics and of the temperate zone. We shall see hereafter that the advantages are not all on the side of the sun. What at present we have to deal with is the fact that this competition in heavy and bulky staples has been rendered possible by the new era in the Indian carrying trade, represented by railways, steam navigation, and the Suez Canal.

I have conjoined railways, steam navigation, and the Suez Canal as the three motive powers in the present development of the Indian carrying trade. For it is impossible, without a minute statistical analysis which would here be out of place, to accurately estimate their functions, taken separately, in the reduction of freights and in expediting the operations of Indian commerce. It is these results, taken together, which are throwing open the agricultural staples of India to Europe. But the joint effect of the three causes may be clearly brought out by a few facts concerning the recent growth of Indian trade. During the first twenty years of the last century the annual imports into England by the East India Company were valued at three-quarters of a million sterling, and consisted of calicoes and other woven goods,

silk, diamonds, spices, drugs, and saltpetre. The Company's exports from England to the East slightly exceeded half a million sterling a year, of which value more than 80 per cent. were made up of bullion. A century later, when the Company's Indian monopoly had been for many years abolished, and the trade of that country was legally as open to the world as it now is, the exports from India were valued, in 1884, at 9½ millions sterling. During the next twenty years the exports of Indian merchandise crept up to an average of 20 millions for the five years ending 1854. The following twenty years mark the introduction of railways into India, the development of steam shipping, *via* the Cape, and the opening of the Suez Canal. In that period Indian exports of merchandise expanded to an average of 57 millions for the five years ending 1874. During the next ten years the influences of the Indian railways, of steam navigation, and of the Suez Canal came into full work. Indian trade advanced by rapid strides, until, in 1884, the exports of merchandise had reached the enormous total of 88 millions sterling. The export of bulky commodities, which had formerly been carried from India in smaller quantities, received an immense expansion, while an enormous trade in a new bulky staple had grown up. Wheat, which, before the development of Indian railways and the Suez Canal, held an insignificant place in the list of Indian exports, has become a great staple of Indian commerce. During the ten years ending 1884, its exports increased from about three-quarters of a million sterling to nearly nine millions.

The foregoing summary indicates the joint effect of the three principal influences in the modern carrying trade of India. I am speaking the language of verified statistics when I say that, taken together, they have introduced a new era into Indian commerce; a new era not only in regard to the gross volume of the trade, but also in regard to the bulkier sorts of Indian staples which can now be placed with a profit in the European market. Every improvement in marine engines, every new railway laid down in India, every centime by which the Suez Canal charges can be reduced, means a development of the bulkier Indian exports, and brings nearer the age of unrestricted competition between the agriculture of the tropics and of the temperate zone.

Taking the ten years already referred to, from 1874, during which the Suez Canal began to really exert its influence, the revolution in Indian shipping may thus be indicated. A larger number of vessels then carried about one-half of the present tonnage.

The tonnage represented by the larger number of vessels at the beginning of the ten years was only 4½ million tons, against 7 million tons at the end of the decade. The increase in the average size of the vessels has been shared both by sailing and steam-ships. Of sailing vessels entered and cleared at Indian ports in the foreign trade there were about two thousand fewer at the close of the decade, yet their gross tonnage was exactly the same as at the beginning, or just under three million tons.* On the other hand, the number of steam vessels (entered and cleared) had nearly doubled, from 1,627 to 3,094, and their tonnage had more than doubled, from over 1½ million to over 4 million tons. As regards the shipping which does the foreign trade of India, the three salient facts are— (1) a considerable decrease in the number of the vessels; (2) an enormous increase in their size and carrying capacity; (3) a vast expansion in the amount of business done by steam vessels, while there is still enough business of another class to enable the sailing ships to hold their own. As regards the route taken by this increased volume of trade, the number of vessels entered or cleared at Indian ports *via* the Suez Canal more than doubled between 1874 and 1884, while the tonnage thus carried multiplied by more than threefold. In 1884, 65 per cent. of the total commerce of India passed through the Suez Canal, leaving only 35 per cent. to go by all other routes put together. The increase in the volume of Indian trade has, therefore, been carried by steam vessels, and through the Suez Canal.

That increase, however, could not have taken place but for another influence which is every year asserting itself more strongly. The Indian railways alone have rendered it possible for the new Indian staples to reach the sea. I do not undervalue the work done by the rivers. But most of the great navigable channels of India (except in the deltas) have developed, along the chief part of their courses, a population so dense as to leave a comparatively small surplus of food-stuffs available for export. The capabilities of the rivers as goods-carriers had, moreover, received their expansion many years ago. Indeed, it seems doubtful whether the general rise in wages which has taken place in India has not told against the slow river traffic in the new industrial era. The navigable rivers, however, tap only a small proportion of the Indian pro-

* It should be mentioned that a change in classification to some extent obscures these returns. I have followed the statement given in the Parliamentary report on the Moral and Material Progress of India, 19th number, ordered to be printed, 1885.

vinces. Throughout enormous tracts there was practically no outlet for the produce of the soil ; and a too fruitful season made grain a drug in the local market, unsaleable at a remunerative price. In such seasons Indian administrators were long familiar with the difficulty of collecting the revenue in isolated districts, owing to the peasant being unable to obtain money for his produce. A too abundant harvest was almost as much feared as a failure of the crops. The cost of transit by road was, in the case of long distances, prohibitive of export. If anyone wishes to understand the revolution which is being effected in such districts and provinces, I would ask him to read the evidence given before the Parliamentary Committee on Indian railways in 1884. It is easy to exhibit the expansion of the Indian railway system by statistics of mileage—to say, for example, that during the last year (1886-7) for which the returns have been made up, over 1000 additional miles were opened, and over 18,000 miles were at work, while 8,000 more miles were sanctioned and under construction. But these figures give a faint indication of the economic changes which are being produced, of the new prosperity which is being created for India, and of the new food-producing areas which are being opened up to the world.

Whether the sea carriage of Indian staples can be further reduced is a question which lies beyond my knowledge. But that the equally important element of its land carriage will be cheapened, is a certainty. The whole plan of Indian railway finance and construction has, during the past fifteen years, undergone radical change. Instead of the old guaranteed system of 5 per cent., the system of State lines and of "assisted" lines, with a temporary guarantee of not much over 8 per cent., has been introduced, while the Native Princes have awakened to the duty of opening up their own territories. Instead of the Indian railways depending chiefly on wood, or on fuel brought from England, one great coal field after another has been discovered, and is now being worked in India itself. In 1885 the quantity of Indian coal used on the Indian railways was more than double the quantity of the imported English coal. Indeed, it was almost equal to the whole amount of the English coal and the wood-fuel put together. A new fuel supply seems also to be developing in India. The experiments made last year with petroleum on the Sakkar line, showed the average cost of working per 100 miles at Rs.86 with the local petroleum, as against about Rs.55 with coal. The expansion of the Indian railway system, and the greater economy in the construction and

the working of Indian railways, have still to produce their complete results in cheapening the carriage of Indian staples to Europe. No words could be so significant as the list of reductions in goods-rates, which the Director-General of Railways in India gives in his last report. If the other elements in the calculation remain equal, it is certain that within a few years the wheat and food-stuffs, and general field produce of India, will be laid down in the English market in largely increased quantities and at a considerably lower cost.

The growth of this great export trade in agricultural staples has not been an unmixed blessing to India. That country has benefited on the whole, but certain parts of it and certain classes of its population have suffered severely. When the railway opens up a new food-area, local prices rise and the husbandman grows rich. But the artisan and the landless labourer have to pay more for their daily bread. About two-thirds of the people, being agriculturists, benefit by the change, while the struggle for life is made harder for the remaining third. For the landless labourers it is sometimes made very hard indeed; and the landless labourers now amount to 12 per cent. of the whole population. But wherever the railway comes, wages sooner or later rise. In many cases the rise in wages exceeds the increased cost of living; in others, and especially at a distance from the line, a period of suffering has to be endured before this economic adjustment takes place. The new industrial era has also impaired or ruined many of the old cities and ancient marts of India. The Mughal capitals, Agra and Delhi, lay more than a thousand miles from the mouth of the Ganges. Even the capitals of the seaboard provinces were chosen for military purposes, with small regard to the commercial capabilities of their situation. One of the earliest results of British rule in India was the growth of new mercantile towns. The introduction of railways effected another great series of displacements in the centres of trade. One set of cities after another has been left to stagnation and decay. But here, again, compensating influences are asserting themselves. The more complete development of the railway system is giving new life to the ancient cities, which were for a time left high and dry; and while the modern seats of trade are multiplying, many of the old ones are reviving. Calcutta was for long the type of a commercial capital, created by river carriage; Bombay is a mercantile metropolis developed by railway traffic.

The cost of transit is, however, only one of the factors in

the Indo-European trade. The fundamental question is, what commodities can India produce more cheaply than other countries? It is apparent to even casual observers that in India nature does a great deal more for agriculture than in England. The sun works harder; the rainfall holds a more certain and a more beneficial relation to the requirements of the crops. The soil, although richer throughout large areas, does not appear to be superior on the whole, but any general statement on this subject passes beyond the bounds of verified knowledge. Broadly speaking, it may be said that nature does much more to help the husbandman in India than it does for the English farmer. The cost of production is less, the cost of living is less, the rates of wages are naturally and normally lower. An equal amount of human labour produces, with the aid of the sun and the rainfall, a larger value of saleable produce. India starts, therefore, with an advantage in any competition in the agricultural staples, which may be rendered possible by the decreased cost of carriage. On the other hand, Indian labour is more languid, and the English agriculturist has two powerful allies hitherto but slightly known in India, science and capital. For the little capital which the Indian husbandman employs he pays a much higher rate. And while the sun does more work in India, it enervates the human worker.

There are, however, two economic elements in the cost of production in favour of the Indian agriculturist, which perhaps more than compensate him for his less vigorous physique and for his want of science and capital. These are low rents and fixity of tenure. Generalisations are perilous and of little worth, but I think I am within the mark in saying that rents in England are still four or five times higher than in India. Moreover, throughout the greater part of India the husbandman has a hereditary knowledge of his fields. He understands exactly what each plot is capable of, and what are the best methods of working it. He is assured that the benefits of every improvement which he makes will be reaped by himself or his children. Putting aside all theories, and abstaining from any conclusion based upon general considerations, the net result is that the food staples and seed crops of India are produced at a much lower cost than in England.

The export of Indian staples was until lately handicapped not only by the cost of carriage, but by bad fiscal laws. Internal Customs lines impeded internal trade, and the British Government levied export duties at the harbours. The internal Customs lines have now been abolished, and with one exception the export duties

on staples have been given up. I shall illustrate the joint results of these fiscal reforms, and of the greater facilities of land and sea carriage, by the recent history of three great Indian staples, wheat, oil-seeds, and rice.

Wheat has always been one of the principal crops in India, and occupies more than half the area devoted to food-grains throughout extensive provinces. The whole area under wheat in Great Britain is less than half the area under wheat in the single province of the Punjab. The Indian out-turn per acre, although much less than the average in England, is only slightly under the average in France, and can be very largely increased wherever it pays the peasant to adopt a more intensive system of husbandry. Until 1878 the Indian wheat trade laboured under an export duty, and the export in that year was only 1½ million cwts. Since the abolition of the duty the export has increased to 21 million cwts. The agricultural returns show not only that the wheat acreage has greatly increased, but that it is still capable of a much larger increase. In such questions the statistics for considerable periods must be compared, and it is misleading to draw conclusions from yearly fluctuations.

It seems probable that the railways now in progress will open up new areas of export, and that, notwithstanding occasional fluctuations, the shipments of the new staple will increase. The cost of production is so much less in India that the ultimate dimensions of the wheat trade are chiefly a question of possible reductions in the cost of carriage.

Another of the bulky Indian staples has a similar history. Oil-seeds were freed in 1875 from their former export duty. Up to that time their average exportation had been about 4 million cwts. a year. In 1885 it had grown to 18 millions. The Indian rice trade presents a different narrative. The export duty is still continued on rice, and the trade, although exhibiting large sudden expansions, has not been able to maintain them. In 1878, the year when wheat, released from its export duty, started on its free course in the world's market, the export of rice was 20 million cwts.; in 1886 it had only increased to 22 millions. It is unsafe to affirm that the comparatively stationary character of the rice trade, as contrasted with the marvellous expansion of the wheat trade, is due to the retention of the export duty. For the new railways play a much more important part in opening up the internal wheat provinces, than they do in the rice-producing seaboard. Moreover, in the wheat trade India competes with the gold-using countries of the

West, while in her rice trade she competes with the silver-using countries of the East. The significance of this will appear in the next paragraph. But two things are certain. First, that the export duty on rice has ceased to be defended except as a regrettable temporary necessity; second, that its abolition will place India in a better position to compete with other rice-producing countries, and will probably lead to a large development of the Indian rice trade.

The third factor in the Indo-European trade, namely, the comparative value of silver in the East and the West, has played an important part in the recent development of exports. It is not necessary to assert that the fall in the price of silver has created the Indian wheat trade. But it is evident that the comparatively high purchasing power of silver in India, together with its decreased value expressed in the gold standard of England, has enabled the shipping firms of India to do a vast amount of export business at a profit, which they could not otherwise have done at all. It is also probable that any further decline in the price of silver in England will greatly stimulate the exports of staples from India. The anticipation that the purchasing power of silver in India would soon fall to something near the altered English ratio between silver and gold has not been realised. It was argued that India had always sought to purchase silver from the West, and that the cheapness of silver in the West would induce India to absorb large quantities of the metal. This would have been true of the India of antiquity and of the India of the Company; but it is not true of the India of the Queen.

India now prefers to take payment for her exports in British goods, and this preference has distinctly increased, notwithstanding the cheapening of silver. As a matter of fact, India imported only 9 millions sterling of silver and gold annually during the fourteen years since 1873, when silver has been cheap, as against nearly 14 millions annually during the preceding fourteen (1859 to 1873), when silver was dear. The anticipation that India had an unlimited capacity to absorb the redundancy of silver has not been fulfilled. It must now be dismissed from the problem of how to dispose of the increasing production of silver; and so far as absorption by India is concerned, the price of silver may still go on falling. The larger supplies of money required by India for her augmented commerce are yielded partly by the modern appliances of mercantile credit, cheques, and the Government paper currency. To some extent they are also obtained from the internal hoards of

silver in India. Not only is less silver absorbed for hoarding, but there is evidence that metal has been brought forth from previous hoards for circulation as coin. Hoarding is, in fact, no longer a necessity in India, where every man can now use or display his wealth with safety. It has become an anachronism to keep money hidden away, when its open employment will yield a secure profit. In this respect also India has entered on a new commercial era.

That era is marked not only by an extended production of agricultural staples for sale in Europe, but also by a reorganisation of the manufacturing system in India. As India has always been, and still is, a country of *petite culture*, so down to our own days it was a country of small domestic industries. The manufactures of India were the products of the housefather and his family, living together under one cottage roof. This system was disciplined and perfected by caste. For the caste practically operated as a hereditary trade guild, which not only insisted on the proper training and good conduct of its members, but also developed a certain transmitted dexterity in manipulation. The results were a cheapness in production, a fineness in workmanship, and an artistic perception in form and colour, which, during many centuries, gave Indian fabrics the command of the European market. In silks and cottons it seemed for a time, indeed, that the Indian textiles would strangle the growing industry of England. A law was passed at the beginning of the last century [forbidding these fabrics from the East to be used in Great Britain. In 1721 the wearing of any printed calicoes whatsoever was prohibited. Afterwards the prohibition was modified in favour of the British manufacturer, allowing calicoes to be worn, "provided the warp thereof was entirely of linen yarn." During nearly three-quarters of a century Englishmen firmly believed that English cotton goods could not compete with Indian ones, and that the only chance for the English industry was to lay prohibitive restrictions upon the import of Indian calicoes.

The development of steam machinery during the first half of the present century reversed the situation. The hand-loom of India could no longer compete with the Lancashire factory. A period of terrible suffering followed for the Indian weavers. Whole communities of them disappeared, in some cases perishing, in others drifting hopelessly into the landless labouring classes. During famines, they were the people who starved first. A change of fashion in the West Indies took away their last foreign customer, while the old tax levied on their looms was still, in some provinces,

exacted in India. By degrees, however, large numbers were absorbed into agriculture, and many old weaving hamlets now survive as communes of husbandmen. A local trade in stout country cottons which will stand the daily washing in the village tank still lingers in many districts, but yields a poor subsistence to the weaver. Thirty years ago the ruin of Indian cotton manufactures seemed final and complete.

We now perceive that it was only a transition stage. The handloom of India had, indeed, been crushed by Lancashire steam power. But India began to realise that the same agency which had destroyed the old industry might be used to revive it in a new form. A mill for the manufacture of cotton yarn and cloth was set up in Bombay in 1854. By 1884 there were over 100 cotton and jute mills at work in India, with 22,000 looms, 2,000,000 spindles, and giving employment to over 110,000 people. To those who have gone carefully into the question, it is apparent that even the rapid progress thus indicated is merely the commencement of a great industrial development, whose eventual dimensions it is impossible to foresee.

In textile manufactures, as in the production of food-staples, India starts with certain advantages on her side. The raw material and the market for the manufactured goods lie at the Indian mill-owner's door, thus saving a double freight to England and back. Labour is cheap, abundant, docile, and not liable to strike. The enterprise yielded a profit even under the necessity of starting it by adult hands. The economical division of processes between men, women, and children has now been worked out, and the natural capability of the Indian races for the operations of textile industry is coming effectively into play. I am told, indeed, that an adult English hand can seldom acquire the requisite delicacy of touch, unless the fingers have been early trained to the loom; while in India grown-up men and women easily learn the work. On the other hand, the Indian mill-owner has to overcome several counter-vailing difficulties. The cost of erection, including spindles and fitting up, was said in 1877 to be about three times as much as in England. The difference has since been reduced, and will be reduced still further as the supply of skilled native engineers and contractors increases. The interest on capital in India is also higher, although in this respect, too, the difference is decreasing. The cost of fuel was also much greater in India, but is being diminished as railways open up the Indian coal fields. Another important consideration, difficult to estimate in all its bearings, is the

quality of Indian cotton, which is short-stapled, and does not admit of being spun into the finer kinds of yarn. Consequently the Indian mills can turn out only the lower "counts" of yarns, and the coarser qualities of piece goods, leaving English imports of the higher classes untouched by their competition. India asks for no protection for her growing manufactures. If her financial necessities should compel her to have again recourse to import Customs, the competing qualities of the coarser English piece goods will be admitted free.

This revolution in the Indian system of manufacture was compelled by English competition in Lancashire, and was initiated by British capital in India. It is being developed by native enterprise. Some of the most prosperous of the Indian cotton mills are now owned by native capitalists. In the earlier stages the outlay was very great, and some of the older mills find difficulty in competing with their new and more cheaply constructed rivals. The significance of this fact may be realised from the circumstance that within Bombay Island the cost of working varies in the different mills from 17 to 29 per cent. of the value of the raw cotton used. Another significant fact is that the mill enterprise is no longer concentrated round Calcutta and Bombay, but is taking root in various local centres of industry; nor is it confined to cotton, but has been successfully applied to jute and wool. There is evidence to show that we are only at the beginning of a new era of Indian textile manufactures, an era of the association of capital and labour with steam power on a great scale. Already Indian cottons are competing with Manchester goods, not only in India itself, but in the Straits, in China, and the markets of Eastern Asia.

In forming our ideas about the future of this industry, we must remember that the advantages on the side of the Indian millowner are permanent, while the disadvantages under which he has laboured are diminishing. Apart from the cheapening of coal and the growth of the native engineering profession, the decrease in the two initial elements of the cost of construction and the interest on capital has a marked effect. For example, when a mill cost three times more to erect in India than in England, and when the interest expected was 10 per cent. for an experimental enterprise in India as against 5 per cent. in an established industry in England, the yearly charge for capital on a mill costing £100,000 in England would have been £5,000, and £80,000 a year for a similar mill costing £300,000 in India. The Indian mill was thus weighted at starting

with a charge for capital six times greater than the English mill. If it can now be erected at about double the English cost, the charge, at 7 per cent., which is the rate of interest now expected in India, would be reduced £14,000, or less than one-half. Apart, therefore, from decreased cost of working, the new Indian mills start (or will before long start) with less than one-half the charge for capital which the enterprise in its earlier stages had to bear. England will always be in advance of India as regards new machinery and economy in mechanical appliances. English labour will for long be more efficient, although the growth of a hereditary class of millworkers in India will gradually lessen the difference. On the other hand, labour and the raw material are fundamentally cheaper in India than in England; while the interest on capital, the expected rate of profits, the cost of supervision, and the price of fuel, are normally decreasing charges in favour of the Indian mills.

During the first thirty years of the Queen's rule in India, that country has firmly established herself as a competing producer with the English farmer and with the English cotton manufacturer. There are indications that within the next thirty years she will also enter into competition with the English ironmaster. Iron smelting has for ages been a hamlet industry in India, very much as cotton weaving was a domestic manufacture. In both cases, the Indian article was good in quality; but in both, the Indian method of production by individual families was unable to stand against English co-operation of labour, capital, coal, and steam power. The raw materials for iron-smelting abound in India, but they have to contend against the difficulty of distance. The modern processes of metallurgy have, moreover, been developed for European coals with a small percentage of ash; the percentage of ash in the Indian coals is six to ten times greater. The same difficulty presented itself, however, in the early application of Indian coal to locomotives and river steamers; and it has been overcome. Coal mining on any large scale really dates in India from the opening of the East India Railway, say thirty years ago. At the commencement of that period almost the whole coal used for steam purposes in Bengal had to be imported from England. But one by one the difficulties in the application of Indian coal have been got over, and nineteen-twentieths of the coal used in Bengal, with its great railway system and steam industries, are now raised in the country. India has inexhaustible coalfields, and an unlimited supply of flux and iron ore. The problem

of iron-smelting in India is partly the geographical problem of distance, and partly the chemical or mechanical problem of applying coal with 14 to 20 per cent. of ash to the processes of metallurgy. Iron-smelting in India on a large scale is now well advanced in the experimental stage, and its commercial success has been more than once asserted. Practically it may be said to have reached the point which the cotton-mills had reached thirty years ago.

I have confined my remarks to only three industries, in two of which India has already established herself as a competitor in the world's market with England, while in the third she appears likely before long to do so. For the time allowed compels me to choose between making a few matters quite clear, or attempting a wider but less practical survey. I ought, however, to leave no doubt as to my own conviction that Indian wheat and Indian jute-bags and cotton goods are only the forerunners of other commodities in which India is destined to compete keenly with the English producer. Nor should I shrink from repeating the generalisation that the world seems now to be entering on a new era of competition—the competition between the productive powers of the tropics and of the temperate zone. Down to the present age, India has been practically disqualified in the competition of the bulkier agricultural staples (common to England and India), by distance and the cost of carriage. She has been practically disqualified in the competition of manufactures, by her want of steam power, and by the absence of the association of labour and capital on a large scale. During the last thirty years these disqualifications have been to some extent removed; during the next thirty years they will be removed in a still larger measure.

India is now waiting for an English statesman with breadth of mind to grasp the situation, and with firmness of purpose to give effect to his views. India has had conquering viceroys and consolidating viceroys, she now waits for a commercial viceroy. A whole series of economic questions of the first magnitude are impending—questions which only an English statesman of the first class will have the courage and authority to effectively deal with. Take, as a single example, the great railway system. Government has got the monopoly of the carrying trade in India. Is it to use that monopoly as a source of revenue by means of high rates, which act ultimately as a tax on production and a tax on trade? Or is it to content itself with the actual interest on its outlay, and thus give an enormous impulse to Indian agriculture, commerce,

and manufactures by low charges of carriage? The reduction of railway rates in India means a cheaper loaf for England. But it does not necessarily mean, as some of our native friends suppose, a harder struggle for life in India. For there is plenty of land in India if the people could only be brought to it, and plenty of food in India if it could only be brought cheaply to the people. The railways are in fact opening up new grain-producing areas, in which the population is sparse, and the power of producing surplus food almost inexhaustible.

Neither does the competition of India in manufactured goods mean the impoverishment of England. For the most striking feature of Indian trade is that with the growth of her own manufactures she seems to have an ever growing fund for the purchase of goods from England. In 1873, at the beginning of the period under review, India could afford to buy only 81 millions sterling of imported merchandise. She now takes 51 millions. With the export of India's food staples, and the increase of India's manufactures, changes in production must take place in England. But India's present gain is not England's ultimate loss. It will, in the end, be a gain to England in common with the whole world.

DISCUSSION.

Sir GEORGE BIRDWOOD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.: I feel it incumbent to at once deprecate the high terms of eulogy in which Sir William Hunter has spoken of what I have at different times written on the history of the past trade with India. I have been very gratified by what he has said of me, for to be praised by him is praise indeed! But I must explain that my forthcoming work, to which he has so kindly referred, treats of the ancient commerce of India only in so far as it throws light on the sources of the origin of Indian art. Before the discoveries of Botta and Layard at Nimrud (Calah), Khorsabad (Dar Sargina), and Koyunjik (Nineveh), we could trace back the line of the development of Greek art Eastward to a certain point, and then there was a void; and we could trace back the line of the development of ancient Hindu art Westward to a certain point, and again there was a void. But now, after the exhibition that had been opened to us by the exhumation of the palaces of Assur-nazir-pal (Nimrud), and Sargon (Khorsabad), and Sennacherib (Koyunjik), of the arts of Mesopotamia in the eighth and ninth centuries B.C., we see at a glance that this country was the common centre of origin of the arts of both Greece and India;

and it was through the seaborne commerce of the Phœnicians, and the overland commerce of the Hittites between Nineveh and Ionia, that the arts of Assyria were carried Westward, at the critical moment of the nascence of the Hellenic nationality; and through the commerce of the Babylonians that they were carried Eastward into all the countries of the Indian Ocean. Not only the arts, but the whole civilisation and culture of the Old World were, and have ever since remained, profoundly affected by commerce of the East and West with Mesopotamia during the period of the Sargonids of Nineveh, and the immediately subsequent period of the supremacy of Babylon under Nebuchadnezzar III. (B.C. 605-562). Almost contemporaneously with Nebuchadnezzar, the enlightened commercial policy pursued in Egypt by Psammetichus I. succeeded at last in uniting in one general organisation the commerce previously carried on independently in the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean. It was thus that the Indian drugs, which still hold the chief place in the pharmacopœias of Europe, first found their way from the East into the West; and that the Egyptian doctrine of the transmigration of souls and the Chaldean system of astronomy were introduced into India. More than this. The Israelites taken into captivity by Shalmaneser IV., and Sargon, and Esarhaddon, became scattered over all Media and Persia, while the Jews who were transported by Nebuchadnezzar into Babylonia, there gradually obtained the mastery of the international commerce developed by the Babylonians, through nearly two thousand years, between Mesopotamia and Central and Southern Asia on the one side, and Anterior Asia and Greece, and Italy and Northern Africa on the other; and in this way the religious and moral teachings of the Jews were carried over the whole of the Old World known to antiquity. The old ethnic religious ideas of the Pagan nations then participating in the trade with Mesopotamia in turn reacted on Judaism, and thus, while Hinduism in India became internationalised as Buddhism, Judaism became internationalised, wherever it was propagated through Hellenic agencies, as Christianity, and, wherever it was not influenced by Hellenism, as Mahomedanism. We worship God, as the one only deity, and under His Hebrew name of Jehovah, entirely through the wide vogue and authority given to the religion of the Jews in the eighth and seventh centuries B.C., through the cosmopolitan commerce of Mesopotamia. With regard to the economical and political aspects of Indian commerce, which Sir William Hunter has so admirably treated in his paper, I have only to say that, while it has been a

great intellectual pleasure to me to listen to him on these departments of his subject, I have no title whatever to address myself to them. I cannot, however, help feeling strongly in this connection how in this world, in all things, good is strangely, fatally mixed with evil. I use the terms of the old Babylonian theology, and am possibly misled by them; for, after all, good and evil may be mere phenomena of the physical law of antagonism, as recently expounded by the illustrious Sir William Grove, operating in the moral world. But I certainly fear the effects on India, of that country becoming an active participator in the commerce of modern Europe. The whole organisation of society in India—I mean India of the Hindoos—is co-operative, and not competitive, as in Europe. The Hindoos are an Aryan people, like ourselves, but located in a tropical climate, in which it is impossible for them to develop their manhood to its fullest physical capabilities, or to maintain themselves at all except under a system of exclusive privilege such as that secured to them by the Code of Manu. I am satisfied that if once the caste system of the Code of Manu, by which the race of Brahmanical Hindoos has been formed, and which is the true palladium of India of the Hindoos—I am most apprehensive that when it has once been brought into familiar contact with our competitive civilisation, particularly as represented by our ruthlessly aggressive free trade commerce, the most powerful agency through which the universal solvent of Darwinism, the law of the survival of the strongest (not “fittest”) is operating on the political developments of our age—I fear it must give way in the unequal struggle, and bring down with it the whole fabric of Hindoo society. Apart from the co-operative caste system, expressly devised for the protection of the weaker against the stronger, the race of Brahmanical Hindoos cannot exist—not in unprotected competition with the English or other European races. We have already had ample experience of the solvent action of free commerce on the social institutions of the people of India. It was the ancient trade with Mesopotamia and Egypt that gradually undermined the caste system of India, and substituted Buddhism in place of Brahmanism. Buddhism was only triumphant in India so long as the trade between the East and West by way of the Persian Gulf and through Egypt prospered, namely, from about 500 B.C. to A.D. 500. When this trade was broken up by the rise of the Mahomedan power in the seventh century A.D., Buddhism, which was internationalised, commercialised Hinduism, at once died out of India, and Hinduism everywhere re-established itself. The remarkable

anti-commercial spirit of the Code of Manu, as it was finally revised during the decline of Buddhism, clearly betrays the dread of the Brahmanical priesthood of the disintegrating action of the foreign trade of the time on Hindu society. The Brahmans are in the same fear of the evil consequences of the modern European trade with India. Some years ago I published in *The Times* some popular native ballads from Western India, giving the most pathetic expression to Brahmanical anxieties on that point. I confess, considering the debt India is under to the genius of the Brahmans, that I deeply sympathise with them, and to the fullest extent share in their anxieties. As an Englishman, I accept free trade—the most tremendous weapon of Imperial dominion with which an ethnically powerful people could arm itself; but, were I a Brahman—one of the race that had made the India of the Hindoos, the India of a continuous history in literature and art of three thousand years—if I could not resist it I should be driven to cry out in despair, “*Finis Indiæ.*” The industrial development of India may also react unfortunately on ourselves in this country. It will be as if a new planet, with a civilisation and resources all identical with our own, were suddenly welded on to this world: and what with India competing with us on the East, and the New World of America, which is another new planet, on the West, I do not know what is to become of the poor Old World of Europe! However, stark competition is the very condition to which we owe our international predominance, and we have done well enough under it in the past to look forward with some confidence to the future. And perhaps it is wiser not to despair of even the unprotected Hindoos. They, too, have a prescription of over three thousand years on which to take their stand: and the Garden of Eden lies ever before the human race, not behind.

MR. S. A. PRUS SZCZEPANOWSKI (Member of the Austrian Parliament): I must ask for the indulgence of the meeting in the few remarks I am about to make on the paper we have heard to-night, as I am neither a native of England nor a native of India—so you may well ask what interest have I in the subject under discussion. In the first place, connected as I am with the Austrian Empire—which is a competitor with India in many of the industries of which we have heard to-night—and having for many years past been occupied with Indian subjects, I naturally take this opportunity of acquiring fresh information or of confirming what I already know about that great country of the East. I believe one of the most important points in the lecture was the demonstration of the

extraordinary effect of the rates of carriage of freight in revolutionising the trade of the world; and in bringing this question into prominence, the lecturer has done really good service to the whole of the economical discussions that are now taking place in this country. One is too apt, even in economical matters, to accept mythological ideas, such, for instance, as revolutions in commerce being effected by changes in the value of currencies, by legislation, and so on; but the hard facts evolved by commercial development are of much greater moment than any of these far-fetched notions, and of these facts none is of more importance than the results produced by the rates of carriage. Practically, as regards agricultural produce, the only competitors with India are the United States and the whole East of Europe, and, as compared with the latter, India is far ahead of them as regards cheap communication, and also in many other matters, which goes to prove the advantages of a stable and equitable Government. But America has spontaneously developed a system of communications much in advance of those in India. In that country the average freight rates are beginning to approximate to a farthing per ton per mile, whilst the last railway report for the Indian railways shows that the average cost of transit amounts to almost a penny per ton per mile. That rate does not, of course, apply to such staples as wheat. On the East Indian Railway the charges would not be higher than a halfpenny per ton per mile; but between a penny, or even a halfpenny, and a farthing, there is scope for a very considerable progress in the direction of reductions on freights. The lowering of rates which has occurred, and will occur, in India, is simply the commencement of the many benefits which the railways will confer upon the country, for, as will be seen from the map, the railway system there is but in its infancy. Only through routes or main arteries have as yet been laid down, and so a great deal has yet to be done by the construction of branch lines. But what is most remarkable in connection with Indian railways is, that with the exception, perhaps, of Germany, the rates are lower than in any other European country. They are less than those of England and France, and much below those in Austria-Hungary; and it is only in America, and to a certain extent in Russia, where a cheaper tariff prevails. Another very important point was the expression by the lecturer of the hope, based upon a very considerable amount of statistical research, that after all the interests of different countries are not antagonistic. That is a very important conclusion at which to arrive, and one which has encouraged

me to take part in the discussion in which otherwise, as a native of a competing country, I should have preferred to remain simply a listener. The fact is that almost all the causes which have brought about the present agricultural and economical crisis are the work of England itself, and not of the unconscious operations of commerce. England has created an enormous fleet of ocean-going steamers, which transports bulky commodities at an extraordinarily cheap rate, so that it is not the competition of foreign countries which has been the prime cause of existing depression of agriculture in England. The present condition of matters has been mainly brought about by the competition of one section of Englishmen with other sections of Englishmen, of the owners of ships and steamers with the owners and farmers of land; and the ability of India to compete with India in the same way is only the result of the English rule there. Remember that you yourselves have created this competition; it is you who have made the Indian Empire what it is, and have provided an administration so good that the credit of the country is perhaps better than that of any State in Europe, not excluding even rich France. This competition, therefore, is your work, and, if you have by your own energy created the situation, you will, no doubt, be able to find some means of getting out of some of the disadvantages connected with a work which was on the whole beneficial to all the parties. I have resided in England so many years that I consider myself by this time to be almost an Englishman, and entitled on that account to offer a few words of criticism. England is the country of all countries in the world which produces in the most economical and scientific way; but I believe there is a science of consumption as well as a science of production, and whilst I am willing to grant that in the science of production the Englishman beats all the world, yet in the science of consumption he lags very far behind. Although the most skilled producers, the English are at the same time the most wasteful consumers. I believe that in England consumption too often resolves itself into the expenditure of the greatest amount of money for a minimum of use and comfort, and if you will only devote the same amount of attention to the science of consumption as you have done to the science of production, you will be on the road to reconcile the apparently conflicting interests of which we heard to-night.

The Right Hon. Lord BRASSEY, K.C.B.: I shall not presume to touch upon the wide range of subjects presented in the splendid paper to which we have listened this evening. But there was one

subject to which Sir William Hunter referred about which, on my recent visit to India, I happened to make some inquiries on the spot, and it may be interesting if I convey to you in the briefest and most general manner the results which were placed before me. It is impossible to visit the port of Bombay and not to be impressed with the remarkable feature presented by the mass of factory chimneys crowded together in that great Eastern city. I was led from the interest excited by the spectacle to make some inquiries, and I had the advantage of consulting the very able secretary to the local Chamber of Commerce, while I had the further advantage of perusing, under his guidance, a Blue Book recently published by the Bombay Government, which contains the report of the Commission appointed to investigate the condition of the workers employed in the Bombay cotton factories. I am not able to give you the statistics there set forth, and I dare say that at this late hour you are very glad that such is the case; but the broad fact arrived at, after a close comparison of the cost of manufacturing cotton yarn and cotton cloth in Bombay with the cost of producing these articles in Lancashire, was that a most remarkable identity of cost existed. With regard to fuel, the Indian manufacturer is at an obvious disadvantage, though in respect of the supply of raw cotton he is much better off. In the cost of labour, you find a most remarkable identity, notwithstanding the fact that in India more than twice the number of hands are employed in the different processes, and that the hours of labour are much longer than with us. The English worker, of course, receives a much higher wage, but he is also capable of much more vigorous exertion than the natives of India, and his superiority is specially remarkable in the case of young persons. And now let us look at the question in another way. Let us look at the power of India to compete with us, so far as it may be measured by the movements of trade. We find that, notwithstanding this remarkable growth of activity in the Bombay cotton factories, the amount of imported cotton goods into India from England has been fully sustained. Then let us turn our attention to the Indian export trade. India has a certain export trade, but it is limited, practically, to yarns, and to a very small quantity of coarse goods sent to Japan and China, and if there has been any anxiety in our own country with regard to our position in relation to foreign markets, I can assure you that the same anxiety has been felt in Bombay. Another test of the power to compete is to be found in the rate of profit upon capital invested in cotton mills. The average profit on the principal sunk in the cotton mills of India

is so small that English manufacturers will have no reason to entertain any sentiment of jealousy, or regard these native undertakings as serious rivals. I should like to emphasise the fact that there should be no jealousy on this question. As Englishmen, we ought to be glad to know that another field of employment has been opened out to native labour in India, and if it should prove that the establishment of these factories in Bombay has the effect of checking the importation of cotton goods of the coarser qualities from England, I think we may be very sure of this, that anything which tends to increase the prosperity of India will be a distinct benefit to England. We have had evidence given us in the paper that with the increased prosperity of India generally there has been a proportionate increase in the imports from England, and it cannot be for one moment doubted that prosperity in India must mean loyalty to England and loyalty to British institutions. I am sorry that I cannot give you any statistics on this subject, but perhaps I can offer them to the Institute in the form of a note, which might be published in the Proceedings.*

Mr. D. MORRIS (Assistant-Director, Royal Gardens, Kew): My studies are chiefly concerned with botanical subjects, and the able paper read to-night may seem at first sight so purely statistical that it hardly falls within the scope of my knowledge and experience. If you will bear with me for a few minutes, I would desire to point out that we have summarised for us to-night a most effective and complete exposition as regards the production and distribution of Indian staples. To those not directly interested in Indian industries it is pardonable to consider how far the production in India, on a large scale, of certain articles of commerce will affect either ourselves or our Colonies. It is remarkable that although a great part of the Indian Empire lies within the tropics, the Indian staples now so largely produced are not essentially tropical productions. Sir William Hunter has adopted as types and dealt effectually with the production and distribution of three Indian staples: these are wheat, oil seeds, and rice. The production of wheat on a large scale will affect to some extent the growth of wheat in some of the Australian Colonies, but in other respects it can only be looked upon as adding one more staple to the self-contained resources of the Empire. Oil seeds are produced in such quantities, and at such a low initial cost, in India that it is impossible to compete with it. In fact, India in this respect fills a

* See Appendix, page 293.

place which is not seriously sought by any of our Colonies ; hence in this branch of her industries she occupies a legitimate and a practically unoccupied field specially and suitably her own. Indian rice goes to feed our native population in Ceylon, the West Coast of Africa, and the West Indies ; and in this way India renders valuable service to our tropical Colonies. She provides our labourers with food at such rates as enable them to follow their varied occupations and raise the produce for which the tropical lands occupied by them are specially suited. What I wish particularly to point out is that the Indian staples thus developed are antagonistic to few, if any, of the staples of this country or its Colonies. We can therefore all the more cordially and sincerely help forward the development of industrial subjects in India. Such a development adds to the stability and welfare of the Empire, and brings prosperity to millions of our fellow-subjects dependent upon us both for the means and the opportunity to become self-supporting. The influence of the Government is apparent everywhere in the development of Indian industries. It is, perhaps, pardonable in one not directly connected with India to venture the opinion that it is greatly owing to the initiation and the direct support of the Government of India that this new industrial era has been so splendidly developed. The extension of railways in India is fostered by Government auspices, and thus Indian products are distributed over the civilised world. As a special instance of the success of direct Government control in India, I would cite the Indian Forest Department, which is a model attempted to be copied in all tropical countries. This department is one of the most efficient and complete organisations known in modern times ; while its action in preserving land from being impoverished by injurious and wasteful systems of cultivation, and in protecting and planting valuable timber trees, must ultimately tend to preserve India in a permanent condition of fertility. Again, the great tea and cinchona industries of India, although now largely maintained by private enterprise, owe their establishment to the direct action of Government. With regard to cinchona, it is due entirely to the Government of India that this useful, and I might add, this indispensable tropical plant has been preserved from extinction. It was brought from South America at great cost ; it was established on the hills of India—and not alone the hills India, but those of Ceylon and numerous tropical Colonies ; and at the present time we owe to the enlightened and enterprising policy of the Government of India the inestimable blessing of a cheap and abundant

supply of cinchona alkaloids and quinine within reach of all classes, both in India and elsewhere. As the Government is practically the landlord, it is only natural to find all agricultural interests in India are fostered by special departments. The reports of these departments, carefully elaborated and prepared, compare favourably with those of any country. I have no wish to under-rate the results achieved by private enterprise in India; but from a careful study of Colonial as compared with Indian subjects, I feel that in any account given of a new industrial era in India it is important to bear in mind how large a share of the improvement in Indian industries is due to the action of the Government. Many of our Colonies might usefully copy this policy. It is a policy which has attained complete success in a large number of departments of productive industry, and hence it is that the natives of India—so poor in themselves, and so little able to help themselves—are enabled, with the powerful aid of the State, to show such wonderful results as we have heard discussed to-night, and to make their influence felt throughout the markets of the civilised world.

Major J. A. FERGUSSON (Rifle Brigade): The soldier who serves in India, even for a lifetime, has no right to set up as an authority, and my service there was short. I cannot lay claim to much knowledge, but I did bring away with me from that country a deep interest in, and a warm affection for, its inhabitants. Sir William Hunter has given a sketch of the gradual shortening of the trade routes between Great Britain and her Indian Empire. May I invite you to take a glimpse into the future? I am still one of those who firmly believe that the day is not far distant when we shall see a railway carried through from the Levant to the Persian Gulf, starting from Alexandretta or Iskanderoon, and going on by Aleppo down the Tigris to Bagdad; and I hope that long before that railway is completed the British Government—carrying out the policy of Lord Beaconsfield—will have recognised the enormous importance of Cyprus, and will have spent the trifling sum of £200,000 in making Famagusta a harbour fit for all the navies of the world. But I go further than that, and venture to predict that ere long the overland route to India will be complete. If our engineers are throwing a railway across the Firth of Forth, why should they not bridge the Bosphorus, across which Byron swam? I have a friend who has lately made two or three wonderful journeys through Persia—Colonel Mark Bell, of the Royal Engineers—where no British officer has ever been seen before, and he has returned

with the firm conviction that a great strategical line ought to be constructed from the Punjab to the Levant. I hope it is not unsoldierlike to say that I trust that Russia and Great Britain will soon find that the world is large enough for both, and that the two countries will enter into friendly rivalry, and construct, not one line from Europe to Asia, but two, and that Great Britain will take the lead in laying down a line, say, from opposite Constantinople to the Punjab. It might first go on from Bagdad eastwards to Teheran, and on through Beloochistan by Khelat to Jacobabad and the Indus; but eventually a line might even be made through Asia Minor. I am aware of the physical difficulties, but they are not greater than have been overcome in the ghats of Bombay, in the mountains of Ceylon, or in the Blue Mountains of Australia. Nor do I believe that the political difficulties are greater than English statesmanship can surmount. Of course, to-night the debate has been entirely about trade and commerce, but I cannot help thinking of what the effect on India would be of a railway to Western Europe. We know how the dominion of caste is already tottering to its fall, but when a great passenger traffic grows up between the Indian Empire and Great Britain, caste will disappear for ever, and the enlightenment and religion of the West will drive out the ignorance and superstition of the East. Inheritors of religious light and liberty, I hope and trust that, while conceding to our Indian fellow-subjects religious *liberty*, we shall not shrink from giving them at the same time religious *light*.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G. : The Royal Colonial Institute has always tried as much as possible to elicit the truth on every subject that comes before it, and I think we have had to-night a proof of its value as a medium for bringing forward questions of deep importance to the whole British nation. I confess that—feeling, as I do, that we are living in a world of facts—many of those brought out in the most important paper to which we have listened to-night might occasion some degree of anxiety—not to say alarm—in the minds of the manufacturers as well as the food producers of the Mother Country. At the same time we must remember that if they are so, we cannot alter facts. One of the speakers—Mr. Prus Szczepanowski—has reminded us that England herself, more than any other country, has been the means of producing the results which we now see, and which the lecturer has brought before us so vividly; but in the last two or three words of his paper Sir William Hunter has given us encouragement and hope, in which I think we may all participate, when he says

that "India's present gain is not England's ultimate loss. It will, in the end, be a gain to England, in common with the whole world." To that sentiment I for one entirely subscribe. One very important point in the paper has struck me, namely, that while the increase in the exports from India will go steadily on, the imports from England are and will be, in all probability, chiefly made up of British productions rather than by an exchange of gold and silver. There is a question, however, to which I attach much importance, which has not been referred to—the factor of fashion, which affects so radically the trade in all sorts of fabrics, and various other materials of commerce. Take, for example, the numerous fabrics manufactured in India. We may consume these largely in England, not necessarily because they are superior to what can be manufactured in this country, but because fashion has induced a large number of people to adopt them; and, by parity of reasoning, fashion in India may lead the people there to take the productions of England, just because they are English, in constantly increasing quantities. This state of things prevails all over the world with regard to goods of all kinds, and there is no reason why fashion should not prove an element of considerable importance in the interchange of mutually beneficial trade between the Mother Country and her great dependency India.

The CHAIRMAN (His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I.): We are all, I am sure, most deeply indebted to Sir William Hunter for the very able manner in which he has placed before us his views upon the great developments and changes which have recently occurred in India, and for the facts he has given us about that Empire. It has been very difficult in the short time at our disposal to thoroughly discuss the various opinions contained in the paper; and at this late hour of the evening I do not propose to trespass upon your patience by making a long speech, but taking as I do that deep interest which everyone who has served in India must feel in the welfare, development, and progress of that country, I should not like to close the discussion without saying a few words with reference to one or two points. Sir William Hunter has shown how in all probability the wheat and cotton industries of India are about to be very largely developed in the future, and he has also very ably stated what he foresees may be the results of this development upon the agriculturist and manufacturer in Great Britain. Now, I cannot but think that some of those disturbing results will and must extend over a very much larger area of the Old World than England itself, for even if we look upon India and England as

two distinct countries I do not see why we should conclude that the full weight of the competition due to the development of trade and commerce in India is to be borne by English producers and manufacturers alone. It seems to me that we have very nearly reached the point when the effect of the development of Indian agriculture and manufactures will react not upon England only but upon other countries, because I have already seen in a French newspaper how the Algerian wheat trade is no longer able to compete with Indian cereals. Now Algerian wheat did not come to England alone, it went elsewhere also, and yet it is being affected by Indian produce to a much greater extent than our own trade in that staple. I have not the figures here, but I have heard and read that of late years the wheat trade of the Black Sea has also suffered, and no doubt, much of the grain that came to England from that quarter has been to some extent replaced by Indian wheat. So that I repeat, I should look to the future development of Indian wheat-growing as much more likely to react upon those countries that have hitherto supplied our deficiencies than upon England itself. But I like to regard the development of India in the way in which some twenty years ago, when I was connected with the Colonial Office, I looked upon the rapidly increasing growth of our Australian Colonies. It was then said that they would rival us, and pull down the prices of our wheat. The idea of their exporting frozen meat had not then occurred to anybody, but gloomy views were entertained and expressed to me of the results of any measures that might tend to promote the development of those Colonies. But what I always felt was this, that the development and nourishment and enrichment of the Colonies would be a strength to India, and I like to look upon the progress of trade and commerce and manufactures of every kind there—the development of the coal and metalliferous industries in India, from the same point of view—not to consider India as in any way separated from England, but as an integral part with our great Canadian and Australian Colonies of the British Empire—of that Empire of which England may be the heart, but of which the Colonies and India are integral parts; because, when I speak of the development of Indian trade, I remember that that development means the employment of English ships, the sustaining of that mercantile navy which England has created, and the maintenance and increase of our prosperity as a nation. Other nations may run us hard in manufactures, in the production of machinery, but they have not yet run the race, and, while I do not go so far as Sir William Hunter in

thinking that it will be long before India competes appreciably with England in manufactures, and even in the production of machinery of the best and nicest class, I still think that we shall hold our own, but that other nations who approach most nearly to us in the development of machinery will find that the delicate touch of Indian fingers and the careful manipulation of the Indian workman, when schooled by example and education, will be as hard to surpass as those qualities that have characterised the English in this respect and kept them well ahead of all their competitors. I should just like to say one or two words on points that have been raised in the discussion upon the paper. One of the speakers has referred to the great aid which has been rendered to Indian industries by the fatherly care and superintendence given by the Government of India to these matters, but at the same time, while the Government there has been interested in many experiments connected with commercial progress, it has confined itself almost exclusively to experimenting. When I was in Madras the cinchona industry, which has been referred to this evening, was largely under my supervision, and while it is quite true that the Government introduced the plant into the country, it was private capital that developed it. When I went to India to assume the government of Madras it was pressed upon me that the Government plantations were ruining private trade, that they ought at once to be sold, and that the Government should no longer produce or trade in cinchona; but when I left Madras those plantations were still in Government hands, though with this difference, that they were a mere iota in the area which had been placed under cultivation by private capital. There is no doubt that India has had one advantage as compared with many of the Colonies—she has had her main lines of railway constructed with capital coming from sources not available for a number of other dependencies. That has given her a very great lift, but much remains to be done. And is there not in the railways of India of another generation a prospect opening before us to which no reference has been made? The allusions to-night have been to the effect of the development of Indian commerce upon the Old World. It has been referred to as Indo-European trade. But are there not great populations in Asia also very much in want of food and of many articles of commerce which India can supply? May it not be that in future the railway development of India will take the form of communication being made with the railways of Persia and Russia on the one side, so that access may be had to the great Empire of China on the other, thus giving an outlet for her

trade and commerce, of which advantage has as yet scarcely been taken, and which I hope will tend largely to increase her popularity? There are other industries in India besides cinchona cultivation which have been developed not by Government but by private enterprise and capital, that have assumed large proportions, and form a large part of the trade and commerce of the world. Look at the proportions to which the cultivation of tea has reached in India within the last twenty-five or thirty years, and this growth of the Indian tea trade has already made very serious inroads into the China exports. Another source of revenue and of trade for India is her coffee, which is quoted on the English market at prices showing what is thought of the sample produced. A large amount of labour and capital is interested, and the trade is possibly destined to become much more important as it is systematised and facilities of transit to the coast are improved. It has been very ably stated in the paper that one of the great obstacles in the way of trade in India has been the distance that has separated all her most valuable productions from the port of shipment; but that difficulty is rapidly being overcome, though I am afraid that some will look with anxiety to the results of the rapid increase in railways and ports that is now characteristic of India. But, viewing—as I do—that great Empire and all our Colonies as integral parts of England herself, I accept the forecast which Sir William Hunter has given of the future development of India as a forecast which will be true also of the Mother Country and all her possessions. In conclusion, I propose—what I am certain will be assented to by everyone in this room, namely—that a cordial vote of thanks be given to Sir William Hunter for his very able and interesting paper.

Sir WILLIAM WILSON HUNTER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., in reply, said: I thank you for the vote of thanks which you have just passed. When I was asked to deliver this lecture I accepted the invitation with pleasure, but I confess that I have listened with still greater enjoyment to the discussion which has arisen on my paper. I think no one can sit here, surrounded by men who have played great parts in our Colonial possessions, and see around him other men who have held the very highest places, or who are now guiding the destinies of the Greater Britain beyond the sea, without feeling that in this hall one lives in a wider England than the England in which we pass our ordinary days. I confess, too, that the spirit in which the discussion has been carried on makes me feel that the Royal Colonial Institute is truly an Institute of unification and reconciliation between the conflicting interests of the de-

pendencies of the Empire. If I have somewhat emphasised the possible competition between India and England, it is because I perceive that that competition lies at the root of our future relations. And however pleasant it might be to England or to India to shut its eyes to that fact, yet when one comes before you here to tell the truth the task should not be shirked or avoided. After what His Grace the Duke of Buckingham has said, and the very able manner in which he has summed up the discussion, it is almost unnecessary for me to add any further observations of my own. But there were three points raised in the debate which struck me very forcibly, and upon which I venture to make a few remarks. In the first place, Sir George Birdwood lamented that caste should cease to be a predominant influence in India. Now I am one of those who believe that caste has done, and will yet do, a great service in the organisation of Indian labour. But caste, like every other institution, must pass through phases, and as caste developed and perfected the industries of India on the old domestic system, so I believe that caste will organise and develop and perfect the industries of India on the new system which I have described. Lord Brassey, indeed, made one remark which struck me as giving exactly the kind of illustration required regarding the function which caste will perform in the future. Lord Brassey said, and said most justly, that one of the great differences between the cotton mills of Bombay and of England is the amount and quality of the work done by the young people of both countries. Now the difference in the quality of the work will decrease as a hereditary caste of millworkers grows up in India. Another point I should like to notice is that raised by our Austrian friend who delivered so instructive and, I may venture to say, eloquent an address. To me it was a great pleasure to hear a representative of the Austrian Empire speak with such generous sentiments and with such a liberal heart about the welfare of England. During the six years which I have enjoyed the hospitality of a little European Court my experience has been that whatever occasional international jealousies may arise, the Teutonic race in Europe and the English are one people, with one interest and, in the end, with one heart. Well, our friend correctly said he thought Indian railways, although cheaper than any in Europe, were not as cheap as the American railways. The latter carry wheat at a farthing per ton per mile, as compared with a halfpenny per ton per mile in India. But remember, please, that the length of carriage in India is about one-half what it is in

America, so that the difference in rate is really not so great as it would appear even at present. Moreover, in the future it is the object of the Indian Administration to still further reduce this inequality. At present we must recollect that one-third of the coal burnt on Indian railways has to be brought from England. But as the Indian coal fields are developed, I look forward to the time when Indian railways will carry wheat almost as cheaply as do the American lines. Lord Brassey made some very true remarks about the nature of the competition between England and India. I should be very sorry if anyone left this room with the idea that I am one of those pessimists who think that the increase in Indian manufactures means a diminution in home industries. If I did not make this sufficiently plain in my paper, I express my regret. For it was my intention to make it quite clear, that I did not think the two countries were destroying each others' trade. Lord Brassey rightly said that there were certain elements of production dearer in India, and certain of them cheaper than here. Now, my point is that the dearer elements in India are diminishing, that the causes which enable England to produce more cheaply than India, are of a less permanent character than those which enable India to produce at a less cost than England. I believe that India never will be able to dangerously compete with Manchester or Lancashire. Nor need there be fear of any such contingency. For Manchester and Lancashire will always be ahead of India in inventions and new mechanical appliances. The competition will not be of an internecine nature, but rather a friendly rivalry. And now, after thanking you for the kind reception you have given my little paper, it is my pleasant duty to propose a vote of thanks to our chairman of this evening, His Grace the Duke of Buckingham. I well remember receiving hospitality from His Grace, when he was Governor of the great Presidency of Madras. No more sagacious and painstaking Governor ever came to India, and no Governor ever set a better example of personal work and personal well-doing to the Indian services. At this moment this entire scheme of what are called reproductive works in Madras, which include railways and irrigation works, the very works that are tending to open up India, rests upon the foundation laid by the Duke of Buckingham. I gladly mention irrigation, because an esteemed friend reminds me, by a slip of paper, that I have not referred to it. But if I had entered upon that subject, I should have had to allude to so many other things, that my lecture would have become too diffuse. Not only did the Duke of Buckingham give a great impulse to these reproductive

works in Madras, but he was also the re-founder of education, as it now exists in that Presidency. Nor do I know of two greater claims that a governor can have upon the gratitude of India and England, than that his name should be associated with the enterprises that are opening up India to the outer world, and that he should at the same time have given a great and a new impetus to the education of the Indian people.

The CHAIRMAN : I have to thank Sir William Hunter very much indeed for what he has said of me during the time I was in Madras. I always felt that, as a Governor, and as the representative of the Sovereign, I should follow the old rule of *Salus populi suprema est lex*. I thank you very much, Sir William, for your kind remarks, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the patience with which you have listened to my own observations.

APPENDIX.

Extract from the Report of Lord Brassey's speech delivered before the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, on January 23, 1888 :—

"The importance of our trade relations with India, both in the export of our manufactures to that country and in the importation thence of the necessary supplies of food for our increasing population, was strongly represented in the return submitted during the last session of Parliament. Of wheat, India exported in 1885-6 1,000,000 tons, and it was expected that the export for 1886-7 would amount to 1,750,000 tons. More than half this enormous quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom. In addition to the supplies of wheat, Burma exported 1,000,000 tons of rice. The exports of tea from India had reached 70,000,000 lbs., London being the sole market.

"As the compiler of an early publication on 'Work and Wages,' he was naturally led by the spectacle, so strange in an Eastern city, of the forest of tall chimneys, to make inquiry on the spot into the industries of Bombay. The secretary of the local chamber of commerce kindly placed at his disposal the ample information which he had collected, and he (Lord Brassey) gave them the result. And first as to the growth of the cotton industry of India. Comparing 1876 with 1887 the mills and machinery had been doubled in the interval. The goods manufactured were chiefly of the coarser description, and the sale was mainly in India itself. The export trade to China was in yarns mainly. The establishment of local factories had not as yet produced any sensible effect on importation. In 1885 India imported 1,671,000,000, and exported 53,000,000 yards of piece goods.

"Wide as was the difference in the daily rate of wages, the cost of labour in England and in India afforded a remarkable illustration of the

practical working of the great law of compensation, by which the cost of labour was more or less equalised all over the world. The investigations of the committee appointed by the Government of Bombay had shown that a mill in India employed about three times the number of hands, and paid approximately the same amount of wages, as a similar mill in England, yielding the same output and producing the same quality of work. The superiority in point of efficiency of English labour was most conspicuous in the case of the young hands. It was stated by an English manager examined by the Commission that while in Bombay a boy attended from 120 to 140 spindles, in England a girl of eighteen who had been employed by the witness had attended 512 spindles. Turning to the comparative condition of the workers, in the Indian Factory Act no maximum limits of the hours of labour were prescribed, and women could be worked as long as men. The Indian factories ran from sunrise to sunset throughout the year, or $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day in cold and 14 hours in hot weather. If the hours of labour were longer in India, the attendance was irregular, and the operatives often absented themselves for several days together for visits into the agricultural districts in which they held land. The employment of women was much less considerable than with us. In Lancashire, of 423,000 workers employed in the cotton factories 253,000 were females. In Bombay, of 50,000 operatives 11,000 only were females. The earnings of the women in the Indian mills were higher than they could obtain elsewhere, and visitors were much struck with the lavish display of gold ornaments among them. While it was said that employment in the factories was eagerly sought for, witnesses appearing for the workmen informed the Commission that the mill hands in Bombay complained of the long hours of labour and the want of a periodical day's rest. The Commission recommended a limitation of the hours for women and children. This examination of the labour statistics of Bombay should be reassuring to those who took despondent views of the industrial situation generally in this country. When a comparison was made between the wages and hours of labour in England and on the Continent, it might be difficult to resist the conclusion that where we had lost ground it was largely due to the greater cost of labour. The statistics which he had quoted went far to prove that it was not easy to measure the cost of production by comparisons of wages and hours. Although the production of the Indian mills had largely increased, still the returns were far from satisfactory to invest on, the average dividend on the whole of the paid-up capital of the mills being only a fraction more than 1 per cent.

EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, Whitehall-place, on Tuesday, June 12, 1888; Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and the SECRETARY announced that since the last meeting 41 new Fellows had been elected, viz., 18 Resident and 28 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

George F. Armytage, Esq., Oscar F. Armytage, Esq., Captain Thomas M. Almond, Thomas F. Flack, Esq., Raymond Godfrey, Esq., Cunningham Hudson, Esq., Mortimer Mompes, Esq., Audley C. Miles, Esq., Edward H. Pollard, Esq., Wilson Randle, Esq., Charles F. Reed, Esq., Percy B. Tod, Esq., R. Wyndham Vaughan, Esq.

Non-Resident :—

Henry B. Albrecht, Esq. (Natal), George T. Amphlett, Esq. (Cape Colony), Arthur R. Blackwood, Esq. (Victoria), Hon. W. H. Burgess, M.P. (Tasmania), Ven. Archdeacon T. Colley (Natal), Rev. James O. Coyte (Cape Colony), Edward Deighton, Esq. (Queensland), Casimer Dickson, Esq. (Canada), A. H. F. Duncan, Esq. (British Bechuana-land), Edward Elworthy, Esq. (New Zealand), Alexander T. Fulton, Esq. (Canada), C. P. Gaskin, Esq. (British Guiana), Charles Hitchins, Esq. (Natal), James W. Johnson, Esq. (New South Wales), Arthur H. Macarthur, Esq. (New South Wales), William A. Murton, Esq. (Victoria), William Neish, Esq. (Natal), James O. Newbery, Esq., C.M.G. (Victoria), Sigmund Newman, Esq. (Cape Colony), Frederick Peppin, Esq. (Victoria), Ezley Percival, Esq. (British Guiana), Frederick B. Salomans, Esq. (Cape Colony), S. A. Prus Szczepanowski, Esq. (Austria), James Simson, Esq. (Victoria), James B. Taylor, Esq. (Transvaal), Charles W. Toussaint, Esq. (Queensland), Colonel F. B. P. White (Sierra Leone), John Young, Esq., J.P. (New South Wales).

Donations of Books, Pamphlets, Maps, &c., were also announced.

The CHAIRMAN called upon Mr. HUBERT DE CASTELLA to read the paper for the evening, entitled—

WINE-GROWING IN BRITISH COLONIES.

When the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute did me the honour of proposing that I should read before you a paper on wine-growing in the British Colonies, my enthusiasm for that pursuit,

and my belief in its future, the result of twenty-five years devoted to the cultivation of the vine in Australia, prevented me from fully realising the difficulties of the subject. I hope that any short-comings of mine may be atoned for by so long a devotion to an industry which must largely contribute to the prosperity of our distant Colonies.

Most things have undergone great changes during the last three score years, the circumstances surrounding the growth of the vine and the manufacture and disposal of its products included. Sixty years ago, wherever climate was favourable to its cultivation the grape plant flourished. The seasons were warmer and more regular, and vine diseases unknown. At that time owners of vineyards received the highest returns from their lands, and the contented peasants who worked them enjoyed their share of the riches they grew. The wines made varied in quality according to the zone of their production, but were always pure and wholesome; and outside the region of the grape, where wine was a luxury, none but the best was found, since adulteration was almost unknown, and the roads were too bad and the cartage too difficult for inferior wine to be worth the cost of transport.

To-day all this is altered. Diseases of all kinds infest the grape, vineyards extending over wide tracts of country have been rooted out, and their owners reduced from affluence to want; the sons of the satisfied peasants of yore have migrated to the crowded towns; and alcohol, raw or disguised, replaces wine for the masses. In the meantime new industries of adulterated beverages have sprung up, and rugged roads have been replaced by lines of railway, conveying cheap goods from one country to another.

On the other hand, fresh fields are open to the vine, offering happier homes to the discontented and to the lacklands of Europe, in Algeria, in Tunisia, in Asia Minor, and, what especially interests us, in the vast regions of those superb and numerous Colonies which Great Britain establishes by her energy, protects by her flag, and unites by her fleets.

The report on the wines sent to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886 may still be taken as giving at the present moment an approximate measure of Colonial production. The Australian Colonies stood first; then the Cape of Good Hope; and, last of all, the province of Ontario, in Canada, where wine-making is a comparatively new industry. The following statement, showing the acreage and yield of vines in Australia in 1886, is compiled from the official figures in "*Hayter's Victorian Year Book* :"—

	Acres.	Gallons.
Victoria.....	10,810	986,041
New South Wales	5,840	601,897
South Australia	*4,590	*478,585
Queensland	1,517	147,410
Western Australia	649	98,350
	<hr/> 22,906	<hr/> 2,807,233

The Inspector of Cape of Good Hope Vineyards, in his official report for 1886, which was presented to Parliament in 1887, says:—

“ It has been stated, but on really most vague grounds, that the Cape possessed, in 1880, some 60,000,000 vines on 20,000 acres ; but as a large number of vineyards have been laid out since that time, there is reason to believe that the number of vines now exceeds 70,000,000.”

It may here be mentioned that the quasi-Colony of Cyprus has produced wine from very ancient times, and no less than 1,500,000 gallons were exported in 1884, but the bulk found its way to Turkey and Egypt.

Compared with their immense territories, the aggregate production of our Colonies is very small, yet it is sufficient to prove that they can grow good wines. Their taking a position amongst the wine suppliers of the world, especially as suppliers of their own people—the people of England—only depends upon the prudent management of their great natural advantages. In order to descant upon our new lands generally, to compare the kinds of grapes we grow, the processes we adopt, with those of the wine countries of the Old World : to speak of what we possess and of what we want, allow me to take Victoria, the Colony with which I am familiar, as a type. Victoria enjoys a climate admirably adapted to the vine, ranging from cool to almost tropical—from large cultivated plateaux where the grapes scarcely ripen, to burning plains, where they can be profitably converted into raisins. Her compact and comparatively densely occupied area, her wealthy agricultural and manufacturing population, her shipping (second to none of her sisters), are all so many factors for immediate expansion. That which may be said of Victoria applies more or less to our other Australian Colonies, or will apply at no distant date, if it does not absolutely do so to-day.

No doubt the desire to improve the resources of their adopted country, prompted the pioneers of the Australian vine—the

* These figures are for 1884.

Macarthurs, Busbys, Kings and others; but it was the law of adaptation, which rules the development of an industry as well as the germinating of a falling seed, that gradually dotted our lands with vineyards.

Even in an old country, and under the most favourable circumstances, the planting of a vineyard is a prospective operation, requiring some five years to bring about any result. Those who embarked in such undertakings, where special knowledge, suitable implements, and skilled workmen had to be procured from afar, must have been sanguine and enterprising men. Most of them were led to it gradually. A few plants to supply with grapes the home of the squatter, a small patch of vines which vintaged two or three barrels of wine, such were the modest beginnings. But the plants were laden with fruit; the wine, which was drunk before age disclosed imperfections, was found good; families of vinedressers were sent for, from Germany, Switzerland, and France; and, by degrees, the small patches were replaced by acres of vineyards.

When the news spread amongst the badly-paid populations of the countries just mentioned, for one who was sent for ten started. Colonial newspapers hailed the movement, companies were formed, and better still—since rank and file form the strength of an army—numbers of small agriculturists, many of them the foreigners alluded to, thrifty, intelligent, and generally clubbing together in localities held to be most favourable to the growth of wine, took up farms and planted vineyards.

All went merrily with the first growers. The gold fields had just been opened, grapes were sold at high prices to the lavish diggers, and the small quantity of wine made was readily disposed of. But a few years later, with quieter times and with increased production, difficulties of all kinds arose. The wines stored in warm cellars soon developed the germs of alteration left in them by faulty fermentations, most of the vigneronns were unable to discriminate which amongst the diverse practices of the various nationalities were best adapted to local conditions, and their employers, unskilled themselves, were sometimes at the mercy of impostors, who professed to be better informed, in the hope of receiving proportionately larger pay.

No wonder, then, that alcohol, the great concealer of defects, was soon extensively resorted to. Even the solicitude for the welfare of the industry which was displayed by Government tended to mislead the early vigneronns. Almost from the beginning the use

of 50-gallon stills was allowed, without supervision, to those possessed of five acres of vines, this in Colonies where the duty on spirits was at times 12s. per gallon. In South Australia, a vine-grower could buy spirit sixty degrees overproof duty free in bond—German spirit worth only half-a-crown per gallon—mix, free of duty, such spirit with his own wine under the supervision of a customs officer, until his so-called wine contained 85 per cent. of alcohol, and, after such addition, take back such a mixture to be sold as Colonial produce.

Amidst such difficulties, a few persevering men went on sacrificing time and capital to the establishment of the present wine industry of Australia. Many years back a few good wines were made, showing what the future might produce. Lindeman's Cawarra, Mulgoa, and the Hunter River wines of New South Wales were already famous, and Yering, the oldest Victorian vineyard, had been planted. The Australian wine trade was started in London, but the general production was inferior, as those who fought the long battle, in the Colonies or in England, and contributed to bring about the present result will readily testify.

Gradually, however, and at distant intervals, the awards of the Exhibitions in Paris, Vienna, and London proclaimed the quality of some of the Colonial wines. The International Exhibitions of Sydney and Melbourne followed, giving distinctively the first prizes to the light wines, and attracting to them the attention of the world. Then came the Bordeaux Exhibition, at which the French generously acknowledged the merits of Australian produce, and last of all, the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, which had the important result of showing to Colonial wine-growers the warm sympathies of the public of England, and the desire of the Mother Country to find their wines worthy of being counted amongst her ordinary supplies.

According to the climate, the soil, and the *cépage* (the variety of the grape plant, as it is concisely called by the French) wine is of various strength and taste. Of these three conditions, the last one, the *cépage*, is the most important; it is the one which it is most necessary for the vigneron to be conversant with, since its choice may modify the influences of the climate and soil, over which, once established on a given spot, he has no control.

Planted alongside of each other, and their fruit gathered in a similar state of maturity, two different kinds of grapes may give, one a wine of eighteen degrees of alcoholic strength, the other a wine of twenty-five degrees. On the other hand, that *cépage* which

in a cool country could produce only a wine of eighteen degrees, may produce, cultivated in a warm one, a wine of twenty-five degrees or more.

Therefore, in regions where viticulture is being established, it is of the utmost importance for the men engaged in it to possess, first, a clear conception of the class of wine which it is best for them to produce; second, a practical knowledge of the varieties of grapes which, under the climate of their respective provinces, will yield that class of wine.

Great Britain being the *débouché* for her Colonies, colonial growers, and we who are here assembled to consider what so closely concerns them, cannot do better than examine the proportion of each of the different classes of wines which form her present consumption.

Prior to the establishment of the heavy differential duties between French and Portuguese wines, which so long imposed the use of strong wines on the nation, England was almost exclusively a consumer of claret; 19,290 pipes of French wine were imported during the year 1676, against only 160 pipes of Portuguese. The wars between England and France, and a closer alliance with Portugal, gradually increased the duty on French wines to 70 per cent. above the duty paid on those of Portugal, and by the end of the eighteenth century French wines did not form 1 per cent. of those used in England. Since the establishment of the shilling duty, the light red wines are recovering their former place on the English table. The consumption of all wines in Great Britain during the past year (1887) was in the following proportion:—

French red.....	30 per cent.
„ white.....	10 „
Portuguese wine	22 „
Spanish white	20 „
„ red	7 „
Other countries.....	11 „

We may safely say that including Champagne, Hocks, Hungarian, and similar wines, half the consumption of England is now composed of light wines.

The recent extension of the shilling duty to 80 degrees of alcohol, just as the English public was taking to purer wines, was a step that most of the Australian vignerons regretted. A scale of two degrees lower, which would have made an important difference, would have admitted all natural wines. As it is, colonists can only hope that amidst the influx of made-up wines which must follow the greater facility given to the addition of

spirit, the wines of the Colonies may be conspicuous as possessing, besides the body and aroma which the climate of their origin imparts to them, and which the climate of the Mother Country causes to be sought in them, that freshness which is always absent in manipulations.

Freshness (*la fraîcheur*, a graphic appellation adopted by the French to describe the clean sensation left on the palate by the delicate acids of perfect light wines), the most grateful quality in wine, is rather difficult to retain in warm countries: some kinds of grapes impart it more than others. Hence the necessity for the vigneron of our colonies to grow those which insure it most.

It is quite a mistaken notion to believe that time must reduce to the same type, in the same locality, a production from different *cépages*. In Burgundy, for example, the Pinot is the basis of all the fine wines; the Gamay, a heavy-bearing grape, that of all the common ones. Both kinds have been cultivated alongside of each other for ages without being assimilated, the wine made from the one remaining worth three times more than that from the other.

In cold countries, where the cultivation of the grape requires much labour and skill, and where wine is dearer, selection has long been imperative. This may account for the superiority of the wines of the temperate regions, compared with the common beverages of the south, where all grapes grow abundantly without care, and the value of the wine being lower, the vigneron does not trouble himself about altering the method adopted by his ancestors.

Now that cheapness of transit brings all products together, competition imposes quality, and consequently, at least for those who aspire to be exporters, the cultivation of the best kinds of grapes only is essential. Permit me to show you succinctly how advantageously we are situated in Australia in this respect.

The red wines of France are the alimentary wines *par excellence*—the point cannot be disputed. Although as a whole they are the product of many kinds of grapes, those of the *grands crus* are made from half a dozen varieties only. If the Pinot of Burgundy, the Syra or Shiraz of Hermitage, the Carbenet of Bordeaux, and two or three more were eliminated, the reputation of those wines would be gone.

Fortunately for Australia, the founders of her wine industry were men of the world, who imported their plants from the districts of Europe producing the best wines. Their plantations were entirely composed of fine *cépages*, and these were gradually and almost exclusively propagated all over the Colonies: an invaluable boon

for the future. At the present moment the red grapes above mentioned are the most cultivated in Australia, especially the Syra of Hermitage, a most valuable *cépage*. Similarly, the white grapes most commonly met with, are amongst the very best *cépages* of Europe : the Furmint of Tokay, the Roussanne of Hermitage, the Chasselas of the Lemane Lake, and above all, the finest of all white grapes, that which under all climates retains most its characteristics and remains always delicate, the Riesling of the Rhine.

But for the common error, in warm districts, of gathering the vintages when too ripe, Australians would not have been so long in establishing the reputation of their wines as high-class *vins de table* ; the red resembling closely, as they do, when judiciously made, the Côte-Roties of Hermitage, and the Cortons of Burgundy ; the white, the rich and fragrant Steinberg of the Rhine.

There is a precise point of maturity which it is necessary to reach in order to obtain fine wines. That is the reason why in comparatively cool countries some favoured warm spots produce much better wines than others in their immediate vicinity. But the point of maturity is easily overreached, and the quality is destroyed in warm localities when the skins of the grapes are shrivelled up by the sun, and when the juice, reduced in quantity, becomes too rich in saccharine. In cool countries, provided there comes no rain or snow (as was the case last year in the best vineyards of France), ripe grapes can hang on the vines without injury for a long time ; there, even shrivelled up skins only give quality to the wine. In warm regions, when once matured, the grapes increase too much in glucose, and the wine becomes spoiled by an excess of the all absorbing alcohol. Hence the wisdom of the following general rule for gathering the grapes for a vintage : in cool countries they should be gathered as late as possible, in warm countries as early as practicable.

This precept is easy to follow where it is only a question of patience and judgment ; it is very troublesome where its application necessitates a fourfold expenditure, and is accompanied by numerous difficulties of execution, as I will endeavour to explain. For making red wines, the red grapes are mashed and the skins and juice thrown into vats, where they are left to ferment. If we consider the practice in the best vineyards, we find that the warmer the country the longer are the grapes left undisturbed in the vat : in Burgundy, for instance, up to ten days only, and in Bordeaux up to thirty. This is because the richer the must, the greater is the danger in racking the wine too soon ; a small quantity of sugar

left in a weak must disturbed too soon may yet be converted into alcohol by the slow fermentation which continues in the cask after the racking off from the fermenting vat, but that after fermentation is too weak to deal with a large quantity of saccharine left in a rich must prematurely drawn off.

Consequently, if in a country where the grapes can be leisurely gathered during several weeks, ten fermenting vats suffice to ferment in succession 80,000 gallons of wine, the average vintage of a hundred acres of fine *cépages*, at least double that number of vats, and a corresponding extension of buildings of all sorts, together with a greater outlay in implements and men, are required for an equal vintage in a warm region, where the grapes should be picked in a few days, and fermentation be allowed to last a longer time.

No wonder, then, that farmers who have expended large sums in planting and building, have been several years without returns and nearly exhausted their means, are found inclined, in our warm districts, to favour the more easily manufactured strong and sweet wines.

Even in Victoria, the advocacy of these latter wines prevails to some extent. A few months ago—in October, 1887—at a local exhibition at Rutherglen, on the plains of the Murray, the nomenclature of the prizes offered, both for red and for white wines, was as follows:—"Dry wines, full-bodied; sweet wines, full-bodied; dry wines, delicate; sweet wines, delicate." Consequently, out of eight prizes, four were for sweet wines! Who on earth drinks sweet wines; and pray what is sweet delicate wine? Surely we cannot pretend to rival Château Yquem! And even if we could, at a humble distance, follow that model, *oui bono*? A draught of Lur Saluce's nectar—liquid gold in a crystal glass—may put you in mind of Ambrosia; but its use is limited, and imitations are atrocious. It is, I think, a deplorable error to offer such prizes for competition to a community of hard-working men, who are unable to judge by themselves of the present consumption in the far-away world.

Some years ago I visited one of these warm viticultural districts, containing plains of red soil without end, softened by yellow crops and enlivened by green masses of vines, with groves of glossy oranges and lemons bordering the roads, which, made of white quartz from the adjacent mines, intersect each other at right angles and stretch like bright ribbons across a chessboard of farms. In one of these farms—a large establishment—the owner showed me

a number of silver cups and pieces of plate, costly prizes received for his wines at the local shows. I had just tasted in his cellar the full-bodied dry, the full-bodied sweet wines, and those musts racked off too soon which were christened "sweet delicate." At all, I had turned up my foreign nose. My host had his revenge. "You see," he said with a smile in showing me his prizes, "our wines are appreciated sometimes." Alas! I thought, this is just what impedes progress.

I would not venture to speak as I do of an important section of Australian production, if warm districts could not be made to return the clean and straight wines (*les vins droits*, to use another graphic French epithet), which alone now-a-days can form the basis of an extensive commerce. But in the plains just mentioned, in vineyards where early vintages and exhaustive fermentations have been adopted, I have drawn from very large casks, samples of fine red wines, which, analysed in Melbourne, were proved to contain only twenty-four degrees of alcohol—the most desirable strength in a wine—and which, left exposed in an open bottle by way of experiment, kept sound for upwards of a month.

During the last few years the manufacture of wine has undergone great changes for the better in all the British Colonies; in Australia, the worship of strong wines is fading away, but a few old signs and landmarks yet remain to be taken down or removed.

I beg to observe that when I denounce alcohol, I only declaim against the excessive use of it. The greatest service that can be rendered to the viticulture of the British Colonies is to proclaim that wine may be kept within twenty-six degrees of alcohol, or at least within twenty-eight degrees, as the extreme limit in natural wines. But it must be understood also that if colonists avoid its abuse, they may be rightly congratulated upon the possession of that great advantage—natural alcohol.

Listen to what the French Minister of Finance says in his report of 30th December last, respecting the 1887 crop of wine in France: "The quality of the wines of 1887 seems to be a little superior to that of the wines of the previous vintage, but their alcoholic richness remains weak. Viticulture is more and more compelled to resort to the use of sugar to ameliorate the quality of its products and to augment them. At the end of last October the quantity of sugar declared for addition to musts of wines and ciders amounted to thirty-six millions of kilogrammes."

There are about four millions of acres of vines in France at the present moment, and if we deduct the probable quantity employed

for ciders, we find that about fourteen pounds of sugar was paid for last year by every acre of vines in France. We may well call bountiful the climate which continuously saves that expense to the vignerons of the Colonies.

The future of the colonial wine trade in Great Britain lies with the production of those fertile lands where warmth minimises the cost of production, magnifies the returns, and insures constant quality. A glance at the present production of Europe will serve to demonstrate it. Allow me to begin with the translation of the last paragraph of the preface of a recent treatise on viticulture by M. Foëx, the director of the agricultural school at Montpellier: "If the conditions of viticulture are observed in the various countries where it is practised, one is soon brought to acknowledge that it is only broadly and securely established in Europe. And if the different viticultural countries are compared one to another, the great superiority of French viticulture becomes apparent both as to variety and to excellence of wines. Alone it produces the admirable wines of Bordeaux and Burgundy, which no other can replace on sumptuous tables, and those wines, common but hygienic, which on account of their cheapness can enter into everybody's consumption. The production of the last ones, however, is seriously menaced by the privileged situation made in France to foreign wines, both as to fiscal regulations and to facilities of transport, tending more and more to favour these foreign wines which are bought cheaper than ours, and which are carried at reduced rates by our own railways."

The last sentence requires explanation. France's yearly production during the five years from 1873 to 1878 was an average of 1,235 millions of gallons. During the corresponding five years, from 1883 to 1888, on account of the Phylloxera, that average fell to 654 millions; her last vintage was only 535 millions of gallons. Before the appearance of the Phylloxera, France imported no wine; since that time her expenditure for wines bought from other states has steadily increased by two or three millions sterling every year. It amounted last year to twenty-two millions sterling for an importation of 250 millions of gallons, without counting large sums for imported dried grapes to make artificial wines.

Moreover, at the same time that France's production failed in quantity, the bulk of the remainder diminished in quality. Before the Phylloxera, very light wines made from the heavy bearing kinds cultivated in the southern provinces (some of which kinds gave as much as 2,000 gallons per acre) were extensively distilled,

and the alcohol was employed to give vigour to weak wines. Since the destruction of these prolific vineyards, no wine-alcohol can be used to fortify other wines, and as France could not afford to allow her important commerce to pass away from her hands, she has been compelled to open her ports to her neighbours. Whilst the necessities of her impoverished exchequer have imposed enormous duties on the alcohol made by her own people, she admits, at an almost nominal duty, wines alcoholised outside her territory up to 32 English degrees. This is the subject of the complaint just quoted. Common Spanish wines, for example, containing 32 degrees of spirit, may enter France on paying only two francs duty per twenty-two gallons, whilst sixteen francs would have to be paid in France for the duty on the alcohol necessary to bring to the same strength the same quantity of light French wine.

More than one-half of the large wine importation of France comes from Spain. It reached 140 millions of gallons during 1887. The *Paris Moniteur Vinicole* of October 28 last contains the following respecting the use of alcohol in Spain :—"At the last sitting of the Ministerial Council in Madrid the Minister of Finance read a report showing the number of Spanish artificial-wine manufacturers to be very large, and that that industry is specially in the hands of foreign houses. He proposed the addition of a new inland duty to the present import duty, so as to render that manufacture as expensive as the production of natural wines, this being the only way to check the alarming invasion of German spirit in Spain." There must indeed be a panic amongst the wine-growers of the Peninsula. The other day the newspapers mentioned the arrival in one of its ports of a whole cargo of German spirits, found, on inspection, to be injurious to health.

These circumstances are the opportunities of our Colonies ; but we must take advantage of them at once, for it will not be long before they mend.

France, through the admirable courage and perseverance of her country-people, is gradually reconstructing her vineyards by the introduction of American vines—a most interesting question, as I will presently explain—and in all probability her production will henceforth revive. From Toulouse to Montpellier, from Montpellier to Lyons, the fair plains of the South, which so much resemble ours in Australia, are again verdant with vines. At the Viticultural Congress of Mâcon, which was held in November last, M. Gaston Bazille, a Senator, and a distinguished agriculturist, after an eloquent exposition of the progressive restoration of the vine,

and after the joyful announcement of the first vintage gathered from the new plantations of American vine, sums up as follows the situation in France :—

“ We have wines in our casks, good wines, and yet no active business. Commerce hesitates ; we are almost embarrassed with abundance. This because foreign wines, fortified to 32 degrees, entering France almost duty free, compete disastrously with our products ; whilst the wines made from dried-up grapes are for us quite as redoubtable. These wines are everywhere ; they are manufactured even in the smallest villages. . . . If only they were sold for what they are ! But no. They bear no labels, they come surreptitiously, hide their origin, and take the place of real wines. The maker of wine from raisins has not, however, taken much pains, neither has he incurred great chances of loss ; he feared no frost, no spring rains or hail. Greece and Turkey sent him, at fixed hours, the raw material. No phylloxera or oidium to fight with, nor mildew or black-rot. For this fortunate manufacturer the crop is always sure. A cask of water and a bag of dried grapes . . . the wine is made ! We,” continues M. Bazille, “ may well cry out, Room for true wines, room for pure and generous wines, for French wines ! ”

We colonists may well re-echo like sentiments. But we must not loiter. A few more years will perhaps see abundance restored to France, and poisonous alcohol curtailed in its evolutions. We sincerely hope so. Little Switzerland has already shown the example. Besides, in a few years countries where viticulture has been practised for centuries without improvements will have exchanged their common grapes for better *cépages*, for those which by good fortune Australians have planted from the very first. Now is our time for establishing a commerce, the current of which even an overflow from other lands will be unable to divert.

The *Colonies and India* lately mentioned that the Government of Queensland has sent to America for a scientific agriculturist to superintend schools of agriculture established in various places in that Colony. This is a prudent measure which should be applied to viticulture specially, and so extended as to embrace all the Colonies. Collectively, that industry is now of sufficient development in the various Colonies to absorb the whole time of a specialist, who would be required to visit them successively, carrying improvements from one to another, publishing regular reports, and giving an even direction to viticultural education.

Perhaps a thoroughly competent man would be difficult to find.

He should be both a scientist and an agriculturist ; a man familiar with details and conversant with general wine production and wine consumption. He should be a man of travel—for if science is the same everywhere, its application is also special everywhere, and viticulture is eminently *une étude comparée*. But this is not all : he should be a man of the world, since, called upon to exert a directing influence at the all-important time of formation, the correctness of his comprehensive judgment must be certain. Just as a mere botanist might be a poor superintendent of the arrangements of a conservatory, so a viticulturist unfamiliar by travel, education, and good taste with the ultimate object of the culture of the vine, not a connoisseur of all classes of wines, as well as a judge of the conditions for obtaining them, would probably be a misleading trustee of the labour expended in the newly established wine industry of the Australian hemisphere.

But if we compare the modest emoluments even of eminent professors in European schools, with the salary a joint co-operation of the wealthy Colonies could afford to offer to a master of the viticultural industry, which leaves money at every move in the hands of the thousands through whom it has to pass—labourers, artisans, sailors, and merchants—the feasibility of the proposition becomes apparent.

I do not doubt that a man could be found who has already filled some responsible position in the best agricultural schools in Europe. Before proceeding to his work in the Colonies he should visit establishments similar to those he knows, but in other countries. Let him travel over Spain, Portugal, and Greece, come back through Hungary and the Rhine, and after becoming quite conversant with the *ensemble* of the production, pass three months in England studying the present supplies from the Colonies, and ascertaining through the leading clubs and good society, to which his personal qualities must give him access, the exigencies of consumption. Perhaps it would take a year even for the best qualified man to obtain such multiple acquirements, but we must sow before we can reap. What valuable counsel the Colonies would then possess !

In view of the wealth which pours into our Colonies, with revenues increasing by millions sterling every decade, with the immense sums expended on irrigation, the establishment of agricultural schools is incumbent on all our Governments. A very small sum contributed by each would ensure the services of a man whose advice, after a few years of residence and study of our Colonies, would leave permanent results of incalculable value.

The Government of the Cape Colony, as I find from South African Blue Books, has secured the services of an able viticulturist from Germany, Baron Carl Von Babo, who has been placed in charge of the famous Constantia estate, now a viticultural school. A few years hence a transformation may be expected in the production of that Colony, whose wine industry dates from 1658. Baron Von Babo, in his last report, advocates wines of light colour, of little spirit and much bouquet; and recommends the cultivation of fine vines, particularly that of the Syra of Hermitage.

The Cape Colony and the southern parts of the Australian continent are in the same latitudes, and possess similar climes. I believe a visit of the South African wine manager to the Australian Colonies would be useful to him and to his constituents. He would see at once what certain varieties he has been familiar with in Europe, and is now experimenting upon at the Cape, will do in a warm climate. On the other hand, his experience of two years at the Cape would be of great service to Australians. Under all circumstances, such a visit would be a step in the right direction.

Some months ago the Melbourne *Argus* published the report of a visit of an agricultural correspondent to a then proposed agricultural school at Longerengong, now in course of development. I copy from it the following lines:—"Dookie farm (the first agricultural school founded in Victoria) standing in a dry inland division of the Colony, the second school to be established would under ordinary circumstances have been placed on the coast division, where the conditions surrounding agriculture should be different from those in which stood the one already existing; but the facilities with which operations could be commenced at Longerengong decided in favour of that locality. The principal argument was that at Longerengong there was a reserve well fenced in, and fairly subdivided, with a five-roomed house, a plantation of trees, and land naturally ready for the plough"! If there had been an advocate to represent the advantages of a milder climate for various cultivations which an agricultural school should include, probably the utilising of a five-roomed wooden cottage would not have outweighed the lasting importance of the selection of the best possible locality.

Millions of acres in Australia may be made to produce wines of such quality as to command a high commercial value, but it is particularly in the coast districts that the delicate ones which establish reputations for whole provinces can be grown. For this reason, it is to be regretted that the second agricultural school of

Victoria was not placed in the Gippsland province, where a coast line 250 miles long offers so many favourable spots for the establishment of vineyards producing fine light wines, and where the pupils of that school would have been educated up to their production.

Hitherto, wine-growing has made very little progress in Gippsland, the province best adapted for it. Three years ago I was taking my seat in a Gippsland train when I met a friend, who was a large land-owner in that district. "Where are you going?" he asked me. "To see how vines grow in your parts," I answered. "Vines," he said, "they do not thrive in Gippsland." The next day, a few miles from his estate, I was bewildered with the abundance and perfection of the grapes growing in a five-acre vineyard, from two to five years old, which had been planted by a free selector, a foreigner. He could not afford much outlay, and his vines were not all staked; some branches were straggling on the ground, laden with ripe bunches resting on the grey sandy loam, but neither rotten nor shrivelled up. Later on I received a sample of a fine wine made from them.

The wines which first attracted attention to Victorian produce, came from vineyards situated within a radius of eighty miles from Melbourne, in localities resembling the valleys of Gippsland. The testimony borne by those wines inspired many a colonist with the desire to become a wine-grower, and encouraged many a faint heart to struggle against and overcome the difficulties of early days.

Over twenty years ago, an association was formed in Melbourne by the proprietors of those vineyards, and some growers from the Sandhurst and Tahbilk districts, joined by a few well-wishers to the wine industry, including magistrates, doctors, lawyers, and bankers. As this association is no more, and many of its members have passed away, permit me to narrate an incident in connection with it, which was not without its influence.

Our object was to compare our products. We organised periodical dinners, to which growers brought their wines, each member having the right to introduce a friend. These dinners became quite educational. At first, really light wines were the exception, but two or three years later on, to produce them was the aim of every member. That our wines were good was demonstrated to us by comparison with ordinary imported ones. But we grew ambitious. We requested a London firm to send to our association, as types, different priced Clarets, Burgundies, and Hocks, including some of their very best, and we organised at our

dinners comparative tastings of these wines with our own of similar character, taking care that absolute impartiality was secured, even those who decanted the wines losing all trace of their individuality during the experiments.

Our first trial of red wines included a Château-Lafite priced at 90s. per dozen, a Château-la-Tour from the Melbourne Club, a Burgundy, three or four more Bordeaux from London, and about a dozen of the members' wines, to which one of the guests of the evening, Mr. E. Klingender, whom every Victorian will know, had added a bottle of old wine grown at Yering on the Yarra and sent from his house. On that occasion some twenty-five were present. When all the samples were gone through, and the exchange of impressions was permitted, great excitement prevailed. One of the wines was awarded the highest marks by almost every taster. When the secretary began systematically with No. 1, reporting the points recorded, there was no listening to him. "Take No. 8 first," we all exclaimed; "what is No. 8?" He had to give way to our impatience, and taking off a piece of paper covering a label, he rose, himself excited, and read the name of a Victorian, the grower of the Yering wine sent by Mr. Klingender.

Pardon me for thus introducing details which may possibly appear without importance and out of place. The aim of my paper is, however, to prove, by such facts as I can gather, that we can grow in the Colonies, if proper means are taken, wines almost second to none. In order to impart such confidence, I must be allowed to recount how we came to acquire it.

The grower of that "No. 8" was not amongst us; he did not at that time belong to our association; but we all rejoiced, and what gave value to our experiment was the order in which we found we had classified the wines, showing the probable competence of our judgment. The Yering had been placed above all others by several points, but immediately after came Château-Lafite and Château-la-Tour, with equal marks; after these came another Victorian wine, grown in the same locality as the first, but a younger wine; then the other imported wines, classed pretty well according to their cost, with two or three of Victorian growth ranking before the cheapest. To us wine-growers, the importance of the result was the demonstration, then new to us, of what I have tried already to impress upon you, that the variety of the grape plant—*le cépage*—produces, under similar conditions of climate and soil, the same wine in every country. The Yarra vineyards, which had produced the two wines placed with the great Bordeaux, possessed conditions similar to

those of the Gironde vineyards—the same climate, the same slopes, the same vicinity of a river, the same grey soil—not pebbly like the famous *graves*, but similar to that of all the gentle hills which rise above it. Lastly, these Yarra vineyards were partly planted with the Carbenet Sauvignon of Lafite, the cuttings of which had been procured in Bordeaux by Colonel Acland Anderson, then part owner of Yering.

I apprehend that some compassion may perhaps be felt for the fatuity of an Australian who speaks in the same breath of Château-Lafite and Colonial wine. In the fear that what I have said may be considered the outcome of prejudice, I must at once qualify what precedes it. If judges trained specially with Bordeaux wines, of stereotyped and almost conventional flavours, had been invited to classify the wines handed to us Melbourne men, they would perhaps have recognised, I will not say the classic wines, but the school of the classic wines, and reverently placed them above all others. But our jury was composed, as would be any ordinary assemblage of Englishmen, of men who, not influenced by mere labels, held as best the wine which, with equal cleanness and delicacy, struck them most by the brilliancy of its other qualities. Australian wines made from fine *cépages* are eminently fragrant—may I not say eminently brilliant?

I have had the good fortune to sit at the table of some of the great owners of Bordeaux, to taste at the Châteaux those soft perfections which leave nothing to be desired and put to shame the memory of all that came before. But these are seldom met with, and since I acknowledge that I, as an Australian, have felt humbled in the presence of real grand wines, allow me also to boast of having very often, when drinking Australian wines, enjoyed the feeling of their superiority over the ordinary wines of the million which parade under false names. I may add that I have enjoyed, at various times, the wonder of wine merchants of *crus* famous in France, at the similarity of our products to their own.

As I have ventured to trouble you with some of my own reminiscences, I will add a few more. At the time of the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1881, Professor Reuleaux (the distinguished man who has contributed so much of late years to raise the standard of German industry) was sent by the Emperor William at the head of an important staff in charge of German interests at that Exhibition. He gave several official dinners, at which the finest Rhine wines were offered to the guests. At one of them I was sitting beside the French Consul; we had before us a number of glasses, to receive, at each fresh course, a different wine of great

repute. We both had put aside a Forster Riesling, which, till then, we had considered the best wine, and with which we were comparing those that followed—Marco brunners, Steinbergers, and others. “Here is another Forster,” we said to each other as a new kind was placed before us, “but not quite so fine as the first.” Just as we were making that remark, Professor Reuleaux rose. “Gentlemen,” he said, “I have the pleasure of proposing to you to drink, with Australian wine, to the success of Australian viticulture; it is Australian Riesling that you have this time in your glasses.” We all wondered; the new comer bore comparison with its prototype. The resemblance was wonderful, allowance being made for the difference of age, the German Riesling being by eight years the oldest.

On another occasion I was invited to be present at one of the comparative tastings, at the Exhibition buildings. In the same room, but at different tables, two juries were busy; one, composed mostly of foreign commissioners, sampling Rhine wines sent by German exhibitors, and the other sampling light Australian white wines. It was with no small pride that, after tasting numerous specimens at both tables, I was able to take many samples from the Australian section to the foreign judges and ask them to compare them with European wines. Their fair acknowledgment of the remarkable similitude between the best of both sides, and even the superiority of many of the Australian wines, was well calculated to elate a Victorian grower.

May we not hope that Federation will impress upon Australian industry the same impetus which is given to a chariot when, freed from jibbing and rearing steeds, a team of good horses rush together into their collars? Wine-growing would particularly benefit by it. Had the Australian provinces been able to agree, some time in advance of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, as to the appointment of a special superintendent of the wine department of all the Colonies, whose business it would have been, first to form a collection of wine, and next to organise its display in London, the growers would probably have been spared a disappointment which, in a certain measure, they should have accepted as the penalty of an unconscious rivalry between provinces, between districts, perhaps between individuals. The wine interest was too important, and the management of its details too complicated, to justify its being added to the numerous responsibilities of the commissioners in charge of the other exhibits of each province. If there had been a single head of the Australian wine department from whom

all information could have been obtained, instead of its having to be sought for in many directions, no slight inconvenience and disappointment might have been averted.

Before closing this already lengthy paper, I must say a word as to the cost of wine production in the Colonies. In the wine countries of Europe, where the sale of wine is easy, growers for the most part prefer the cultivation of prolific kinds. When I mentioned some time ago to some wine-growers in Provence, that in Australia we cultivated the Carbenets and Sauvignons of Bordeaux, they looked at me with astonishment. To them, such kinds meant poverty. They only cared for abundance. In our Colonies, with a limited consumption and at a distance from markets, only choice varieties are worth the trouble of cultivation. From these kinds, well selected—800 gallons per acre may be counted upon. The annual cost of maintenance of an acre of vines in Australia—and at the Cape, I believe—can be set down, vintage included, at from £4 to £7 an acre; £4 in the warm districts, where the sun kills the weeds, and £7 in the moist ones, where cultivation requires more labour. Counting the value of the wine at vintage time at two shillings a gallon for the grower, it leaves him over £20 an acre, a sum which no other cultivation can give. Really good wine bought at that price at the Antipodes leaves sufficient profit to all the hands it has to pass through, and can compete with any in England. To my knowledge, Australian wine has lately been imported in bulk both into France and Switzerland. The cost in the first instance, including freight from Melbourne to Marseilles, duty in France, railway to Versailles, and all commission and expenses *en route*, amounted to under elevenpence per gallon; from Melbourne to Switzerland, also all told, about tenpence per gallon. I mention this to prove that Australia can now take her share in the wine trade of Europe. The security that no one needs, in her beautiful regions, to have recourse to falsification may cause that share to become a large one.

On the subject of the phylloxera I will not fatigue you with statistics, which have often been presented to you in other places. To indicate its importance it is sufficient to repeat that two millions of acres of vines have been more or less destroyed by that insect in France, that in 1884, 400 millions sterling were computed to have been lost to her public estate, and that from 1875 to 1887, 152 millions sterling have been disbursed by her for foreign wines and dried grapes.

Before such figures, it is not surprising that France, with the

energy of despair, should set to work to reconstitute her vineyards. Three different methods are resorted to in order to cope with the pest, viz., submersion; the application of insecticides—bisulphide of carbon being injected into the ground; and the introduction of American varieties. The first remedy, only possible in low-lying lands, protects about 60,000 acres of vines. The second, of too expensive a nature to be used except where the worth of the vine justifies its cost, defends about 170,000 acres. The third method, the most practical, namely, the substitution of the numerous species of the American *vitis* for the *vitis vinifera*, which was the only species hitherto cultivated in Europe, has been applied to 400,000 acres.

But France is not the only country where the fight against phylloxera is taking place. All are invaded, and all are preparing for their defence. Everywhere the introduction of American vines seems to be in the ascendant. In Hungary, where, if we can rely upon a French report just published,* out of a total area of 1,000,000 acres of vines, 300,000 acres either have been already destroyed or are dying from effects of the phylloxera, the Hungarian administration distributes to her vigneron 2,200,000 cuttings of riparias, solonis, and jaquez imported from the South of France, besides the American plants furnished by her eleven State nurseries. Italy, Spain, and even Turkey are propagating the American sorts. It is important that Australian vignerons should calmly consider the position, and not neglect any opportunity of mitigating a disaster—if it is to come upon them—and at the same time avoid rushing into hardships and expenses in view of an evil which they might altogether escape.

As everybody knows, phylloxera is an aphid imported from America. The American plant being of more vigorous growth and possessing thicker bark, it lives without causing much injury to some of the numerous species of the American *vitis*, whilst it destroys every one of the varieties of the more delicate *vitis vinifera* of Europe. Starting from the fact of the resistance of the American vine, some French savants, and foremost amongst them Monsieur Planchon, formerly assistant to Sir Joseph Hooker at Kew, and prematurely lost to science two months ago, suggested as a remedy, in cases where the insect had utterly ruined the French sorts, the plantation of American varieties. Planchon went to America to ascertain which were the most resisting varieties.

* Rapport présenté par M. le Directeur de l'Agriculture à la commission supérieure du Phylloxéra (Séance du 17 Février, 1888).

Allow me to observe here, that up to the present moment American vines, which brought the pest, are only allowed to be cultivated in localities proclaimed as being completely ruined by phylloxera.

France takes the lead in viticulture. Once the possibility of reconstructing her vineyards is demonstrated, public institutions, public men like M. Gaston Bazille, landed proprietors like the Duchesse de FitzJames, all rival one another in organising societies and contributing to the periodicals which spread information respecting the new plan of cultivation. For the last twenty years this work has been going on; and, as a practical result, a vintage was gathered last year in the Herault, where the French vine had been annihilated by phylloxera.

American vines are used in a twofold manner: as graft-bearers (*porte-greffes*) and as direct producers. In the first case, American varieties are reared in nurseries from seed or from cuttings, rooted out when of sufficient strength, grafted indoors on a table with French sorts, and then replanted, to form vineyards, the fruit of which continues to supply the self-same wine as formerly, whilst the roots, being American, resist the phylloxera. In the second case, American plants are used, not grafted upon, and wine is made from the American fruit.

Both systems of adaptation have their advocates and their antagonists. The main reproach to the first is the non-durability of the grafted plants. As time progresses, however, this objection seems to fall through. The difficulty with the second system is more serious, for the making of wine from the American fruit is, up to the present, at best a negative success; so it was publicly stated a few weeks ago by no less an authority than the reporter of an investigation committee, appointed by the Agricultural Society of Lyons. In summing up, he said that the solving of the difficulty, the desideratum which all are yet anxiously looking for, is the finding of a hybrid combining the resistance to the phylloxera of the American vine with the retention of the identical quality of the European fruit.

The present active demand for American plants is the starting point of a new and important industry in France—the rearing of these new vines. There are American plants *en vogue* quoted at £8 per hundred, and £60 per thousand (Herbemont d'Aurelles de Paladine). These are at present supplanting those which were in repute some time ago, and others will, in their turn, find and lose favour. Many landed proprietors have turned their denuded vine-

yards into nurseries; some of them derive large profits from the sale of cuttings and rooted plants; and advertising these cuttings, plants, and the numerous machines invented for grafting, supports the periodicals that advocate the reconstruction of vineyards. In order to appreciate the American vine movement, the interests of the numerous men engaged in the supply of these plants must, to some extent, be taken into consideration, as also the anxiety of the inhabitants of the many provinces where the soil can grow absolutely nothing but grapes, who long for the success of any sort of vines.

Considering that American viticulture is, with all possible facilities, yet *à l'état d'étude* in France, ought we in our Colonies to embark in that difficult cultivation? I have often addressed the question to competent judges, amongst others to the regretted M. Planchon. Invariably they have answered me: If you have the phylloxera, yes; if you have it not, leave that trouble alone.

The phylloxera has appeared at the Cape of Good Hope, but is reported to have been arrested by the vigorous action of the Government. Baron von Babo has established, from seed, at Constantia, a nursery of those American plants which are at present considered the best. Amongst these he mentions the Herbemont, or at least a variety of it. The cultivation in schools by competent men, who observe what is being done in contaminated countries in view of the dissemination of plants should it become necessary to do so, is the right course to pursue. In the meantime, Governments should do all in their power to prevent such dire necessity, and experiments should be confined to schools where failures are of less consequence.

In New South Wales the phylloxera has been detected at Camden, fortunately an isolated vineyard. It is some three years since the dreaded insect was found there, and we are led to believe, by the complaints in Australian papers, that nothing has yet been done to destroy it.

In Victoria the phylloxera has made its appearance in one locality only, viz., at Geelong, where all the vines have been eradicated and ploughed up, at an expense of some £40,000. A broad area of country around the contaminated spot has been marked out where no vines of any kind may be cultivated. Several years have elapsed since the first single invasion of the scourge, and to all appearance we may consider ourselves free from it.

In concluding this paper, may I express a hope that, although conscious of many omissions, I have succeeded in convincing those

amongst you who were not already aware of the fact, that the people of the British Colonies have both the power and the will to produce wines of eminently good quality. Cultivating as we do only the best varieties of the vine, we have an advantage over many countries, where to increase the vintage in quantity is the primary consideration. Let our motto always be: Quality alone, and quality for ever! Thus may we hope to establish a foremost reputation in the markets, not only of the Mother Country, but of the wide world.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.): I hope that at your leisure you will attentively read this paper, several passages in which, fearing that he might weary you, Mr. de Castella has omitted to read. We are honoured this evening by the presence of a distinguished nobleman who has recently paid an interesting visit to Australia and South Africa. I will ask the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon to address us.

The Right Hon. the Earl of CARNARVON: I do not think it is customary here to move votes of thanks, but I may say that all who have listened to the paper, and still more all those who, as the Chairman has said, have the opportunity of reading it at leisure, will feel that an interesting subject has been dealt with in an interesting form. We all know in this room Mr. de Castella's name. There is certainly not an Australian who is ignorant of it, and probably a great many of those whom I see here have had the opportunity of drinking some of the excellent wine which he has grown on his vineyard. The vine culture of Australia is one, and only one, of the many great industries in which that continent is now engaged. Every step that I took when there I came across some fresh resource that was being developed, some fresh cause of wealth that was being turned, so to say, into practical account. I had the opportunity, fortunately for myself, of visiting the five Colonies that make up the great continent—some of them more than once—and in some cases my visit was long enough to give me an insight into matters of importance. I admired all the signs of growth, of wealth, of accumulated capital, and of political energy. Towns have been built where half a century ago there was simply wilderness. Parliaments have been created and Constitutions brought into full force which, I am bound to say, under many difficulties and with many drawbacks, still uphold the old Anglo-Saxon character for shrewdness, intelligence, and common sense. I came

away, indeed, with many feelings—many more feelings than I can possibly venture to describe in the few remarks which it is my duty to offer this evening at the behest of your Chairman. But if I really were to sum up most of those feelings in a few words, I should say that I was alternately struck with the similarity and the contrast of all that I saw to the Old Country. Of the similarity I need hardly speak. Language, laws, institutions—these we all know to be alike. But perhaps what struck me as much as anything was the extraordinary community of thought, and the general tenour of sentiment, which often seemed to me exactly that which I had left behind me in England. It was a constant difficulty to me to feel that I had passed from England to the other side of the globe, and if I had not occasionally looked out of the window to see those stately gum trees—to which Australians, by the by, hardly render justice, but which dwarf everything else in the way of vegetation that one observes in this country—I should have thought myself in this country and in some English house. On the other hand, the contrast is in many things no doubt very startling. There you have, comparatively speaking, few of the great social problems and difficulties which vex us in an old country and in a complicated society—the grinding poverty, the fierce competition in the labour market, the struggle for existence. You have little, also, of those political apprehensions which during the last year or more have hung over England and Europe like a great thunder-cloud, threatening industry, wealth, the peace and the happiness of nations. The broad ocean that stretches between Australia and England, though it does not indeed relieve Australia of any necessity for placing herself in a position of self-defence, has, at all events, deadened the alarms which have gone so far to disquiet us here in Europe. And yet out of all these similarities and dissimilarities there was one outcome—the necessity of as close a union as possible between this country and her Australian Colonies. Mr. Chairman, when I say the “necessity” I mean the word in its full strength. It is no longer a question of option, as it once was, whether England and her Colonies—Australia and the Cape and New Zealand—are to be united with us. It is no longer a matter which is to be left to the decision of Governments or Parliaments, or even of peoples. Fortune and circumstances have really decided the question for us. The fast steamers that have bridged the great tract of sea, the post which goes and comes every week, the telegraph which keeps us in daily and hourly communication—these have all brought the countries and the peoples into such close

relations that even if they willed it on either side they could not now break off that union. There is nothing to an Englishman more striking—though it is a very homely remark to make—than when he is in Australia to see on his breakfast table the Australian newspapers—and, by the way, it is very difficult to pay too high a compliment to much of the Australian Press—containing telegraphic reports of all that occurred only a few hours previously in his own country. During the whole of my time in Australia I felt myself, though separated by 18,000 miles of ocean, absolutely within cognisance of all the more important matters at home. Every ship that sails, every letter that goes, every newspaper that comes, every telegram that is dispatched, every traveller that travels, every bale of goods that passes between Australia and the Cape and England, unite them more closely with each other, and make union no longer a question of option, but of necessity. But, of course, the question what that union should be is altogether a different matter, and one on which many of us in this room might enlarge from now till midnight. I won't undertake to sum up important considerations such as these in a few words, but I will say this, while I yield to no man in my Imperialist aspirations and desires and in my earnest wish to see the Mother Country and the Colonies brought into close relationship with each other, and in my desire even to see effected some political organisation which may facilitate the discharge of public business between the Colonies and England, and, as I hope, solve many difficult and hard problems—whilst, I say, I desire all this, I trust we shall proceed cautiously; that we shall not be in a hurry to lay down cut-and-dried schemes or to propound theories, and that we shall remember how very different in some respects the circumstances of our Australian fellow-countrymen are from our own. On the other hand, I hope we shall take advantage of every opening that presents itself, and that we shall welcome every fresh bond which from time to time circumstances may allow us to tie. But I hope we shall not attempt to force prematurely upon them proposals which had much better come as the result of a necessity felt and proved on both sides. I need not tell you that there are two important schools of thought in Australia on this subject—one which holds that Intercolonial Federation should precede Imperial Federation, and counsels that the countries which constitute that vast continent should come first of all into closer relations with each other before the continent itself is brought into closer relation with Great Britain. There is another school of thought—though,

I think, in the minority—which does not hold that view, and which believes it possible that Federation might be effected between England and her separate and individual Colonies. I do not intend to argue that question. I merely allude to it in passing as an evidence of the complicated nature of the great problem which lies before us, but I would beg everyone to remember that there are in this case, as in most others, two motives and two determining forces. You have on the one side affection, loyalty, sentiment, sympathy; and on the other hand you have self-interest. You have the loyalty, the affection, the sympathy already in no stinted degree in these great Colonies. That I will warrant; that I have seen with my eyes, heard with my ears, and am convinced of. But, on the other hand, you have also a generation that has been born in Australia, who, whilst they reverence England, reverence her from a distance; whose home is Australia, whose first ideas are Australian, who have never gone beyond the seas that girdle that continent. It would be unpatriotic if some of their dearest and fondest aspirations were not for the land of their birth, and you must be able to convince them that in any closer organisation and union between themselves and the Mother Country not only are all their feelings of sympathy and loyalty satisfied, but also those conditions of self-interest which every reasonable man is bound to entertain. There has been one great illustration of this view in the question of Australian defence. That was a matter of pure self-interest. But I have always thought and said myself that the first step towards English and Australian Federation would be the question of defence. It was with infinite satisfaction that I witnessed the passing of the Naval Defence Bill in the Australian Colonies. With the exception of one Colony—where, I trust, the delay is only temporary—it passed under different circumstances and conditions, but in each and all it passed with the conviction that it was a measure which not only bound England and her Colonies closer together, but which gave to Australia a real and effective guarantee. I believe myself that it is a good bargain for both sides, and my earnest trust and belief is that as time goes on the movement will grow, and that the Bill which was passed last year will be the progenitor of a good many other Bills of much larger dimensions. I am sure of this—that if we are not in this country in too great a hurry to give form and shape to the union we all desire to see, that union will come, and come in the form that will be most agreeable to us all. The interests of both parties, the natural ties of affection and race, the identity of the national

character—these are all real guarantees for it, and I will only say, in conclusion, that my earnest wish and hope is that, whenever the proposals do come, they shall be proposals which, in the first instance, shall rather come from Australia than from England. Mr. Chairman, I have no business to engross the time of this meeting. I am very grateful to those of my kind friends who have been good enough to wish to hear me this evening, but I do not mean to give an address on Colonial matters. I have been led on to speak on a subject in which I have been so deeply interested in the last ten months. I will not conclude without one word of deep gratitude to all those who in Australia gave me so kindly and so cordial a welcome. Nor can I forget all the friendship and all the hearty and cordial welcome I received from another great Colony within Her Majesty's dominions—I mean the Cape of Good Hope. Of both these great countries I can only say that wherever I went I met friends, and whenever I met those friends I was overwhelmed with kindness which I can never forget, and which no words of mine can ever hope to repay.

The CHAIRMAN: I am sure I am expressing the sentiments of everyone present when I say we are extremely obliged to Lord Carnarvon for having given us the opportunity of hearing his views with reference to colonial matters. It is true the subject on which his lordship has addressed us is not quite germane to the paper, but, at the same time, we must all be glad that the Royal Colonial Institute is able to afford a platform to one so distinguished in connection with the Government of our country as Lord Carnarvon—a platform from which he has given us the fresh impressions that he imbibed during his recent interesting tour.

Mr. G. COLLINS LEVEY, C.M.G.: I may, perhaps, be permitted to refer to one little matter which, owing doubtless to his modesty, Mr. de Castella has not alluded to. I refer to the fact that on the occasion of the Melbourne Exhibition, Professor Reuleaux was honoured with the commands of the Emperor of Germany to present a valuable service of plate to the most interesting object in the Exhibition grown or manufactured in the Colonies, and, after a long and exhaustive examination of the various products and manufactures, he unhesitatingly gave the service of plate to the wines of Mr. de Castella. After a tolerably lengthy experience of the Colonial wines, nothing has struck me more than their remarkable excellence, considering the small quantity that is grown. The statistics are striking. In the whole of Australia about 2,800,000 gallons of wine were manufactured in 1886. When one considers

how much wine is produced, even in the small wine-growing countries—leaving out of account France, Germany, Italy, and Spain—these figures strike one as being remarkably small. The population of Australia is about 3,000,000, and yet this small quantity of wine not only suffices to meet the local demand, but there are four or five growers introducing their wines into England with considerable commercial success. It appears to me that the Australians consume a very small portion of the wine they produce. In Paris, which has a population very much less than that of Australia, the wine consumed amounts to about 70,000,000 gallons a year; yet, as I have said, the 2,300,000 gallons produced in Australia not only supplies the local demand, but, in spite of freight and the natural prejudice against a new article, a considerable quantity is shipped to England, and the wine is growing in favour here year by year. This appears to me to indicate some want of local patriotism. At the recent Colonial and Indian Exhibition the excellent quality of the Australian wines was remarked upon, not only by the general public, but by specialists and experts; and one grower showed me a sample which, coming from the best vineyards of France, would realize 180s. or 190s. a dozen. This is a remarkable thing to be able to say concerning a country where wine-growing is in its infancy. It seems to me that the natural market for an article is, in the first instance, the country where the article is produced, and that what is superfluous should be exported. If we could only get the people of Australia to drink their own wines, instead of British and foreign spirits, the outlook for Australia would, I think, be very much improved.

Sir CHARLES MILLS, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope): Now that we have come away from the excellent champagne to which Lord Carnarvon treated us—to the *vin ordinaire* prepared for the consumption of colonists in Australia—I venture to make one or two remarks on the paper which Mr. de Castella has read this evening. I am sorry that in that paper he took such scant notice of the Cape Colony, which is, perhaps, the greatest wine-producing Colony in the Empire. I will not go back into the history of Cape wines, but will say only a few words on the subject of the disrepute into which they were brought thirty or forty years ago. Before that period, Cape wines were largely imported into this country, and were very much appreciated; and that state of things would have continued if it had not been for a prohibitive duty which Her Majesty's Government thought fit to put upon them. That duty practically prohibited the importation

of wine from the Colony altogether, and the result was exactly what the last speaker wished to bring about for Australia. The wine-producers and merchants prepared their wine for home consumption only, and made it of a very bad quality; in fact, they converted a large quantity into what is called "Cape Smoke," which is a very bad quality of brandy, and sold cheaply for consumption by the natives and the people of the towns. That is exactly what the last speaker advocated for Australia, but I would recommend Australian growers to determine rather to produce their wines for the English market than for home consumption. It was about that time that a very distinguished and much-lamented nobleman was credited with a story with regard to Cape wine. It is said that someone offered him a quantity of Cape wine, with the assurance that if he drank it he would be free from gout. That distinguished nobleman replied, "No, thank you; I would rather have the gout." Now, there is no accounting for tastes; but, for my own part, I would rather have the wine than the gout. However, at that unfortunate time, as I may call it, the wine trade of the Cape Colony with this country languished under those influences, and at length died, and it had no chance of revival until within the last three or four years, when hopes were held out that the prohibitive duty which excluded Cape vintages—and, indeed, all Colonial wines—from the English market would be abolished. Then it was that the confidence of the growers and of the people revived, and a determined effort was made to restore the quality of the wine to its former excellence. The Government took up the matter. They sent to Europe for an expert to teach the wine-grower how to cultivate his grapes, how to prepare the wine, and how to manipulate the juice of the fruit (which I need hardly say is the most delicate thing in the world to deal with), so as to make the wine acceptable to the people of this country and of Europe. Well, the expert came to the Cape, and his efforts were so successful that at the Colonial Exhibition of 1886 we provided samples of really very excellent wine. The quantity could not possibly be large, because there had not been time to grow it; but I appeal to those here present who visited that Exhibition, whether the wine from the Cape was not most excellent in quality. It was a great misfortune, indeed, that the Exhibition was not protracted into the Jubilee year instead of being closed at the end of 1886. The Cape was not only represented by wine: she had sent over raisins of the most perfect description also, which were sold on the spot at large profits, and which could have been disposed of in any quantity if the supply could have been

maintained. If that Exhibition had been extended into the Jubilee year, the Cape, as well as other Colonies, would have made successful efforts to have sent over exhibits, not only of wines and raisins, but of other products which would have astonished the people of this country and of Europe. Unfortunately, however, trade jealousies were aroused, and they prevented the continuation of the Exhibition. The continuation of the Exhibition was repugnant to those who sold Cape wine, which ought to have been bought at 1s. 6d. or 2s. a bottle, at from 40s. to 50s. a dozen, giving it fascinating European names such as "Liebfraumilch." The trick was exposed, with the result that the commercial interests here resisted the prolongation of the Colonial Exhibition. But it was not only in regard to wine, but also with reference to diamonds, that trade jealousies were aroused. In jewellers' shops in the West End of London, pure white Cape diamonds were sold as Brazilian at something like 40 per cent. dearer than the price commanded by Cape gems. The consequence was that all through London the finest Cape diamonds were sold as Brazilian, and the inferior, or off-coloured, stones as Cape. The result was that the prolongation of the Exhibition was opposed, and the wine interests of the Cape Colony, and of all wine-growing Colonies, suffered immensely. I think there are one or two points in connection with the paper which Mr. de Castella has read upon which I may be permitted to touch—viz., the growth, the manufacture, and last, though not least, the sale of Colonial wine in this country. With regard to the first of these, I need hardly tell those who are here present that the Cape offers every possible advantage in climate, area, soil, and in every possible requisite for the growing of wine. There have, no doubt, been mistakes made in planting. Farmers have laid down their vines in valleys on alluvial soil, which has given the fruit an earthy taste; but all that has been changed, and mistakes will not be repeated. Then, again, we have to contend with the oidium. The farmers themselves, by their untiring efforts, have successfully dealt with that disease: wherever it is discovered it is suppressed immediately. Phylloxera also appeared, but by the energy of the Government and the activity of the people that pest has been stamped out, and may be said to no longer exist. Now, with regard to the manufacture of wine, Mr. de Castella has recommended—and I suppose he has done so after mature consideration—that an expert should be appointed to make a round of the whole of the wine-growing Colonies, and instruct the farmers in the growth and manufacture of wine. Now, I must

differ from him there. I do not think that any human being could possibly do that service for all the Colonies; and if it is worth while for them to improve their wine industries, I say each Colony ought to have its own expert. The Cape possesses an expert of its own already. The Government has bought a large experimental farm, called Constantia, one of the most celebrated wine farms in the world, and the expert, who has studied the manipulation of wine both in Spain and Germany, is stationed there to give instruction and advice to the farmers, to visit their farms, observe how they manufacture the wines, and correct their mistakes. And now comes the question of the sale of the wine, and I hope I shall not offend anybody by stating what has occurred in this respect. A very short time ago a gentleman came home from the Colony with the object of starting a Colonial wine trade in London. He went to several of the large firms of wine merchants, and this is one of the offers that was made by one of these firms—viz., that he should pay £500 to have his wines included in their wine cards; and, on condition that he placed his wines in their hands at such a price as to give them 100 per cent. profit, they would retail his vintages. Now, I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, how in the name of fortune any success could attend the sale of Colonial wines in this country on those terms? No matter how good the wines might be, if they were sent into the market with such a crushing burden they would not be sold as Cape wines, in competition with European wines. I would, therefore, strongly advocate, with regard to the sale of wines, that the Colonies should establish their own depôts in this country—that they should consign their wines to those depôts, and so come as nearly as possible into direct contact with the consumer, in order that their wines may go pure and unadulterated to the purchasers, and that they may be retailed at a reasonable cost. That system of depôts is just as much a necessity as the system of establishing an association in each Colony for testing the wines before they are sent home, and for fixing a reasonable price at which they shall be sold. The wines must be protected, both in the Colony from which they come, and in England, where they are offered for consumption; and, if this is carried out, the wine industries of the Colonies will grow and flourish. These are the only means, in my humble opinion, by which the Colonial growers can hope to reap a profit, and the consumers in England expect to have a pure, unadulterated, and sound wine at a moderate cost.

Mr. H. MONCREIFF PAUL: I should like to refer to one remark

made by Mr. Levey. He said it is a strange thing that Colonial wine is not consumed within the Colonies. That has been a matter of surprise to many, but there is one very good reason for it, and it is this—that we have not intercolonial free trade. For example, South Australia could very well afford to send some portion of her wine to Victoria if she could get it admitted there free; but she finds that when she offers her vintages to Victoria, the duty bars the way; therefore her surplus comes to this country, and very often it is not fit for consumption here. There is one point upon which I should like to touch, and which has not been directly referred to in Mr. de Castella's very interesting paper—and it is this, that many of the vines in Australia are grown by men who have come from certain districts in Europe, and who cultivate a particular sort of grape simply because it was usual to do so in the places from which they came. These men have carried, as it were, a particular grape with them, without reference to whether it is suited to the new soil where they have settled down. The result is, that very often they go on attempting to make wine from certain grapes which are not adapted to the soil in which they have been grown, and so the result is far from satisfactory. If, therefore, they could acquire the expert knowledge which pre-eminently exists at Yering, a very much better state of things would obtain all over the Australian wine-growing districts than characterises them at the present moment. There are, of course, difficulties which are inseparable from the initiation and development of a new industry, but I feel quite sure that if the smaller growers in South Australia and elsewhere would devote more of their attention to securing the grapes that are best adapted to the soil of their various farms it would be much better for themselves as producers, and an advantage to the Colonies as a whole. The question of Federation has been alluded to this evening, and all I will say on that matter is this, that in my opinion intercolonial free trade—fiscal union—must be the base line of all Federation. This, as I have already indicated, has an important bearing on the development of the wine-growing industry throughout the Australian Colonies.

The CHAIRMAN: It is now my duty to close this discussion by moving a cordial vote of thanks to the reader of the paper. Lord Carnarvon mentioned that he understood it was not usual to move such votes of thanks, which shows that his lordship has not been so frequent an attendant at these meetings as we should have liked; but he told me only a little while ago that he hopes to be more often present with us in future sessions, and I am sure he

will always receive, as one of our Fellows, a hearty welcome at the gatherings of the Institute. This is not the first time that the question of the subject of Colonial wines has been brought before us, for I observe, on referring to our archives, that a paper on Australian wines by the late Mr. Fallon was read before the Institute on June 20, 1876, and it is a curious coincidence that on that occasion I had the honour of presiding over the meeting. I think we are very much indebted to Mr. de Castella for his valuable and very interesting paper. There are many points in it that are well worth the attention of all those who are engaged in the wine-growing industry itself, as well as of those who look upon its development as tending to promote the general prosperity of the Colonies. I myself rather regretted, when listening to the paper, that there were not more references to the production of wine in the great Cape Colony, but that omission is easily understood when we remember that Mr. de Castella, who is so well-known in connection with Australian viticulture, said that he only brought forward Australia as an illustration of the subject in hand, while the omission, if it be one, has been amply supplied by the excellent address we have had from Sir Charles Mills. I notice, amongst other things, that Mr. de Castella refers in his paper to the effect of duty on the wine trade. Now, at the time when there were differential duties between them, we of the Royal Colonial Institute were unceasing in our efforts to get the two standards for wines of low and high alcoholic strength amalgamated. I was rather surprised to hear Mr. de Castella express the opinion that the majority of Australian wine-growers regretted the extension of the shilling duty to 30 degrees of alcohol, and that they would have been satisfied if it had been confined to 28 degrees. Another point which must be extremely satisfactory to everyone who takes an interest in this question is the opinion expressed that a great change for the better has been observed in the preparation of Colonial wine for the market. That, of course, is a most essential condition to its future development. It is obvious that in every industry, and especially with such an article as wine, the utmost pains must be taken to ensure perfection if success in the trade is to be arrived at. It is no use, in any manufactured article, simply to produce that which is cheap and nasty; and that applies most particularly to wine. The aim should be to produce the highest quality of wine, and, indeed, of everything else, not only for the British market, but for every other market, home as well as foreign. It has struck me, in connection with the subject, that the growth

of the wine industries of the Colonies means the creation of a demand for an immense amount of labour, and this alone will be a great factor in their prosperity. This demand for labour will not only arise in connection with the cultivation of the vine, but it will also be required in the production of those materials necessary to the manufacture of, and the exportation of, the product of the grape, such as casks and other such-like necessities. The subject of casks is, I think, a very important one. It is absolutely required that such a delicate article as wine should be placed in receptacles made of a particularly choice and seasoned wood, and I would throw out the suggestion that the casks into which is put so delicate, but at the same time so important, a product as wine should be of properly adapted and seasoned character, so that no prejudice can possibly be excited on that account. I have been rather unexpectedly called upon to occupy the position which I do this evening, and I think it would not be wise of me to go very deeply into the questions raised in the paper itself, without having prepared myself to enter into all the important topics referred to by Mr. de Castella. I am certain, however, that if it is read with the attention it deserves, as I am sure it will be—although I am sorry that only portions of it have been presented to us to-night by the lecturer, in his desire to save time—those who study it will find in its pages not only a good deal that is interesting, but also much that is most valuable and instructive to study and to reflect upon. I have great pleasure in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. de Castella for his very interesting paper.

Mr. DE CASTELLA having acknowledged the vote of thanks and proposed a similar vote to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

The following letter is published at the request of the writer :—

“WINE-GROWING IN BRITISH COLONIES.”

London, May 13, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—The reading of the above paper and the discussion thereupon having absorbed as much time as I thought fair to the audience, I omitted to refer to two points which I feel in duty bound to place on record for the benefit of my fellow-workers in connection with the above industry.

One of the speakers, who I believe left Australia some five years ago, deplored the small consumption of Colonial wine by the colonists themselves. This reproach might have applied in days

gone by, but is no longer justifiable. Allow me to state that little more than a year ago, when I left Victoria, I ascertained that the consumption of Colonial wine in a leading club was equal to that of claret, and amounted to over 700 dozen within twelve months. The white wines have superseded European hocks and Sauternes.

The other point that I regret having omitted to mention is that when, at Vefour's well-known restaurant at the Palais Royal ten days ago, I happened to glance over the wine card, it gave me no small pleasure to find that "Les Vins d'Australie" were accorded a prominent place. I asked for some, and judged it to be a New South Wales wine of excellent quality. On making inquiry, I found that the proprietor had a friend in Sydney who had selected the wine: he expressed his satisfaction with it, and his anxiety to have a further supply. I believe that the Continent will do much to teach England how to appreciate the produce of her own Colonies.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

HUBERT DE CASTELLA.

J. S. O'HALLORAN, Esq.,

Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.

THE Fifteenth Annual Conversazione of the Royal Colonial Institute (founded in 1868 and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1882) was held at the Royal Albert Hall and the adjacent Conservatory, on Thursday, June 28, 1888, and was attended by 2,400 guests. The string band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry (Chatham Division) performed a selection of music under the direction of Mr. J. A. Kappey, in the Royal Albert Hall, which was decorated with choice plants and exotics, and the band of the Coldstream Guards, conducted by Mr. C. Thomas, was stationed in the Conservatory. Refreshments were served in the Conservatory Crushroom and the buffets in the Amphitheatre Corridor. The guests were received in the Arena of the Royal Albert Hall by Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., Vice-President, and the following members of the Council:—Sir Charles Clifford, Bart.; Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G.; Mr. F. H. Dangar, Mr. C. Washington Eves, Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B.; Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.; Mr. Henry J. Jourdain, C.M.G.; Mr. F. P. de Labilliere, Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.; Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Mr. G. Molineux, Mr. J. Montefiore, Dr. John Ræ, F.R.S.; Mr. J. R. Mosse, Mr. Peter Redpath, Sir Francis Villeneuve Smith, Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.; and Mr. James A. Youl, C.M.G.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
LONDON, W.C.,

October 25, 1887.

SIR,—I am directed by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute to transmit for your information a copy of a Resolution which they adopted at a Meeting, held this day, with reference to the proposed equipment in Australia of an Expedition for the Exploration of the Antarctic Regions:—

“The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute have heard with much satisfaction that the Australian Colonies propose to equip an Exploring Expedition to the Antarctic Regions. They are also informed that the Agent-General for Victoria has been instructed by his Government to make a proposal to Her Majesty’s Government that they should contribute towards the fund which is being raised for this purpose. The Council earnestly hope that Her Majesty’s Government will avail themselves of this admirable opportunity for sympathetic co-operation with the Colonies in this noble scientific work, and accede to a request which will not only show that there exists between the Mother Country and the Colonies a unanimity of feeling in the promotion of this and similar objects, but also that the British spirit of enterprise is unaffected by change of latitude or clime.”

Copies of the foregoing Resolution have likewise been forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the First Lord of the Treasury.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. O’HALLORAN,

Secretary.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY HOLLAND, BART.,

G.C.M.G., M.P., &c., &c., &c.,

Her Majesty’s Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Downing Street, S.W.

COLONIAL OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET,
January 13, 1888.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of October 25, respecting the proposed Antarctic Expedition, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for the information of the Royal Colonial Institute, copies of a letter from this Department to the Treasury, and of the reply from that Office on the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
JOHN BRAMSTON.

(Enclosure A.)

The UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE, Colonial Office, to the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

COLONIAL OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET,
December 12, 1887.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a copy of a letter from the Agent-General for Victoria, inquiring whether Her Majesty's Government will contribute the sum of £5,000 in the event of the Australian Colonies making a like contribution towards the cost of an Antarctic Exploration.

Copies of letters on the subject are also enclosed from the Admiralty, the Royal Colonial Institute, the Royal Geographical Society, and the Royal Society, which their Lordships will observe are all in favour of the co-operation of Her Majesty's Government in this work. A reference was also made to the Board of Trade, and it will be seen from the accompanying copy of their reply that in their opinion it does not appear necessary, in the interests of trade, that Her Majesty's Government should contribute towards the expense. The Board of Trade do not, however, seem to have regarded the probability of a considerable trade in sperm oil and other products of whale-fishing arising in the future, or the importance of the expedition for scientific purposes, which it is believed would constitute the principal object of the expedition, and the value of which is strongly attested by the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Society.

Sir H. Holland trusts that their Lordships will give their favourable consideration to this application on behalf of the Government of Victoria, and consent to the contribution of the sum of £5,000 towards the scientific objects of the expedition. It would seem undesirable for Her Majesty's Government to take any direct share in the equipment or management of the expedition.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

(Enclosure B.)

The SECRETARY, Treasury, to the UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE, Colonial Office.

TREASURY CHAMBERS,

January 3, 1888.

SIR,—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury request you to inform Secretary Sir Henry Holland that they have had before them Mr. Bramston's letter of the 12th ultimo, submitting for their favourable consideration an inquiry made by the Agent-General for Victoria whether Her Majesty's Government would contribute £5,000 towards the cost of an expedition to explore the Antarctic Regions, if such an expedition were undertaken by the Australian Colonies.

The objects of this expedition would be (1) the promotion of trade and (2) scientific inquiry. But the Department best able to judge of the first does not think the interests involved sufficient to justify the proposed Imperial contribution; and the general result of the communications regarding the second object received from scientific bodies is to show that an expedition on the scale contemplated could do very little in the way of scientific investigation, and would have to be regarded simply as a pioneer of future more complete and costly expeditions.

In view of this testimony, and of the many other pressing calls for Imperial aid which they have felt it necessary to refuse, my Lords do not feel that they would be warranted in asking Parliament to provide the proposed contribution. They arrive at this conclusion, however, with sincere regret, and would have been glad to have co-operated with the Australian Colonies in an enterprise having something more than a merely commercial purpose.

Perhaps, however, my Lords may be allowed to regard the present proposal as an indication that if any like expedition be undertaken hereafter by the Imperial Government, some of the British Colonies more closely interested in it might not be unwilling to contribute towards its cost.

I am, &c.,

C. G. BARRINGTON.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
Colonial Office.

APPENDIX II.

EFFECT UPON COLONISTS OF THE ENGLISH LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTY ACTS.

The Right Honourable GEORGE JOACHIM GOSCHEN, M.P., *Chancellor
of the Exchequer.*

THE MEMORIAL OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE
Sheweth—

1. That your Memorialists are desirous of inviting the attention of Her Majesty's Government as to the effect upon Colonists of the English Legacy and Succession Duty Acts.

2. Your Memorialists desire to point out that the Duties payable in the United Kingdom upon the death of persons possessed of property are of two classes—first, duties on Probates and Letters of Administration, and, secondly, Legacy and Succession Duties. Duties of the first class are payable only upon personal property which was within the United Kingdom at the time of the death of the Testator or Intestate, and, consequently, they are not payable on property of the deceased which may have been brought into the Kingdom after his death, and been administered by his Executor or Administrator by virtue of the Probate or Letters of Administration (see the *Attorney-General v. Hope*, 1 Crompton, Meeson and Roscoe's Reports, 580). The domicile of the deceased is a matter utterly immaterial in determining whether his estate is liable to these duties. As regards the duties of the second class, Succession Duty is payable upon real estate, irrespectively altogether of the domicile of the deceased; if it is situated in the United Kingdom it pays duty, although the deceased may have been domiciled abroad; while if it is not situate in the Kingdom it does not pay duty, although he may have had an English, Scottish, or Irish domicile. But, as regards the duties on personal estate, the domicile of the deceased is all-important. If he was domiciled in the United Kingdom his personal estate, although situate abroad, is liable to pay duty (the *Attorney-General v. Napier*, 6 Exchequer Reports, 217). If he was domiciled abroad, even although he may have died in the Kingdom, it does not pay duty, even although it was in the Kingdom at the time of his death (see *Thompson v. the Advocate-General*, 12 Clark and Finelly's Reports, 1 *Wallace v. the Attorney-General*, Law Reports, 1 Chancery Appeal Cases, 1).

3. It may be observed that there are no words in the Legacy Duty Acts referring to the domicile of the deceased, and that the doctrine now prevailing on the subject has been established by a series of decisions, some of which were inconsistent with earlier decisions. The principle, therefore, that the domicile of the deceased, and not the locality of his personal property, is to determine its liability to pay Legacy Duty, cannot be said to have been ever discussed or expressly sanctioned by the Legislature.

4. In a large number of the Colonies—as, for instance, in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Acts have been passed imposing duties on the estates of deceased persons; but in none of these Colonies has it, so far as your Memorialists are aware, been declared, either by express legislation or (with the exception of the case about to be referred to) by judicial decision, that the duty is payable upon the estate situate without the Colony of a Testator or Intestate dying domiciled in the Colony. It is indeed true that in "*The Queen v. Blackwood*" (7 Vict. Law Reports (Law), 400) the Supreme Court of Victoria decided that the personal estate in New South Wales of a Testator who died domiciled in Victoria was liable to the Victorian Duty; but this decision was reversed on appeal to the Privy Council (see 8 Appeal Cases, 82). In consequence of this decision of the Judicial

Committee the Supreme Court subsequently decided (see "*The Queen v Smith*," 7 Victorian Law Reports (Law) 404) that the estate in Victoria of a Testator who died domiciled in England was liable to the Victorian duty. So in New South Wales it has been decided that domicile does not affect the question of liability to pay the duty, and that property in the Colony is liable to pay it, although the Testator dies domiciled elsewhere (see in the Will of Rutherford, 8 New South Wales Reports (Law) 178).

5. It follows, therefore, that if a person dies domiciled in England, leaving property in England, and also personal property, say, in Victoria, the property in Victoria pays duty twice over; once to the Government of the Colony, and once to that of the United Kingdom. This is undoubtedly a hardship on the persons beneficially interested in that property. The present state of the law, moreover, places a Colony at a disadvantage, for if the Testator had been domiciled in Victoria, instead of England, his property in England would not have been liable to pay duty to the Government of Victoria.

6. It is obvious that the present state of the law may perhaps sometimes deter persons domiciled in the United Kingdom from making investments in a Colony, as they may think that the fact that the liability of an investment in personalty abroad to pay duties to two Governments may outweigh the advantage of the higher income to be derived from an investment in a Colony, instead of in this country.

7. Executors may sometimes, from the present state of the law, be placed in a difficult position, as it may be doubtful whether the domicile of the Testator is English or Colonial, and they will, in that case, have to decide whether they ought to incur the expense and risk of resisting a claim for Legacy Duty made by the English revenue authorities, or to pay a claim which they may believe not to be well founded.

8. Your Memorialists believe that the proper principle is that the liability of the estate of a deceased person to pay duty should (as in the case of Probate Duty) be determined, not by his domicile, but by the locality of his estate at the time of his death—if it is within the jurisdiction, should be liable to pay duty—if it is not within, it should not be liable.

9. The adoption of this principle by the Parliament of the United Kingdom would entail little, if any, loss on the Exchequer. If the Exchequer would lose the income it has hitherto drawn from the property, situate abroad, of persons dying domiciled in this country, on the other hand, it would gain by taxing the property, situate in this country, of persons dying domiciled abroad. The present system is based on no consistent principle. If a person domiciled in England invests his money in buying pastoral land in Australia, and stocking it with sheep, the sheep upon his death are liable to pay Legacy Duty to the Government of this country, but the land pays no contribution to the English Exchequer.

10. Your Memorialists contend that there is no analogy between the liability of a person, resident in this country, to pay Income Tax in

respect of income derived from property situate abroad, and the liability of the persons entitled to the estate situate abroad of a person who died domiciled in the United Kingdom, to pay Legacy Duty. In the former case the income is probably spent in this country, and there is no hardship in requiring the person spending it to contribute to the revenue of the country whose Government protects him and his property. But, in the latter case, the tax is imposed upon the capital, and the property taxed has been acquired under the protection of the laws of another country, and may, very likely, never be brought within the jurisdiction of the country which taxes it.

11. In conclusion, your Memorialists pray that Her Majesty's Government will favourably consider the question of introducing into the Imperial Parliament a measure to exempt personal property not situate in the United Kingdom from liability to pay Legacy and Succession Duty.

In witness whereof the said Council have caused the Common Seal of the Royal Colonial Institute to be affixed hereto this twenty-second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, in the presence of

L. S.

J. DENNISTOUN WOOD,
FRANCIS P. LABILLIERE, { *Members
of the
Council.*

J. S. O'HALLORAN, *Secretary.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT—HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 4, 1888.

Sir GEORGE BADEN-POWELL asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer the following questions:—

Whether he has received a Memorial from the Royal Colonial Institute as to the effect upon Colonists of the English Legacy and Succession Duty Acts :

Whether in regard to Legacy and Succession Duties in the case of a person who dies domiciled in England, his personal property situate in England and his personal property situate in a Colony are alike liable to the English Duty, the latter property being also liable to the Colonial Duty, if any ;

Whether that liability to pay double Duty and other anomalies of the present system can be put an end to by the adoption in all parts of the Empire of the principle that the locality of the Estate, and not the domicile of the Testator, should determine the liability for Legacy and Succession Duties on personal property, as is already the case with those Duties in regard to real property, and the Probate Duties;

And whether Her Majesty's Government will take steps to exempt personal property not situate in the United Kingdom from liability to pay

the English Legacy and Succession Duty, and to make liable for those Duties property situate within the United Kingdom but owned by those domiciled elsewhere.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: In answer to the first of the Hon. Member's four questions, I beg to say that I have received such a Memorial from the Royal Colonial Institute.

My answer to his second question is also in the main in the affirmative. Upon the death of a person domiciled in England his personal property other than settled personalty pays Legacy Duty, whether it be situate in England, in the Colonies or abroad. In the case of settled personalty, which is subject not to Legacy but to Succession Duty, the liability of the property to Duty depends not upon the domicile of the Settlor, but on the question whether the property is vested in English trustees, and can only be recovered by an action in England.

With regard to the third question, I can only say that the great change which it contemplates could only be effected if it met with the approval of every Colonial Legislature as well as of the Imperial Parliament, and that that change is one which I should certainly not accept without the gravest consideration.

And in answer to the fourth question, I am certainly not prepared to take steps to exempt personal property not situate in this country from Legacy Duty. Such an exemption would cause heavy loss to the Revenue, while the compensation suggested by the Hon. Member—viz., the subjection to Legacy Duty of the personal property situate in this country of persons domiciled abroad—would not only not make up that loss, but might involve us in very awkward controversies with foreign Governments.

I have done my best to answer these questions as explicitly as I could, but the discussion of a difficult financial problem like this is plainly quite beyond the scope of an answer to a question in this House.

APPENDIX III.

INVESTMENT OF TRUST MONEY IN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

THE following Resolution was adopted by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute at a meeting held on Tuesday, May 8, 1888 :—

“That with reference to the Minutes of the meeting of the Colonial Conference, held in London, on Thursday, April 14, 1887, the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute beg to urge that Her Majesty's Government may now be pleased to take the necessary steps for permitting the investment of Trust money in Colonial Government Stocks.

“That a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.”

APPENDIX II. (*continued*).

TREASURY CHAMBERS,

July 18, 1888.

SIR,—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had under their careful consideration the memorial addressed by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 22nd of November last, urging the exemption from legacy duty of such personal property belonging to persons dying domiciled in the United Kingdom as may be situate outside of this country.

The decision at which my Lords have arrived, after a prolonged and close examination of this important subject, has been already stated in the House of Commons, in reply to a question put by Sir George Baden-Powell to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 4th of June last; but they feel that it is due to the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute to put that decision and their reasons for it on record in a somewhat more formal manner.

The determining element at present in deciding whether or not personal estate other than settled personalty is liable to legacy and succession duty is, as the Council point out, the domicile of the deceased. If a person dies domiciled in the United Kingdom, his personal estate, wherever situate, is liable to duty; and, on the other hand, personal property situate in this country is exempt, if belonging to a person dying domiciled abroad. For this principle—the domicile of the deceased—the Council would substitute another—the locality of the estate; and they ask for such an amendment of the Legacy Duty Acts as would subject to duty all personal property situate in this country, whatever be the domicile of the deceased owner, and, on the other hand, exempt from duty all personal property situate outside of the United Kingdom, even if the deceased be domiciled in this country.

My Lords regret that they cannot see their way to adopt the suggestion of the Council, which involves a reversal of several important principles of taxation, apart from its purely fiscal results. My Lords have not failed to consider what can be urged from the Colonial point of view; but even if on general grounds they were prepared to proceed in the direction desired by the Council, they would be met by difficulties which appear to them insuperable, and be involved in a loss to the Revenue, which they cannot accept.

That loss would be far from inconsiderable even if the scheme of the Council were adopted in its complete form, but to such complete adoption the gravest obstacles exist.

The measure to which the Council look to compensate the loss resulting from the exemption from duty of estates now liable—the imposition of the duty on estates situate in this country of persons domiciled elsewhere—is one to which my Lords apprehend that the strongest opposition would be raised. Even if it met with the approval of every Colonial Legislature,

as well as of the Imperial Parliament—and my Lords are by no means convinced that this indispensable approval would be readily forthcoming—the change which your Council contemplate could not be effected without the danger of involving this country in very awkward controversies with foreign Governments, as their subjects, and not Colonists only, would be affected by the alteration.

It seems probable, therefore, that the loss which would have to be faced would not merely be that caused by the adoption of the scheme in its entirety, but the much more serious loss caused by the exemption from duty of estates now subject to it, without the compensatory provision which the Council suggest.

This risk is not one which my Lords are prepared to incur, and on a review of all the arguments on both sides, they do not feel able to accept the system recommended by the Council.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. L. JACKSON.

THE SECRETARY,
ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE.

APPENDIX IV.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO THE HON. JAMES SERVICE
(LATE PREMIER OF VICTORIA),

A Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

A FAREWELL banquet was given at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on December 7, 1887, by the friends of the Hon. James Service, late Premier of Victoria, previous to his departure for Australia, the company numbering about 200. Mr. J. S. O'Halloran, Secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute, and Mr. A. H. Loring, Secretary of the Imperial Federation League, acted as honorary secretaries.

The Right Hon. the Earl of ROSEBURY presided, and was supported by many prominent members of both Houses of Parliament, and of the Colonial Legislatures.

Letters expressing regret at non-attendance were received from the following, amongst others:—The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.; The Right Hon. Viscount Lymington, M.P.; The Right Hon. Lord Blachford, G.C.M.G.; The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P.; The Right Hon. Lord Archibald Campbell; The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M.P., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.; The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P.; The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P.; The Right Hon. Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.; Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.; Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.; Sir Charles McMahon; Rear-Admiral Sir George Tryon, K.C.B.; Mr. Alexander McArthur, M.P.; Mr. A. Cameron Corbett, M.P.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing "The Queen and the Royal Family," observed that there was some talk during the Parliamentary proceedings of this year of an addition to the title of Her Majesty which would express that closer connection with the Colonial part of the Empire which they had seen growing and increasing during her reign. Of that proposal they had not heard much lately, and, indeed, he did not think they attached any great importance to it. After all, the force of those titles lay not in their extent or in their number, but in their reality. To British subjects all over the Empire the name of Queen Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland represented to them not merely these realms, but those commonwealths beyond the seas which equally and entirely were in union with ourselves.

The CHAIRMAN, who, in rising to propose the toast of "The Guest of the Evening," was received with loud cheers, said: My Lords and Gentlemen,—I now rise to propose to you the toast of the evening. The great discovery, as it seems to me, of the nineteenth century has been the British Empire. I do not mean to pretend that the world was not aware previously to this century of the existence of the United Kingdom and of certain fortified places in Europe which belong to that kingdom. They were aware, moreover, of that dependency which

occupied a sort of separate shelf in their minds—the Empire of India. They knew of it as governed by a private company, as a land of mythical wealth, which sent home occasionally nabobs, and sometimes a statesman or a conqueror. In another category they placed the Colonies as regions in no particular connection with the United Kingdom, but as unbounded territories which gratified the national vanity on the map, which supplied comfortable places to some politicians not perhaps in their first prime, and which afforded facilities for trying social experiments in that seclusion which is so desirable. That was the condition of things not many years ago. In those days false prophets, wolves in sheep's clothing, went about preaching up and down the country, first, that it would be well for the country to be rid of its Colonies; and, secondly, as far as their voices could be heard by the Colonists, that it would be well for the Colonies to be rid of the Mother country. But about forty years ago—less than that—a new and awakened sense of Imperial responsibility dawned on the people of this country. A bloody mutiny called the attention of the Government of the Empire to the responsibility that it had in India. The Government assumed this responsibility, and annexed India directly to the British Crown; and since then we have had in the Colonies a new sense of our responsibility too. No one can deny that the teachings of those false prophets to whom I have alluded have entirely failed to produce their effect. There have been various causes for this, but there is one which is perfectly clear. In the first place, steam and electricity have done their work. The news of London to-day is the news of Toronto or of Melbourne the same day: But the communication by rail has been of much greater importance still. The roving spirit of the British race has found development for itself in wandering through its own Empire. Our countrymen have learnt to appreciate the charm of a Canadian winter, of an Australian summer, as well as the cool season of India. They have gone out often to hunt, but they have invariably returned having received large and important impressions, having made friends in the regions they have visited, and they have returned to form not unimportant links in the chain which binds the Empire together. I have said that the discovery of the British Empire has been a great discovery. It dawned on the British citizen some thirty or forty years ago. I feel some sort of shame in saying that I believe there has been no such discovery on the part of our Colonial fellow subjects. They, at least, have always been aware of the British Empire. They have been sensible of their responsibility, and they have been more than sensible of the home to which they have had a continuous and permanent title. Let me say one word more of this discovery of the British Empire. I do not know anything more striking as an exemplification of the way in which various events have called the attention of the world to that Empire than the voyage of Baron Hübner through its extent. I daresay some gentlemen here present had the privilege of meeting Baron Hübner in Australia. Well, what did that mean? It meant that an elderly Austrian statesman, brought up in the school of Metternich—and in the strictest Conservative

philosophy of that school—after journeying round the world on his own account, had been so impressed by the sudden bound of the British Empire that he had made a journey expressly to travel through it and to learn the nature of it. The result of that travel you will find in a book which, to my mind, is the most vivid and most interesting of all books on the British Empire, as it shows the impression on a foreign—an Austrian—statesman of what the nature and the capacities of that Empire really are. As regards this matter of travel, I once took the liberty in a short speech to urge on the attention of my fellow countrymen, as far as I could urge anything, that it would be desirable, if it were possible, that persons should not be called to administer the government of this Empire without some personal knowledge and study on the spot. I thought I had made a remark not particularly dangerous in itself, but when I returned to London, having at that time the honour of being in the then Cabinet, I was very coldly received by my colleagues. They said to me, “What is this you have been saying in Edinburgh?” I repeated the remark, and they replied, “We have been going through the matter with some care, and we find that the Cabinet would be confined to Childers and yourself.” They denounced me in unmeasured terms for pretending to utter a general truth and attempting to snatch at a monopoly of power in conjunction with Mr. Childers. You see that a person’s best intentions with regard to our Empire have met with continual difficulties. But that is not the only difficulty. Suppose a gentleman engaged in English politics chooses to go and visit some parts of Her Majesty’s dominions. He is at once affably reproached on his return with a wish to escape some difficult and critical question which he is not prepared to face. Well, that is not the case in Australia. That is the point I was coming to in connection with this question of political travel. Political travel has told not merely in favour of England by sending Englishmen to see other parts of the Empire, but, to my mind, it has told even more in bringing Australian statesmen into touch with the statesmen of the Mother Country. That is a privilege of which they avail themselves without stint and without reproach. It has always seemed to me one of the rare privileges of an Australian Prime Minister that he is able at once to set out upon his travels on entering office. But if he does not set out on his travels on entering office, he has at least the privilege of either being summoned to an Imperial Conference in London, or else he has the privilege of resigning office and resigning also immediate connection with public life, and being able to make acquaintance with the old home in that way. I do not want to mention names, but I can remember an infinity of Australian Ministers whom I have known in that country—I do not know if there is now any copyright attached to the word “Australian”—but, at any rate, I can remember a number of Australian Prime Ministers, both in and out of office, whom I had the privilege of seeing in Australia, and also of seeing in England, too. That is not a joke by any means.

It does an immense deal to cement the relations between different parts of the Empire. It is true if you wish to see a country, it is not less important to see the men who are governing it. Now, Mr. Service, our honoured guest this evening, has, happily, availed himself of that privilege of which I have spoken. Mr. Service I last saw in the Colony of Victoria as Prime Minister. He was then in a most exceptional position. He had reduced the Opposition to a point lower than any Opposition of which there is any record in political history. It was said in one of the most powerful moments of Mr. Pitt's Administration that the Opposition could not have filled two hackney coaches. At the time at which I saw Mr. Service, if the Opposition could be said to exist at all, it could have been easily compressed into one coach. He had at his right hand, as he has at this moment, his great political competitor, Sir Graham Berry, who is here to do him generous honour to-night. Owing largely to that fortunate conjunction, no Opposition was visible on the clear sky of Victorian politics. The next I heard was that Mr. Service had resigned, being, as far as I know, except Charles V., the only person in the position of uncontrolled political power who willingly and gladly resigned that position. That is a remarkable tribute to pay to Mr. Service, because it shows those rare powers that we know him to possess, and that much rarer moderation that we so seldom see in public men. It is not because of rare power, or of rare moderation, that we honour Mr. Service to-night. It is not for these which we welcome him; it is not for these that we wish him God-speed. It is because we see in him one of those great Colonial statesmen who are, together with our rulers at home, the main pillars of our Empire. We see sitting side by side to-night two men who have had, and have, much to do with our Colonies. One is a statesman who began his career as a permanent official at the Colonial Office, and who has worked his way to the front, and who, by a still rarer chance, has earned the respect and goodwill of both political parties of the country and, in a unique instance, on Colonial questions, of our Colonial Empire as well. On his left we have our guest of the evening, who also has been enabled to play a unique part in the affairs of the Empire, because it has been given to him to urge forward that great question of Australian confederation as to which I know there is not absolute unanimity in Australia, but of which, at any rate, it may be said that it is a great and Imperial and statesmanlike idea. If that were not enough, we have this: that Mr. Service resigned power when he was in full possession of it, having given up politics when at the head of politics, and is now going back to the Colony of Victoria, as we hope, to resume a prominent part—a private part at present, but we hope soon an official part. Whether it be a private or an official part, we wish that it may be a powerful part, because we know that whatever power he possesses will be given with the far-seeing instinct to lay low, lay deep, lay broad the foundations of British Empire.

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mr. SERVICE, who was heartily cheered on rising to respond, said:

Lord Rosebery, my Lords and Gentlemen,—My fellow-Australians who are here to-night will thoroughly understand the feelings under which I rise on this occasion to reply to the eloquent speech of the Chairman. Accustomed as I have been to comparatively small assemblies, in a remote corner of the Empire, it is a novel sensation to find myself surrounded, not only by men known on the other side of the world, but by gentlemen connected with this great metropolis, and some of the leading statesmen of the day. It is needless to say that I am much gratified to be received here as guest on the present occasion, but I feel utterly incompetent to do myself justice and to express my feelings. What gives me a great deal of pleasure and confidence is the knowledge that while this assemblage is gathered here to-night nominally to do honour to myself personally, it has, at the same time, met to express deep sympathy with those great questions with which my name was for a period identified. I feel, therefore, that this occasion is intended to mark, in a very strong and distinctive manner, not only a general feeling of sympathy with the Australian Colonies and with all the Colonies of the Mother-Country, but that it is intended to mark in a distinctive manner and, in a high degree, approbation of the methods adopted by me, with the aid of Sir Graham Berry and other of my quondam colleagues—all of whom worked together as one man—in trying to settle those questions. The three questions which were prominently before the Australian people during the three years I was in office were the questions of the Pacific Islands, the deportation of French convicts to New Caledonia, and the Federation of Australia. Public interest, both in Australia and England, has for some time been centred particularly on the question of the New Hebrides. That question may be considered now as settled—at all events, diplomatically settled. I think I may be permitted to say that for the settlement of that question we are largely indebted to the gentlemen sitting on either side of me. We know that to Sir Henry Holland, whose Colonial sympathies are so well known, we are indebted for the settlement arrived at by the Colonial Office on this question, and here I may say that perhaps no Secretary of State for the Colonies has given greater satisfaction to the people of Australia than Sir Henry Holland. We have also to thank very warmly Lord Rosebery for his action. Although he was not in office, he never lost an opportunity of giving a helping hand on this question. During the late session of Parliament I think he did a great deal to strengthen the hands of the Government in giving notice of a motion in connection with the New Hebrides, and he did more by afterwards withdrawing that motion instead of pressing it. Then we have to thank Lord Salisbury, and the reason I name him is not because he has taken the same view as some of us have done, but because when he found that the whole of the Australian delegates at the Colonial Conference, without exception, were of one opinion on the question, he, with the true instincts of a statesman, took the best steps he could, and succeeded in bringing about a settlement. But the question still arises whether the New Hebrides affair

is quite settled. At the present time the French people, having secured a settlement of the two questions—that of the New Hebrides and that of the Suez Canal—seem to be satisfied, and appear desirous of restoring the *entente cordiale*. But I doubt if the question is finally settled. We have lately learnt that some 200 convicts from New Caledonia have been sent to the New Hebrides. That has been denied by the Government of New Caledonia, but the denial has been couched in such language as to lead me to believe that the statement is true. The disavowal tends to show that no persons who could justly be styled convicts have been sent to the New Hebrides; but this is a mere evasion, as it is well known that those people become free at a particular stage of their deportation, and in that condition it may be said that they are not called convicts. I trust, however, that the question may be satisfactorily settled, else the feeling in Australia will be one of great irritation. With regard to the question of the Federation of the Australian Colonies, that has been hanging fire for a considerable time; but, notwithstanding the temporary defection of New South Wales from the movement, I still hope that at a very early period the Federation of the whole of Australia will be completed. As to the deportation of French convicts, I do not wish to introduce any matters that are likely to be considered controversial, but I think it well that the people of England should understand the grievous injury that is being done to the Australian Colonies by the continuous deportation of those convicts. There are hundreds of them at the present time in the Australian Colonies, and some of the worst crimes in Australia have been committed by them. I hope that this matter will also be settled speedily, and to the satisfaction of the Colonies. With regard to the question of Colonial defence, there is every probability that the several Australian Legislatures will give their assent to the arrangements entered into by the Conference. Victoria led the way by suspending the standing orders, and settled the matter in one day. South Australia and Tasmania followed suit. New South Wales has not yet taken action; Sir Henry Holland tells me that in New South Wales the arrangement has passed the Assembly, but in Queensland there has been a temporary hitch caused by purely local reasons which politicians well understand, but which has nothing whatever to do with opposition to the measure itself. I am satisfied that Queensland will pass this measure, and that the colonists will enter into this union, which will have a greater effect in promoting the permanent union of the Empire, so far as Australasia is concerned, than anything else one can think of. With respect to the present attitude of the Australian people, their feelings, their hopes, and their aspirations, I may be permitted to say one word. The people are intensely loyal. They love England with all their heart, and they want England to love them as cordially. They feel that the old folks at home ought to take some pride in their children. They are striving to raise themselves to the level of the Imperial feeling, and are not disposed to take a narrow and local view of matters, but to deal with them from

an Imperial standpoint. They desire to cultivate a stronger feeling of confidence; they wish to have faith in Imperial statesmen; but, to use an old expression, "Faith without works is dead," and to apply the expression in a different sense I would say that the faith of the Colonies without the works of Imperial statesmen is dead. In Australia at the present moment and under the present Colonial Minister the people have not the slightest anxiety that any Colonial matter will be neglected. But they want a distinct pigeon-hole, labelled Australasia, for their business, and wish that that pigeon-hole should be kept in front of the Minister's desk and not out of sight. With regard to the unity of the Empire I think things are progressing slowly but satisfactorily. You have two powerful organisations in England to assist the federal movement. The first is the Royal Colonial Institute, which was started in a very lowly and humble way, but which has grown to considerable proportions, that is to say, that no person can now think of coming to London from the distant parts of the Empire without becoming a member of it. It would be a very handsome thing if some mark of Royal favour was bestowed upon the gentleman who has done so much towards popularising that Institute; it would be regarded by the Colonies with much satisfaction. Then there is the Imperial Federation League. If it continues to seize every opportunity of fostering that kind of feeling which has been so prominent during the last twelve months, it will have as great a success in the time to come as it has had during the past period of its existence. Then there are those powerful steamers which are continually passing to and from the Colonies, and which, like huge shuttles, are weaving a web of indissoluble union between England and the scattered parts of her vast Empire. My lords and gentlemen, I can only conclude as I began; I feel out of place in an assembly of this sort. My place is in a political fight. Give me the work to do, or something to fight about, then I feel at home. But in a matter of this sort, where so much of the personal enters into the whole of the proceedings, I am not at home; and in saying this, I think my friends will bear me out. I thank you, most heartily, for the reception accorded to the toast.

The Right Hon. G. OSBORNE MORGAN, M.P., next rose to propose the toast of "The Empire." He referred to the change of feeling in regard to the value of the Colonial connection, and asked who would dare now to suggest the abandonment of our Colonial Empire? He thought the Royal Colonial Institute and the Imperial Federation League had both right well done their work. Who could say but that the recent gathering in Downing-street might not in time develop into something like an Imperial Parliament? One thing was certain, that this doctrine of the unity of the Empire was gaining ground every day, and when Mr. Service went back to the Colony he so worthily represented he might, with perfect truth, assure his fellow colonists that the faith of the people of this country was not without works. However united, however divided we might be upon other points, we were united in the heartfelt desire that the sun which to-day set upon the fogs of London to light up the brilliancy of an Australian

summer might never cease to shine on a strong, a loyal, and a united Empire.

The Right Hon. Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., G.C.M.G., in responding to the toast, said: My Lords and Gentlemen,—In our school days we were taught in our mythology that a certain gentleman called Atlas had to go about with the world on his shoulders. We have many of us seen pictures of that unfortunate man struggling alone with the world on his back. I must frankly admit that I never had any sympathy with him until the present moment; but now, being called upon to return thanks for the Empire, I have a kind of fellow feeling for him. I should have a much more definite and stronger feeling for him were it not for two reasons—first, that I have been preceded by the eloquent speech of Mr. Osborne Morgan, who has painted in glowing colours the importance of the Empire; and, secondly, because we are met here on a special occasion to pay our respect, and show our sense of the good work done by our honoured guest on behalf of that Empire. At the same time, I think I may venture to say that there are few subjects more interesting to all politicians than to mark the way in which the Colonial Empire has grown to its present magnitude, to discern the grounds of its acquisition, the modes in which territory after territory, country after country have been absorbed. Then I would suggest to the inquirer to note how those different modes of acquisition have told upon the forms and conditions of government of each of those separate Colonies. I would then suggest to him for his consideration to see in what direction the changes that are now being made from time to time in the government of those Colonies tend. It is satisfactory to note that those changes tend in all cases, where increased education and intelligence admit, to enlarge the franchise and to give more power and control over purely local matters to the elected and unofficial members of the different legislative bodies. I think that no one can enter upon that study without realising to the full the importance of welding together this great Empire, and of strengthening in every way possible the links that unite the Mother Country and the Colonies. Unity is strength, and, to refer back to the old story, the tighter we can bind the bundle of Imperial sticks the more easy will it be to resist pressure from without—to separate, and perhaps even ruin us. I am for that reason glad of the increasing interest that our noble chairman has spoken of that has been felt within the last forty years not only in the House of Commons but throughout the whole country, in Colonial questions. I am glad for that reason of the increasing sympathy that is felt in this country in the desire to ascertain the wants and aspirations of the colonists, and with due respect to Imperial interests to meet those wishes and aspirations. And I am glad, therefore, that the young men of the present day who desire, most laudably, to take at their own proper time some part in the management of this Empire, are not content now to confine themselves to the beaten track of Europe, or even to shoot round the world, but desire to test Colonial questions on the spot. Lord Rosebery has said, and I am not prepared to deny the truth of it, that no man

can properly hold the office of Colonial Secretary of State unless he has visited the Colonies. I am, I regret to say, an exception to that rule; but every rule must have an exception, and if sympathy with the Colonies and with Colonial wishes is necessary for the Secretary of State, I am a very fitting person to represent them. For all that, I heartily commend what Lord Rosebery has said to the attention of all those who desire to be statesmen in this country; and I will only add that I will promise Mr. Service that there shall be an Australian pigeon-hole, where the papers which are to be attended to shall be carefully stored. To use the word "pigeon-hole" is a very doubtful promise. I should prefer to have the Australian papers on the table before me. It gives me great satisfaction to be here to-night, holding the post I have the honour to hold, to bear my testimony to the worth of our honoured guest. You have heard the important questions he has dealt with, and the way in which he has dealt with them in Victoria. I desire to bear my testimony to the loyal, the zealous, the able, and the courteous way in which he acted during the Colonial Conference, and the immense advantage we derived from his work at that Conference. I sincerely hope that Mr. Service will not find his friends here like the fashionable host described by Shakespeare:—

"A fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand;
And with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the comer. Welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing."

We have welcomed Mr. Service with a smile, but we do not intend to let his farewell "go out sighing." And I feel sure that the banquet here to-night, at which he sees so many of his friends and admirers and supporters, will be always to him a pleasant recollection of his farewell to the Mother Country. Certainly it ought to be, not only to him, but to all Colonial statesmen, a proof that good work done by them is recognised without stint and ungrudgingly by their fellow subjects of Her Gracious Majesty throughout the Empire.

The Right Hon. the Earl of ONSLOW proposed the "Health of the Chairman," and, in doing so, referred in complimentary terms to his career. It appeared to him peculiarly appropriate that a farewell banquet, given to one who had taken a great interest in the federation of Australia, should be presided over by one who had taken a prominent part here in the same question.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, referred to the forthcoming Melbourne Exhibition, which the Royal Commission was most anxious should be a success. They must, however, be seconded in their efforts by the people of Victoria, and he did not doubt of their assistance. He trusted that their honoured guest would go back in some degree as the delegate of the Royal Commission of the Melbourne Exhibition, delegated to do the best he could for them in Victoria.

APPENDIX V.

SILVER WEDDING OF H.R.H. THE PRESIDENT.

ADDRESS FROM THE COUNCIL.

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

SIR,—The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute beg most respectfully to submit to your Royal Highness, as their President, the assurance of their most sincere participation in the general rejoicings which will commemorate throughout the whole British Empire the auspicious occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of your Royal Highness and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. With profound respect, the Council pray your Royal Highness to deign to accept their most dutiful and heartfelt congratulations on this happy occasion, and the assurance of their earnest good wishes for the continued health and happiness of your Royal Highness and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

On behalf of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, this sixth day of March, 1888.

HENRY J. JOURDAIN, *Chairman of the Day.*
J. S. O'HALLORAN, *Secretary.*

[REPLY.]

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
PALL MALL, S.W.

March 10, 1888.

SIR,—I am desired by the Prince and Princess of Wales to acknowledge the receipt of the kind Address of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, and to express in reply the sincere thanks and cordial appreciation of Their Royal Highnesses for their congratulations and good wishes.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANCIS KNOLLYS.

THE SECRETARY OF
THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

GENERAL INDEX.

- Anderson, Sir James, 210, 219
 Annual General Meeting, 147
 Annual Report, 147
 Antarctic Exploration, 332
 Appendices, 332
 Assets and Liabilities, Statement of, 156
 Austin, Archdeacon, 163
 Australia, Recent Impressions in, 120
 Baden-Powell, Sir George, K.C.M.G., M.P., 251, 255
 Banquet to Hon. J. Service, 339
 Barkly, Sir Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 1, 3, 33, 46
 Bell, John, 214
 Berry, Sir Graham, K.C.M.G., 37
 Birdwood, Sir George, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., 276
 Brackenbury, Lieut.-General, C.B., 248
 Brassey, Right Hon. Lord, K.C.B., 120, 145, 222, 256, 259, 281, 293
 Buchanan, W. F., 76
 Buckingham and Chandos, His Grace the Duke of, G.C.S.I., 260, 287, 293
 Building Fund, 2, 157
 Bury, Right Hon. Viscount, K.C.M.G., 170, 201, 215
 Carnarvon, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, 318
 Ceylon, Tea Industry of, 85
 Childers, Right Hon. Hugh C. E., M.P., 48, 64, 80, 84
 Clark, Dr. G. B., M.P., 253
 Colomb, Captain J. C. R., C.M.G., M.P., 39, 136
 Colonial Conference of 1887, The, 4
 Colonial Government Stocks, Investment of Trust Money in, 338
 Contents of Previous Volumes, 352
 Conversazione, 331
 Coode, Sir John, K.C.M.G., 47, 85, 104, 116, 138
 Currie, Sir Donald, K.C.M.G., M.P., 223, 258
 Dalton, Rev. Canon, C.M.G., 4, 46
 Daubeney, General Sir H. C. B., G.C.B., 147, 161, 163, 164, 169
 De Castella, Hubert, 295, 329
 Donors to Library, List of, 157
 Dormer, F. J. 245
 Duncan, Colonel F., C.B., M.P., 196
 Dunraven, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, K.P., 119, 141, 146
 Effect upon Colonists of English Legacy and Succession Duty Acts, 334
 Eighth Ordinary General Meeting, 295
 Emigration, Practical Means of Extending, 49
 Fergusson, Major J. A., 235
 Fifth Ordinary General Meeting, 170
 First Ordinary General Meeting, 1
 Fourth Ordinary General Meeting, 119
 Fowler, Sir R. N., Bart., M.P., 200
 Garrick, Sir James, K.C.M.G., 68, 134
 Giles, Alfred, M.P., 258
 Goodliffe, F. G., 163, 164, 168
 Green, Major-General Sir Henry, K.C.S.I., C.B., 165
 Hazell, Walter, 49, 83
 Heaton, J. Henniker, M.P., 170, 205, 210, 218, 219, 220
 Henderson, Captain W. H., 140
 Hennessy, Sir J. Pope, K.C.M.G., 37, 208
 Hill, Pearson, 201, 205, 208, 219
 Holland, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.P., 346
 Hunter, Sir William Wilson, K.C.S.I. C.I.E., 260, 290
 India, New Industrial Era in, 260
 Investment of Trust Money in Colonial Government Stocks, 338
 Irwin, Deputy Surgeon-General C.G., 116
 Jones, Edward, 245
 Jourdain, H. J., C.M.G., 44
 Kimber, Henry, M.P., 65
 Labilliere, F. P. de, 42
 Larkins, F., 77
 Leake, W. Martin, 112
 Levey, G. Collins, C.M.G., 322
 Library, Donors to, 157
 Lowry, Lieut.-General R. W., C.B., 166
 Lubbock, Neville, 164, 167
 Mackay, Rev. Robert, 80
 Mackenzie, John, 71
 Martineau, John, 79

- Mills, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
 223, 323
 Molineux, Gisborne, 85, 147
 Morgan, Rt. Hon. G. Osborne, M.P.,
 198, 345
 Morris, D., M.A., 110, 283

 New Industrial Era in India, 260

 O'Halloran, J. S. (Secretary), 167
 Onslow, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, 347

 Paul, H. M., 326
 Peace, Walter, 254, 255
 Postal and Telegraphic Commu-
 cation of the Empire, 171
 Practical Means of Extending Emi-
 gration, 49
 Prus-Szczepanowski, S.A., 279
 Pye, Randall, 107

 Receipts and Payments, Statement
 of, 154
 Recent Impressions in Australia, 120
 Rigden, J. L., 114
 Rosebery, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, 339,
 347
 Sargeant, Sir William C., K.C.M.G.,
 162

 Scott, Robert, 166
 Second Ordinary General Meeting, 48
 Service, James, 33, 342
 Service, Banquet to Hon. James, 339
 Seventh Ordinary General Meeting,
 260
 Shand, J. L., 85, 116
 Silver Wedding of H.R.H. the Presi-
 dent, Address, 348
 Sixth Ordinary General Meeting, 222
 South Africa, 223
 Symons, G. J., 165

 Taylor, G. W., 44
 Tea Industry of Ceylon, The, 85
 Third Ordinary General Meeting, 85
 Treacher, W. H., 108, 147
 Tryon, Rear-Admiral Sir George,
 K.C.B., 130

 Vane, George, C.M.G., 168

 Walker, E. Noel, C.M.G., 105
 Westgate, William, 85
 Wine growing in British Colonies,
 295

 Young, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., 41,
 286, 295, 318, 322, 327
-

INDEX OF SPEAKERS.

(a) Authors of Papers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Brassey, Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.B., 120 | Hazell, Walter, 49 |
| Currie, Sir Donald, K.C.M.G., M.P., 223 | Heaton, J. Henniker, M.P., 171 |
| Dalton, Rev. Canon, C.M.G., 4. | Hunter, Sir William Wilson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 260 |
| De Castella, Hubert, 295 | Shand, J. Loudoun, 85 |

(b) Discussors.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Anderson, Sir James, 210, 219 | Hennessy, Sir J. Pope, K.C.M.G., 37, 208 |
| Baden-Powell, Sir George, K.C.M.G., M.P., 251, 255 | Hill, Pearson, 201, 205, 208, 219 |
| Barkly, Sir Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 46 | Hunter, Sir William Wilson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 290 |
| Bell, John, 214 | Irwin, Deputy Surgeon-General, C.G., 116 |
| Berry, Sir Graham, K.C.M.G., 37 | Jones, Edward, 245 |
| Birdwood, Sir George, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., 276 | Jourdain, H. J., C.M.G., 44 |
| Brackenbury, Lieut.-General, C.B., 248 | Kimber, Henry, M.P., 65 |
| Brassey, Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.B., 145, 256, 281, 293 | Labilliere, F. P. de, 42 |
| Buchanan, W. F., 76 | Larkins, F., 77 |
| Buckingham and Chandos, His Grace the Duke of, G.C.S.I., 287 | Leake, W. Martin, 112 |
| Bury, Rt. Hon. Viscount, K.C.M.G., 215 | Levey, G. Collins, C.M.G., 322 |
| Carnarvon, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, 318 | Mackay, Rev. Robert, 80 |
| Childers, Rt. Hon. Hugh C. E., M.P., 64, 80, 84 | Mackenzie, John, 71 |
| Clark, Dr. G. B., M.P., 253 | Martineau, John, 79 |
| Colomb, Capt. J. C. R., C.M.G., M.P., 39, 136 | Mills, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B., 323 |
| Coode, Sir John, K.C.M.G., 104, 138 | Morgan, Rt. Hon. G. Osborne, M.P., 198 |
| Currie, Sir Donald, K.C.M.G., M.P., 258 | Morris, D., M.A., 110, 283 |
| Dalton, Rev. Canon, C.M.G., 46 | Paul, H. M., 326 |
| De Castella, H., 329 | Peace, Walter, 254, 255 |
| Dormer, F. J., 245 | Prus-Szczepanowski, S. A., 279 |
| Duncan, Colonel F., C.B., M.P., 196 | Pye, Randall, 107 |
| Dunraven, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, K.P., 141, 146 | Rigden, J. L., 114 |
| Fergusson, Major J. A., 285 | Service, James, 38 |
| Fowler, Sir R. N., Bart., M.P., 200 | Shand, J. L., 116 |
| Garrick, Sir James, K.C.M.G., 68, 134 | Taylor, G. W., 44 |
| Giles, Alfred, M.P., 258 | Treacher, W. H., 103 |
| Hazell, Walter, 83 | Tryon, Rear-Admiral Sir George, K.C.B., 130 |
| Heaton, J. Henniker, M.P., 205, 210, 218, 219, 220 | Walker, E. Noel, C.M.G., 105 |
| Henderson, Captain W. H., R.N., 140 | Young, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., 41, 286, 322, 327 |

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS VOLUMES.

VOL. I.—1869

	PAGE
Preliminary Proceedings... ..	1
Inaugural Dinner	19
Inaugural Meeting. Address by Right Hon. Viscount Bury, President ...	51
Relations of the Colonies to the Mother Country. Wm. Westgarth, Esq....	74
Goldfields of Queensland. Chas. H. Allen, Esq.	94
Domestic Prospects of India. W. A. Rogers, Esq., Bombay Civil Service...	111
Social Aspects of Colonisation. J. Robinson, Esq., M.L.C., Natal...	135
Characteristics of the Canadian Community. Adam Crookes, Esq., Q.C...	162
Social and Domestic Life of the Dutch Boers of South Africa. H. J. Barrett, Esq....	175
First Annual Meeting	208

VOL. II.—1870-71.

Practical Communication with the Red River District, British North America. Colonel Millington Syngé, R.E.	18
Self-Supporting Emigration. Colonel Maude... ..	41
Constitutions of the Australian Colonies. Francis P. Labilliere, Esq. ...	48
The Colonial Question. Wm. Westgarth, Esq.	58
The Relations of the Colonies to the Parent State. A. C. Cattanaoh, Esq.	68
Opening of the Suez Canal Route and its Prospective Results. J. Bate, Esq.	78
The Physical and Economical Aspects of the Colony of Natal. Dr. Mann	93
The Physical Geography and Resources of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Professor Dawson	113
Colonisation and Utilising of Ocean Islands and Waste Spaces throughout the World. Captain Parker Snow	117
Second Annual Meeting	121
Colonisation. Sir Wm. Denison, K.C.B.	124
Adjourned Discussions	132 and 140
Utility of Establishing a Reporter on the Trade Products in the Colonial Office. Hyde Clarke, Esq....	154

VOL. III.—1871-2.

The British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca. Leonard Wray, Esq....	1
The Crisis of the Empire. Imperial Federation. R. A. Macfie, Esq., M.P.	2
Practical Views and Suggestions on our Colonial Relations. Wm. Westgarth, Esq.	13
The Food Supply of England in Connection with Australia. Richard Jones, Esq.	26
The Polynesian Labour Question in Relation to the Fiji Islands and Queensland. F. W. Chesson, Esq.	34

	PAGE
Land Tenures of India and their Bearing on Indian Finance. George Norton, Esq.	57
The Formation and Objects of a British and American Association. Dr. Lory Marsh	75
Third Annual Meeting	76
Propositions for the Reform of our Relations with the Colonies. Wm. Westgarth, Esq.	84
Addresses to Her Majesty and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales	100
Manitoba. F. W. Chesson, Esq.	102
The Financial Resources of our Colonies. Hyde Clarke, Esq.	131
Comparative Advantages of the Far West of Canada and of the States for Settlement. W. F. Lynn, Esq.	149
The Natural Distribution of Coal throughout the British Empire. O. W. Eddy, Esq.	167
Influence of American Legislation on the Decline of the United States as a Maritime Power. R. Grant Haliburton, Esq.	194
Fourth Annual Meeting	210
Annual Dinner	213
Appendix: Account of Dinner to celebrate the Completion of Telegraphic Communication with Australia	225

VOL. IV.—1872-3.

Inaugural Dinner	1
Balance-Sheet of the Washington Treaty of 1872, in Account with the People of Great Britain and her Colonies. Viscount Bury, M.P.	7
Adjourned Discussion	37
The Marine and Fisheries of Canada. J. G. Bourinot, Esq.	54
Social and Economic Position and Prospects of the West India Possessions. Wm. Walker, Esq.	70
Tasmania and its Wealth in Timber. Hugh Munro Hull, Esq.	169
The Forests of Tasmania. J. Erskine Calder, Esq.	173
The Three New Rules of the Washington Treaty as Affecting our Relations with the Colonies. H. E. Watts, Esq.	187
Fifth Annual Meeting	211
Colonial Defences. Captain J. C. R. Colomb, R.M.A.	217

VOL. V.—1873-4.

Inaugural Dinner	1
Colonial Aids to British Prosperity. P. L. Simmonds, Esq.	13
Our Relations with the Ashantees. Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B.	71
Settlements of the Straits of Malacca. Leonard Wray, Esq.	103
Forests of British Guiana. Wm. Walker, Esq.	126
Economic Value of the Forests of Tasmania. Hugh Munro Hull, Esq.	160
The Woodlands, &c., of Tasmania. J. Erskine Calder, Esq.	166
New Zealand—Past, Present, and Future. Frederick Young, Esq.	180
Sixth Annual Meeting	218
Present State and Future Prospects of the Indians of British North America. Professor Daniel Wilson	222
Appendix—Speech of Lord Dufferin on the Dominion	252

VOL. VI.—1874-5

	PAGE
Memoir of the late C. W. Eddy, Esq.	1
Best Means of drawing together the Interests of the United Kingdom and the Colonies. The late C. W. Eddy, Esq.	3
The Permanent Unity of the Empire. F. P. Labilliere, Esq.	36
Adjourned Discussion	58
The Past and Present of Fiji. F. W. Chesson, Esq.	89
Great Britain and New Guinea. Archibald Michie, Esq., Q.C., Agent-General for Victoria	121
South Africa. T. B. Glanville, Esq.	155
New Guinea Deputation	189
American Protection and Canadian Reciprocity. Robert Grant Hali- burton, Esq.	205
Forty Years Since and Now. H. B. T. Strangways, Esq.	228
Second Annual Conversazione	256
Seventh Annual Meeting	263

VOL. VII.—1875-6.

Colonial Museum Deputation	1
Report on the Newfoundland Fishery Question	6
Acclimatisation. Edward Wilson, Esq.	36
Report on the Gambia Question	68
South Africa and Her Colonies. Lieutenant-General Bisset, C.B.	86
Memorial to Her Majesty on Recognition of the Colonies in the Royal Title	124
Adjourned Discussion on "South Africa and Her Colonies"	125
Civilisation of the Pacific. Coleman Phillips, Esq.	149
Progress of Victoria. Right Rev. Dr. Perry, Bishop of Melbourne... ..	214
New Zealand. William Fox, Esq.	247
Colonisation of Central Africa. Lieutenant Lovett Cameron, R.N.	274
The Wives of Australia. J. T. Fallon, Esq.	297
Third Annual Conversazione	326
Eighth Annual Meeting	331

VOL. VIII.—1876-7.

Benefit to the Colonies of being Members of the British Empire. J. Dennis- town Wood, Esq.	3
Canada as I Remember it, and as it is Now. Rev. Donald Fraser, D.D.	45
Fallacies of Federation. Wm. Forster, Esq., Agent-General, N. S. Wales	79
Adjourned Discussion	116
The Colonies and English Labouring Classes. John Plummer, Esq.	144
Climates of the Various British Colonies. G. J. Symons, Esq.	180
Imperial Museum for the Colonies and India. Report of Meeting at the Mansion House	232
Present Position of the West India Colonies. Neville Lubbock, Esq.	261
Imperial and Colonial Responsibilities in War. Captain J. C. B. Colomb, R.M.A.	304
Adjourned Discussion	344
Thoughts upon the Present and Future of South Africa and Central and Eastern Africa. Donald Currie, Esq., C.M.G.	380

	PAGE
Fourth Annual Conversazione	419
Ninth Annual Meeting	425
Revised Rules	445
Library Catalogue	457

VOL. IX.—1877-8.

Indian Famines, and how to modify the Causes that lead to them. Robert H. Elliot, Esq.	2
Queensland and Chinese Immigration. Arthur Macalister, Esq., C.M.G., Agent-General for Queensland	42
Death of Mr. Edward Wilson	84
A Sketch of New South Wales—1788 to 1876. Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart.	86
Character of the Colonial and Indian Trade of England contrasted with Her Foreign Trade. Dr. J. Forbes Watson	109
New Zealand and the South Sea Islands and their Relation to the Empire. Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New Zealand... ..	164
Canada, and its Undeveloped Interior. Sandford Fleming, Esq., C.E., C.M.G.	225
Glimpses of Natal. John Robinson, Esq., M.L.C.	280
Angora Goat and its Naturalisation in British Colonies. Gavin Gatheral, Esq.	326
The Proposed Bamiseram Ship Canal between India and Ceylon. S. McBean, Esq., C.E.	337
A Colonial Naval Volunteer Force. Thomas Brassey, Esq., M.P.	355
Fifth Annual Conversazione	386
Tenth Annual General Meeting... ..	392

VOL. X.—1878-9.

England and Her Colonies at the Paris Exhibition. Frederick Young, Esq.	6
New Guinea: Its Fitness for Colonisation. Signor L. M. D'Albertis	43
Canada: Its Progress and Development. Caldwell Ashworth, Esq.	71
British South Africa and the Zulu War. John Noble, Esq.... ..	105
Native Taxation in Fiji. Hon. Sir Arthur H. Gordon, G.C.M.G., Governor of the Fiji Islands	173
Jamaica: A Home for the Invalid, and a Profitable Field for the Industrious Settler. Robert Russell, Esq., LL.D., and Logan D. H. Russell, Esq., M.D.	209
On the Extinct Animals of the Colonies of Great Britain. Professor Owen, C.B., F.R.S.	267
Life in India. Alexander Rogers, Esq.	299
Tasmania: Past and Present. J. L. Miller, Esq. M.D.	333
Sixth Annual Conversazione	368
Eleventh Annual General Meeting	378

VOL. XI.—1879-80.

Extended Colonisation a Necessity to the Mother Country. Stephen Bourne, Esq., F.R.S.	1
The Past, Present, and Future Trade of the Cape Colonies with Central Africa. Dr. Emil Holub	55
The National Development of Canada. J. G. Bourinot, Esq.	83

	PAGE
An Empire's Parliament. A. Staveley Hill, Esq., Q.C., M.P. ...	133
South Australia: her Laws relating to the Alienation of Agricultural Land, and her recent Industrial Progress. Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for South Australia... ..	178
Jamaica: Now and Fifteen Years Since. Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., Governor of Jamaica	222
The Botanical Enterprise of the Empire. W. T. Thiselton Dyer, Esq., Assistant-Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew	271
New Zealand. Arthur P. Halcombe, Esq.	317
Seventh Annual Conversazione	351
Twelfth Annual General Meeting	361
Presentation of an Address to the Duke of Manchester	394

VOL. XII.—1880-81

The Leeward Islands: Their Past, Present, and Future. Hon. T. B. H. Berkeley, C.M.G.	9
The Statistics of the Indian Empire. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	53
The Future of the Dominion of Canada. Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G. ...	88
The Union of the Various Portions of British South Africa. The Right Hon. Sir H. Bartle E. Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	134
Imperial and Colonial Partnership in Emigration. W. M. Torrens, Esq., M.P.	178
Adjourned Discussion on Imperial and Colonial Partnership in Emigration	213
Queensland: Her History, Resources, and Future Prospects. Thomas Archer, Esq.	263
The Principles which ought to Regulate the Determination of the Political and Municipal Boundaries and Divisions of the Colonies. Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L.	311
The Political Organisation of the Empire. F. P. Labilliere, Esq. ...	346
Eighth Annual Conversazione	392
Thirteenth Annual General Meeting	402

VOL. XIII.—1881-82.

England's Colonial Granaries. Robert G. Webster, Esq.	13
Sierra Leone: Past, Present, and Future. Hon. T. Bisely Griffith, Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone	56
Natal in its Relation to South Africa. James B. Saunders, Esq., M.L.C., of Natal	103
The Progress of Canada and the Development of the Great North-West. Lieut.-Colonel T. Hunter Grant, of Quebec	149
Special General Meeting: "Royal Charter of Incorporation" ...	190
Attempt on the Life of Her Majesty. Address to the Queen ...	204
The Commercial Advantages of Federation. William J. Harris, Esq., F.S.S.	209
Mauritius. Henry J. Jourdain, Esq.	263
The Northern Territory of South Australia. Thomas Harry, Esq. ...	303
Imperial Defence in Our Time. George Baden-Powell, Esq., M.A. ...	341
Ninth Annual Conversazione	393
Fourteenth Annual General Meeting	407

VOL. XIV.—1882-83.

	PAGE
Royal Charter of Incorporation...	1
The Indebtedness of the Australasian Colonies in Relation to their Resources. Sir F. Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G.	18
The North-West Territories of Canada. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Saskatchewan	59
A Chapter in the History of New Zealand. The Treaty of Waitangi. Sir William Fox, K.C.M.G....	100
South Africa: The Territories Adjacent to the Kalahari Desert. Parker Gillmore, Esq.	125
Fiji, as it is. Sir John Gorrie	160
Haidarabad. Colonel G. B. Malleon, C.S.I.	201
Postal Communication with the East. India in Six and Australia in Sixteen Days. William Campbell, Esq.	223
Annexation of New Guinea: Correspondence	247
" " Deputation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies	250
Planting Enterprise in the West Indies. D. Morris, Esq., M.A., F.G.S....	265
Special General Meeting: New Premises	316
Tenth Annual Conversazione	337
Fifteenth Annual General Meeting	352
School Circulars and Correspondence. Prizes for Essays.	387
The Relations of the Colonies to the Empire, Present and Future. Two Addresses delivered in Edinburgh and Greenock by Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.	391

VOL. XV.—1883-84.

New Guinea and the Western Pacific. Wilfred Powell, Esq.	7
Building Fund: List of Donations and Debentures taken	4
Our Relations with Canada and Great Colonies. The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.	41
Result of the Essay Competition: Subject: The Australasian Colonies; their History and Present Position—Geographical, Political, and Commercial	41
Report on the Essay Competition	64
Building Fund: Further List of Donations	68
The Education of the South African Tribes. William Greswell, Esq., M.A.	68
The Australasian Dominion. R. Murray Smith, Esq., C.M.G.	105
Building Fund: Further List of Donations	142
The Mineral Wealth of Queensland. C. S. Dicken, Esq.	144
Seventeen Years in the Canadian North-West. Alexander Begg, Esq.	181
Building Fund: Further List of Donations	222
Irrigation in Ceylon: Ancient and Modern. James R. Mosse, Esq. M.Inst. O.E.	223
Death of H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, K.G. Address of Condolence	263
The Straits Settlements and British Malaya. Sir Frederick A. Weld, K.C.M.G.	266

	PAGE
School Circulars and Correspondence: Prizes for Essays	312
Eleventh Annual Conversazione	314
Sixteenth Annual General Meeting	330
His Grace the Duke of Manchester in Mauritius. Address presented by the Fellows residing in that Colony	359
Appendix. Banquet to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., on his return from Colonial Service	360

VOL. XVI.—1884-85.

Donations to Building Fund	3
The Commercial Resources and the Financial Position of South Africa. Hon. J. X. Merriman	5
National Unity. George Baden-Powell, Esq., M.A., C.M.G.	43
The British Association in Canada. General Sir J. Henry Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B.	95
Annexation of New Guinea. Resolutions adopted by the Council	144
Coming of Age of H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, K.G. Address to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Reply	146
New Zealand in 1884. Arthur Clayden, Esq.	148
Western Australia. Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.	180
Colonial Military Assistance for the Soudan. Resolution adopted by the Council	214
Newfoundland: our Oldest Colony. Hon. Mr. Justice Pinsent, D.C.L.	215
British North Borneo. Sir Walter H. Medhurst	273
The British Empire of To-day. C. E. Howard Vincent, Esq.	308
Twelfth Annual Conversazione	341
Seventeenth Annual General Meeting	358
His Grace the Duke of Manchester in South Australia. Address pre- sented by the Fellows residing in that Colony	388

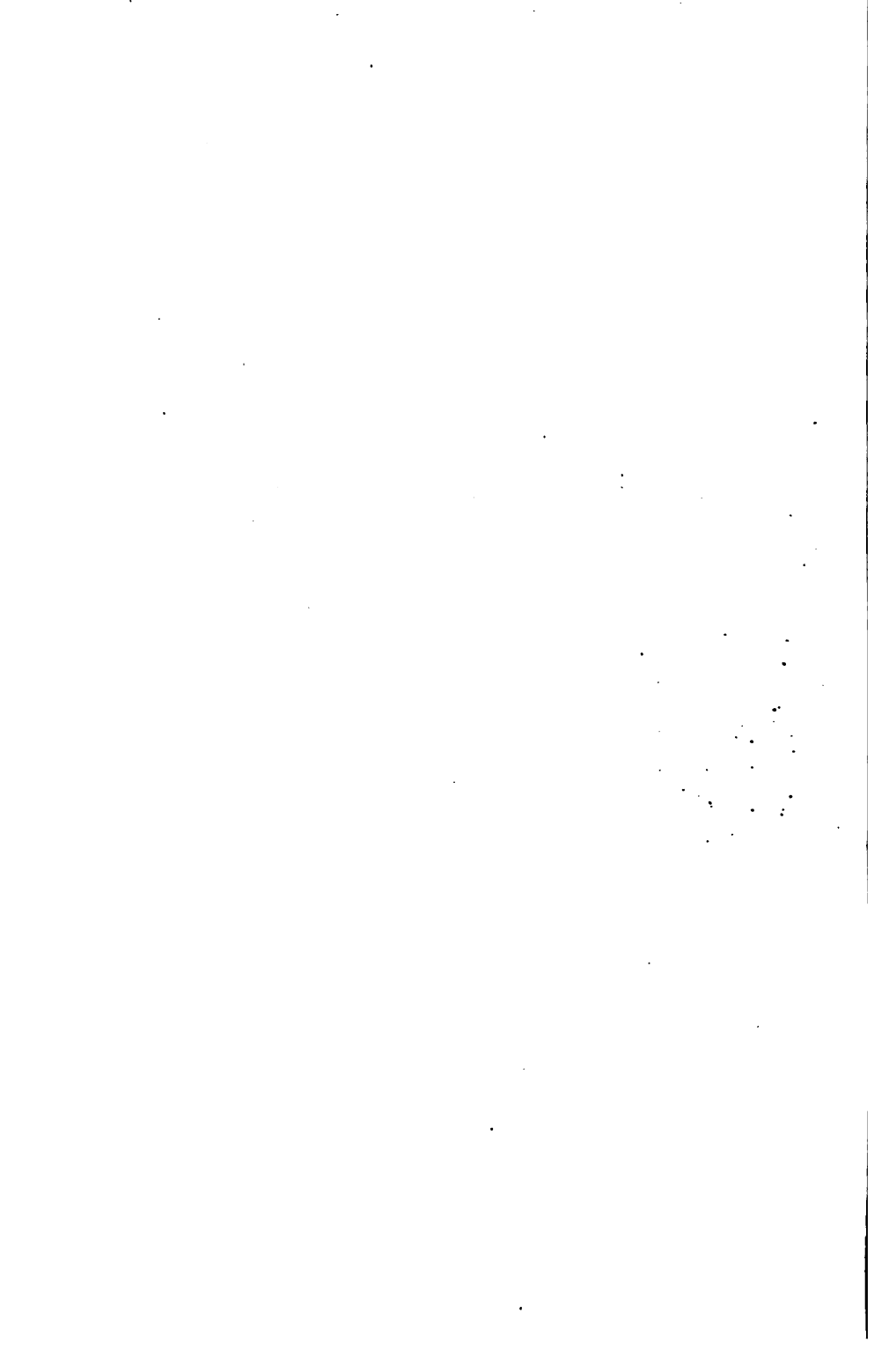
VOL. XVII. 1885-86.

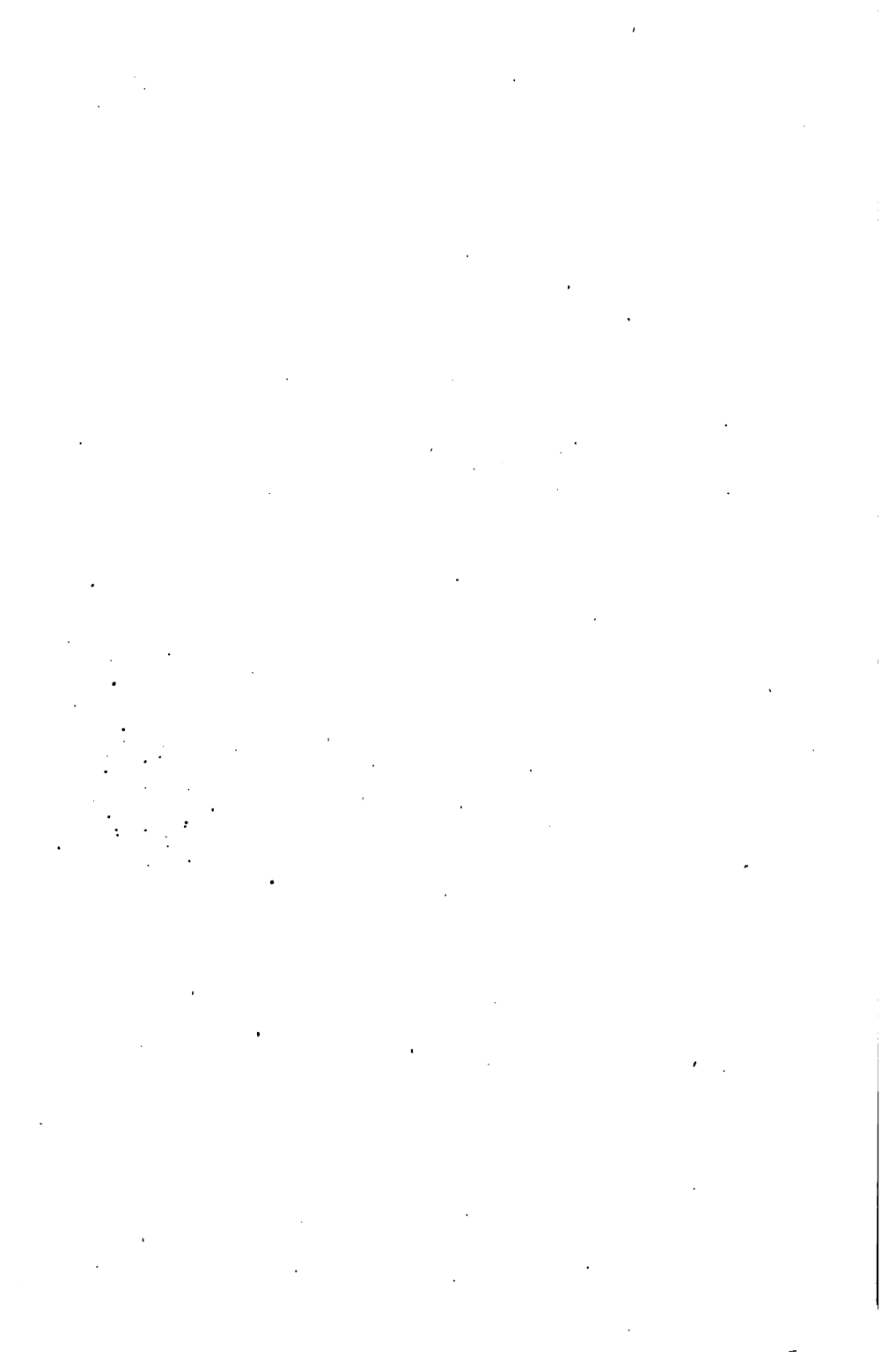
Our Portion in South Africa. Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G.	
Donations to Building Fund	
The Material Progress of New South Wales. Edward Combes, Esq., O.M.G.	46
The Recent and Prospective Development of Canada. Joseph G. Colmer, Esq.	105
Telegraphic Enterprise in Australasia. Charles Todd, Esq., C.M.G.	144
Burma, the Latest Addition to the Empire. J. Annan Bryce, Esq.	180
Special General Meeting: Purchase of the Freehold of the Site on which the Institute is built	210
Our West Indian Colonies. Neville Lubbock, Esq.	230
Tasmania as it is. Chief Justice W. L. Dobson	252
The Federation of the British Empire. Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	282
Conferences on Colonial Subjects held in the Conference Hall at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition	317
1. Imperial Federation. F. P. Labilliere, Esq.	319
2. System of Land Transfer adopted by the Colonies. J. Dennis- toun Wood, Esq.	343

	PAGE
3. Emigration to the Colonies. Frederick Young, Esq. ...	368
4. Imperial Defence: Captain J. C. B. Colomb ...	390
Annual General Meeting ...	411
Conversazione ...	431
Appendix: Farewell Banquet to B. Murray Smith, Esq., C.M.G. ...	432

VOL. XVIII.

The Colonies in Relation to the Empire. Sir Graham Berry, K.C.M.G. ...	1
The Trade of India and its Future Development. Dr. George Watt, C.I.E. ...	44
New Guinea: Past, Present, and Future. Rev. James Chalmers ...	88
Fruit as a Factor in Colonial Commerce. D. Morris, M.A., F.L.S. ...	128
Presentation of Proceedings to Her Majesty the Queen ...	160
Annual General Meeting... ...	162
Jubilee Address to Her Majesty the Queen ...	188
British Columbia. Right Rev. the Bishop of New Westminster ...	189
The Mineral Wealth of South Africa. Professor T. Rupert Jones, F.R.S., F.G.S.... ...	216
Reception of Delegates to Colonial Conference of 1887 ...	252
Colonial Government Securities. G. Baden-Powell, Esq., C.M.G., M.P. ...	253
Practical Colonisation. Colonel Sir Francis de Winton, R.A., K.C.M.G. ...	296
Conversazione ...	332
Appendix:—	
(1) Proposed Imperial Census in 1891 ...	333
(2) Amendment of Companies' (Colonial Registers) Act of 1883 ...	334
(3) Claims of Officials in service of Colonial Governments ...	335
(4) Charter and Rules of the Royal Colonial Institute ...	337





the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, women made up 40% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 50%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of women in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, people with disabilities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people with disabilities in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, people from ethnic minorities made up 2% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people from ethnic minorities in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower social classes. In 1980, people from the lower social classes made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 15%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people from the lower social classes in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower income groups. In 1980, people from the lower income groups made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 15%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people from the lower income groups in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower education levels. In 1980, people from the lower education levels made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 15%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people from the lower education levels in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower health status. In 1980, people from the lower health status made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 15%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people from the lower health status in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower life expectancy. In 1980, people from the lower life expectancy made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 15%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people from the lower life expectancy in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

Stanford University Libraries



3 6105 014 148 477

JV

12

R6

Stanford University Library

Stanford, California

In order that others may use this book,
please return it as soon as possible, but
not later than the date due.

